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BIOGRAPHICAL



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Charles G. Storkler

HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN NEW YORK

Three Centuries of Medical Progress

BY

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BIOGRAPHICAL

THOMAS COCK was born at Glen Cove, Long Island, in 1782. He was a student in the office of Dr. Valentine Seaman at the same time that Dr. Valentine Mott was there for the same purpose. Later Dr. Cock became a partner of Dr. Seaman and settled in New York City. In 1812 he was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in Queens (now Rutgers) College, New Jersey, serving for four years. From 1819 to 1834 he was visiting physician to the New York Hospital, and from the latter year still served as consulting physician. He first became connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1820; was a fellow for seven years; then elected vice-president; served in this capacity until 1855, and as president from 1855 to 1858. He performed valuable work during the yellow fever epidemic of 1822 and again during the cholera epidemic of 1832; in recognition of the latter the city presented him with a silver service. He was president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1852, and vice-president of the American Bible Society at the time of his death. He was obliged to abandon his profession on account of ill health and a few years later, June 14, 1869, he died in New York.

JOHN PUTNAM BATCHELDER was born at Wilton, N. H., August 6, 1784. From early youth he showed a strong interest in medical science and considerable aptitude in discovering and applying remedies, and after a good education in the local schools became a student in the office of Drs. Samuel Fitch and Mathias Spaulding of Greenfield, New Hampshire. In June, 1807, he was licensed to practice, but did not receive the degree of M.D. until 1815, when he completed the course of the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts. On his graduation he presented a thesis on aneurism which is notable for its profound reasoning and many remarkable anticipations of improvements in medical science.

In 1817 he became Professor of Anatomy in the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and later in the Pittsfield Medical College, Massachusetts, and afterwards practiced at Utica, New York, whence he removed to New York City in 1846. He performed his first operation for calculus as early as 1818, and during his career treated a wide range of surgical cases, although devoting particular attention to diseases of the eye and to tumors and fungus growths, and was also an inventor of considerable note. He was a member of several professional and learned associations, was president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1858, and also at one time of the New York Medical Association. His writings consisted mainly of reports on important operations performed by him, and were in the form of lectures, monographs and magazine articles. Dr. Batchelder died in New York City, April 8, 1868.

VALENTINE MOTT was born at Glen Cove, Long Island, August 20, 1785, son of Henry Mott, a physician practicing in New York City, and descendant of Adam Mott, a settler of Long Island in 1660, and prominent in the Society of Friends. After a classical education, Valentine Mott commenced medical studies with a kinsman, Dr. Valentine Seaman, remaining in this association until 1807; then took a full course of lectures at Columbia College, from whence he was graduated. He spent two years in Europe, principally in London and Edinburgh, studying under the best surgeons of the day. In 1809 he returned to New York, and after a private course of lectures on surgery was appointed to the chair of Surgery in Columbia, and when this institution was merged with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Mott continued with them until 1826, when he and a number of his colleagues withdrew to found the Rutgers Medical School. Four years later he returned to the College of Physicians and Surgeons as Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical and Pathological Anatomy. In 1835 he resigned and sailed for Europe on account of ill health. On his return sixteen months later he did not find himself sufficiently recovered and again crossed to the other side, going to Paris and making excursions to the countries bordering on the Eastern Mediterranean. During one of his trips he was called upon to remove a tumor from the head of the then reigning Sultan, performing the operation so successfully that he was invested with the order of the Medjidieh. In 1841 he returned to the United States. During his absence from America, he had been unanimously elected (1840) Professor of Surgery and president of the medical faculty of the University of the City of New York, and continued in this office, besides being surgeon of the New York Hospital, until his resignation in 1850, when he once more crossed the Atlantic. On his return in 1851 Dr. Mott again entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons as Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, but abandoned this position in 1852 to become Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the university, which office he held at the time of his death. He was president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1849 and 1857. His notable operations are too numerous to admit of even mention; his writings were not voluminous, however, as he was adverse to literary composition.

Dr. Mott married, in 1819, Louisa Dunmore Mums, who after his death purchased at a cost of \$30,000, as an enduring monument to the memory of her husband, a fine building at 64 Madison avenue, for the Mott Memorial Library, which was incorporated in 1866. Dr. Mott died in New York, April 26, 1865.

JOSEPH MATHER SMITH was born at New Rochelle, New York, March 14, 1789. His father was a distinguished physician of New Rochelle, and his mother a daughter of Samuel Mather, of a prominent New England family, some of whom were among the

founders of Harvard University and many of them were eminent in medicine and divinity.

Dr. Smith began to study medicine in the office of his father in 1808, remaining three years, when he was licensed to practice by the Medical Society of Westchester county, of which his father was president. He settled in New York and was associated several years with Dr. William Baldwin. In 1815 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Having a taste for literature, Dr. Smith, in company with Drs. Mott, Duprey, Bliss, and others, organized the New York Medical and Physical Society, and under Dr. Smith's supervision was published a volume of *Transactions*, in 1817. He entertained radical ideas on the subject of contagion, and published a work of a very advanced character giving his views. In 1826 he was appointed to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, succeeding the illustrious David Hosack, and retaining this position until 1855. He was prominent in the American Medical Association, and was president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1854. In 1855 Dr. Smith was established in the chair of Materia Medica in the college, which position he held until his death, his connection with the institution lasting over forty years. In 1864 he was appointed president of the Common Council of Hygiene of the Citizens' Association of New York. He married, in May, 1831, Henrietta M. Beare, daughter of Captain Henry A. Beare, of the British Navy. Dr. Smith died April 22, 1866.

ALEXANDER HODGEN STEVENS was born in New York City, September 4, 1789. His father was Ebenezer Stevens, a native of Boston, and one of the party that destroyed the cargo of taxed tea, was an artillery officer in the Revolutionary army; his mother was a daughter of Colonel William Ledyard, also of the Revolutionary army.

Dr. Stevens was prepared for college in a select school at Plainfield, New Jersey, and entered Yale University, graduating A.B. in 1807. He studied medicine under Dr. Edward Miller, attended one course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and completed his training at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1811. He then went abroad, spending his time in London and Paris. On the homeward voyage he was taken prisoner by a British cruiser and returned to Plymouth, but after some delay was allowed to resume his trip. Arriving in New York, he was appointed a surgeon in the army, but very soon after entered upon private practice. In 1814 he was called to the chair of surgery in the New York Medical Institution, and in 1818 became surgeon to the New York Hospital, where he introduced the European method of clinical instruction and demonstration, previously unknown in America. He was transferred to the chair of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1825, and when failing health determined his resignation in 1838 he was made

Professor Emeritus by the regents of the State University. In 1841 he was appointed president of the college, an office he filled for many years. He was vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1847 and president in 1848; president of the Academy of Medicine in 1851. He was the author of many articles contributed to the medical periodicals, and also short monographs on surgical topics. In 1849 he received the degree of LL.D. from the regents of the New York University. He died in New York City, March 30, 1869.

JOHN WAKEFIELD FRANCIS was born in New York City, November 17, 1789. Left an orphan in 1795, he was early apprenticed to George Long, printer, but the boy gave promise of literary ability, and his indentures were cancelled that he might become adequately educated. He went to the grammar school of Rev. Geo. Strabeck, and later entered Columbia College. There he was attracted to medical study, and subsequently was the first graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York after its union with the medical department of Columbia. In 1810 he became the associate of Dr. Hosack, both in professional and literary work, conducting the *Medical and Philosophical Register* until 1814. In 1813 he became a professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After a period of research in European medical centres, he entered private practice. In 1825 he gained much credit by the publication of Denman's "Midwifery," with notes by himself. The following year, he joined the new faculty of Rutger's Medical College, but in 1831 retired from public teaching. One of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, he delivered the first anniversary oration, and was twice elected president. In 1850 Trinity College (Hartford) conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Four years later, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, but in 1857 had sufficiently recovered to publish his "Old New York; or Reminiscences of the Last Sixty Years." His last work was the "Life of Gouverneur Morris," published in 1859. He died February 8, 1861.

THEDORIC ROMEYN BECK was born in Schenectady, New York, April 11, 1791, son of Caleb Beck. He attended the common schools of his native place and in 1803 entered Union College, and graduated at the age of sixteen. He then went to Albany, where he commenced the study of medicine, which he completed in New York City, under the eminent Dr. Hosack. He received the degree of M. D. in 1811, and returned to Albany, where he began practice. In the same year he was appointed physician to the almshouse. Having become a member of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, in 1812 he began to interest himself in agriculture and manufacture, and continued to promote the useful arts during his entire life. In 1815 he was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and also Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in a new College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, in Herkimer county. He also became prin-

cipal of the Albany Academy, and withdrew from the practice of medicine in 1817, being led to this action by a sensitive organization, revolting at the suffering he was compelled to witness. In 1823 Dr. Beck was elected vice-president of the Albany Lyceum of Natural History, and the same year published, with his brother, J. B. Beck, "The Elements of Medical Jurisprudence," which gave the authors world-wide fame. In 1829 Dr. Beck was elected president of the New York State Medical Society. In 1840 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica in the Albany Medical College, holding this position until 1854. He also filled from 1841 until his death, the important position of secretary of the Board of Regents of the State of New York. Dr. Beck was an expert on insanity, and in 1811 published a dissertation on this subject; from 1849-53 he edited *The American Journal of Insanity*. He made many valuable contributions to American literature. Dr. Beck died at Utica, New York, Nov. 19, 1855.

THOMAS SPENCER was born at Great Barrington, Mass., in 1793. He was president of the New York State Medical Society, 1832-33. In 1835 he founded the Medical Institute at what is now Hobart College, Geneva, New York, and held the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine there until 1850; he was president of the New York Medical Association, professor in medical colleges at Chicago and Philadelphia, and an army surgeon in the Mexican War. He published "Observations on Epidemic Diarrhoea, known as Cholera" (1832); "Lectures on Vital Chemistry, or Animal Heat" (1845); and "The Atomic Theory of Life" (1853). He died in Philadelphia, May 30, 1857. His "Memoir," by Dr. S. D. Willard, appeared in 1858.

ISAAC WOOD was born in Clinton Town, Dutchess county, N. Y., August 21, 1793, son of Samuel and Mary (Searing) Wood, the former a publisher in New York City. He studied medicine under Dr. Valentine Seaman, and received license to practice in 1815, gaining his medical degree from Rutgers College, N. J., a year later, his thesis being "Carditis and Pericarditis." He became physician and surgeon at the New York Hospital, and later at Bellevue Hospital, New York, where in 1832 he almost succumbed during an epidemic of cholera, which caused the death of six hundred inmates. He was one of the active organizers of the New York Academy of Medicine and twice occupied the presidential chair (1846-47). In his later years of practice he was consulting physician to the New York Dispensary and Bellevue Hospital, and consulting surgeon to New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

ALDEN MARCH was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, Sept. 20, 1795. His childhood was spent upon a farm. He received his education in the common schools, and after teaching for a short time studied medicine with an elder brother who was an army surgeon. He en-

tered the medical department of Brown University, and graduated in 1820. He began practice in Albany, where he soon attained an eminent position, and resided there for nearly a third of a century. He taught anatomy in several New England schools during the first ten years of his professional career, and in 1830 was elected to the chair of surgery in the Albany Medical College, of which he was one of the founders. He was also one of the founders of the Albany City Hospital. He devised, modified and improved certain surgical processes, and invented several useful surgical instruments; among the more important were an improved splint for use in hip diseases, improved hare-lip forceps, a new instrument for removing urinary calculi, instruments for the removal of dead bones, etc. In 1868 he was awarded the degree of LL.D. by Williams. He was one of the founders of the American Medical Association, and its president in 1864. In 1856 he was president of the New York State Medical Association. He wrote a number of valuable articles on medical subjects and published "Wounds of the Abdomen and Larynx," and "Improved Forceps for Hare-Lip Operations." In 1869 he attended the meeting of the American Medical Association at New Orleans. The Albany Medical College was greatly indebted to him for its prosperity, and at his death he bequeathed to it his pathological museum and the sum of \$1,000, and a like amount to the Albany City Hospital. He was an honorary member of the principal medical societies in the United States. He died at Albany, New York, June 17, 1869.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia, April 25, 1812, son of William and Mary Taylor, natives of Cambridge, England, who settled in Philadelphia, in 1797. He was educated at a private boarding school, and at Rutgers College, New York, graduating therefrom in 1830. During his stay at Rutgers he was suspended for playing billiards, and during his suspension he attended lectures on anatomy, chemistry and midwifery. After graduating A.B., he entered the office of Samuel L. Southard, of Trenton, N. J., where he read law for two years, and then entered the office of his brother, Dr. Othniel H. Taylor. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1834. In 1835 he entered into mercantile business with his father-in-law, Stuart Mollan, of New York, but returned to his profession in 1839, in the city of New York.

In 1840 he visited Paris and entered the office of Prof. Cazenaux, studying his specialties—obstetrics and diseases of women and children; he also traveled extensively, attending hospitals and other places of interest. He returned in 1841, and associated himself with the City, Eastern, Northern and Demilt dispensaries as attending physician, having charge, in each, of the diseases of females for seven years. In 1851 he was elected physician to Bellevue Hospital, and immediately commenced the series of improvements and reforms which brought about that renovation in the government, economy and police of its system, resulting in changes eminently beneficial, and

increasing the utility of the institution in the uniting of the entire medical department of their government under one medical organization, and embracing Bellevue Hospital, the penitentiary, almshouse, workhouse, island hospital and small-pox hospital, and excepting only Randall's Island and the Lunatic Asylum; and established the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in connection with the Bellevue Hospital, with the addition of an out-door department. He was a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and member of the New York County Medical Society, being president in 1865, and vice-president in 1864 and 1877; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, vice-president in 1867-68, and trustee for ten years; president of the obstetrical section of the Academy of Medicine, 1856, 1876-77, and of the New York Journal Association, of which he was also the founder, 1868-69; vice-president of the American Gynaecological Society; corresponding member of the Obstetrical societies of Berlin, Boston, Philadelphia, Knoxville, Tennessee, etc.; honorary member of the Medical Society of Christiana, Norway, etc.; president of the New York State Medical Association in 1887. He was the author and editor of many works of value to the medical profession. In 1839, with Dr. James A. Washington, he introduced to the American profession the hypodermic method of treatment by morphia, strychnine, etc., in the New York Dispensary, sixteen years previous to Dr. Andrew Wood, of Edinburgh (see Bartholow, 1873). He was president in 1861 of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was elected Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Women and Children therein in 1867. He was physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1852-76; was its consulting physician in 1876, president of its medical board, 1868-74; consulting physician to Charity Hospital in 1872, president of its medical board from 1864-68; and attending physician, 1860-72; consulting physician to the Infants Hospital, Blackwell's Island, from 1868-76, and president of its board in 1870; president of the bureau of the consulting board of medical and surgical relief, Bellevue Hospital, 1866, and consulting physician to same; consulting physician to the New York State Women's Hospital, the Women's Infirmary and examiner on obstetrics; and physician to the Maternity Hospital, Blackwell's Island. During Dr. Taylor's career he was noted for the kindly feeling and sympathy which by his manner he caused to exist between himself and his patients, the students who were under him, and the profession. Dr. Taylor died in New York City, October 30, 1889.

WILLARD PARKER, of New York City, was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, September 2, 1800, descended on both sides from English Puritan stock. The family on the father's side emigrated to Massachusetts in 1640, and settled at Chelmsford, Middlesex county, as farmers. Several members of different branches of the family were active patriots in the War of the Revolution. Colonel Moses Parker, a great-uncle, who had been distinguished in the French War, was at Bunker Hill, where he was wounded and taken prisoner,

dying in Boston, July 4, 1775. On the maternal side, his grandfather, Captain Peter Clark, was with Stark at Bennington, and also at the surrender of Burgoyne. Although born in New Hampshire, his father returned to Massachusetts when he was five years old, and settled on the old homestead, which was later owned by Dr. Parker. Being the oldest, much of his time was spent in working on the farm until he was nineteen, when he took charge of a district school, resolving by such means to prepare for college.

Dr. Parker graduated from Harvard in 1826. In his freshman year an incident occurred which attracted his attention to surgery. His chum happened to have strangulated hernia, and was at first attended by the physician of the town but without relief. In the morning, Dr. John C. Warren, Professor of Surgery in the college, was sent for, and the facility with which he diagnosed the case and reduced the hernia so forcibly impressed young Parker that he resolved to devote his life to the study and practice of medicine and surgery. In the spring of 1827 he was appointed house physician in the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, remaining there about two years, and having the best of opportunities for the study of practical anatomy under the late distinguished surgeon, S. D. Townsend, of Boston. In the winter of 1828-29 he became the private pupil of Dr. John C. Warren, whose lectures he had attended for two years, and whom he had aided in the anatomical department. The office of house surgeon had just been created in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the situation was proffered to Mr. Parker, who accepted it, serving nearly a year, attending lectures in the meantime and graduating in medicine in February, 1830. In the summer of 1829 the medical school at Woodstock, Vermont, wanted a lecturer on anatomy, and was referred to Mr. Parker, who delivered an anatomical course there the following year, after graduation. In June, 1830, he was appointed to the chair of anatomy in the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., continuing also to lecture in the Vermont school. In 1832 a vacancy occurred in the surgical chair at Pittsfield, which was also filled by Dr. Parker, he lecturing twice daily. In 1836 he accepted the chair of surgery in the Cincinnati Medical College, and afterward spent some time in the English and French hospitals.

On his return to America, in 1839 he was appointed to the chair of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. In the spring of 1840, appreciating the want of practical demonstration in teaching surgery, and not being connected with a hospital, he visited, with the students, two of the city dispensaries. Soon afterwards interesting cases were selected and taken from the dispensaries to the college, then in Crosby street, where the anatomical theatre offered superior advantages for making diagnoses and performing operations before the whole class. This was the commencement of what are called college clinics. In 1845 the present Bellevue Hospital, then the City Almshouse, was reorganized under a board of governors, and Drs. Parker and James R. Wood were ap-

pointed visiting surgeons. For many years after this no changes were made in his professional relations except an appointment of visiting surgeon to the New York Hospital in 1856. On the death of Dr. Valentine Mott in 1865, who was then president of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, Dr. Parker was appointed his successor. The success which attended the institution in overcoming much opposition attests the wisdom of the appointment. The position held by Dr. Parker and many others in this country and in Europe, is that alcohol is essentially a poison, that it cannot be considered as a food, and should only be used in exceptional cases and under the advice of a physician, and in the preparation of medicines. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1870. Dr. Parker was consulting surgeon to the New York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, and Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having resigned the active duties of professor in 1870. He was an honorary member of many of the State medical societies, and president in 1856 of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was the pioneer in the performance of many important operations, such as that for appendicitis. As a teacher Dr. Parker enjoyed the highest reputation. He was not a voluminous writer but many reports of his cases have been compiled and published.

Dr. Parker was twice married, (first) in 1839, to Caroline Allen, of Massachusetts; (second) to Henrietta Bissell. He had one son and five daughters. He died in New York City, April 25, 1884.

HENRY DAGGETT BULKLEY was born in New Haven, Conn., April 4, 1804, son of John Bulkley, ship captain and trader. Graduate of Yale College in 1821, after a few years of New York business he became a medical student under Dr. Jonathan Knight, and took a medical course at Yale, receiving M.D. in 1830. The year 1831 he spent in Europe, mostly at Paris, pursuing medical research.

In 1833 he settled in New York City, becoming surgeon in the department of skin diseases at New York Dispensary. In 1837 he delivered a course of lectures at the Broome Street Infirmary for Skin Diseases, which institution he had founded and had for many years maintained. Those were stated to have been the first lectures ever delivered in the United States on the subject of skin diseases. He was perhaps the earliest American writer on infantile syphilis, as his "Syphilis in Infants" was published in 1840. For some years he was editor of the *New York Medical Times*. In 1867 he was president of the Medical Society of the County of New York; in 1869, president of the New York Academy of Medicine; and in 1870 of the New York Dermatological Society. His death occurred Jan. 4, 1872.

ALFRED CHARLES POST, of New York, was a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Browne) Post, and was born in New York, January 13, 1806. Educated at Nelson's Grammar School, Columbia

College, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he graduated from the last-named in 1827. Two years later, having meanwhile studied in Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, etc., he established himself in New York, giving his attention mainly to surgery, paying especial attention to the treatment of cicatricial contractions, deformities from burns, and other analagous injuries. In 1835 he removed to Brooklyn, but after passing two years in that city resumed his residence in New York.

As a surgeon generally, and within the lines of his specialties particularly, his practice was very uniformly successful, and he was regarded as one of the leading surgeons in America. He was a member of the Berlin Koniglich Medizinisch; Chirurgische Gesellschaft; Boston Gynaecological Society; New York Pathological Society; New York County Medical Society; Academy of Medicine, vice-president 1861-62, president, 1867-68; and of the American Medical Association of which he was once chosen vice-president. As an author, his writings, dealing principally with surgical matters, have been confined to contributions to professional periodicals, with the exception of a small volume on "Strabismus," published in 1840. From 1831-35 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and 1836-52 he was attending surgeon to the New York Hospital. After 1852 he was consulting surgeon to the latter institution. From 1851 to 1875 he was Professor of Surgery in the medical department of the University of New York; in 1875 was made Emeritus Professor, in 1873 having been elected president of the medical faculty. He was also consulting surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital; attending surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and president of the medical board of the Women's Hospital. He married, April 13, 1831, Harriet, daughter of Cyrenius Beers, Esq., by whom he had eleven children, of whom seven are living. One of his sons was Dr. George E. Post, Professor of Surgery in the Syrian Protestant Hospital at Beyrouth. Dr. Post died in New York City, February 7, 1886.

THOMAS HUN, late of Albany, New York, was born in Albany, in 1808. He graduated in the classics at Union College in 1826, and began the study of medicine that same year, receiving his degree of M.D. from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1830. With the exception of six years spent in Paris, he was engaged in the practice of medicine in Albany from 1830 to the time of his death. From 1839 to 1858 he was Professor of Institutes of Medicine in the Albany Medical College, and was made Professor Emeritus and dean of the faculty in the same college. In 1862 he was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

FRDERICK HYDE, late of Cortland, New York, was born at Whitney's Point, New York, January 27, 1809, son of Col. Ebby Hyde, and a grandson of Gen. Caleb Hyde, of Revolutionary fame. He read medicine under, successively, Drs. Hiram Moe and Horace Brownson; was subsequently for three terms a student in the College

of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District, Fairfield, New York, and in 1836 received from that institution his degree of M.D.

In 1836 he established at Cortland, New York. He specialized in surgery and performed many remarkable operations successfully. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children in Geneva Medical College; was transferred in 1855 to the chair of surgery in the same college, and retained the latter position until 1872. In that year he was appointed Professor of Surgery in Syracuse University, was subsequently elected dean of the medical faculty, and held both positions. For a few years previous to his connection with Geneva Medical College, he conducted a private anatomical school in Cortland. He was twice president of the Cortland County Medical Society; was a member of the Southern Central Medical Association of New York and was its president; of the New York Central Medical Association; of the New York State Medical Society (president, 1864), and delegate in 1868 to the annual convention of the New Jersey State Medical Society and American Medical Association. In 1876 he was a delegate from the New York State Medical Society to the International Congress. Of his professional publications many were of great importance to the profession, and consisted of reports, addresses, etc., in addition to which he published some excellent biographical sketches. For eighteen years he was a trustee of Cortland Academy; and from 1876 was president of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Cortland, and president of the Cortland Savings Bank. He married, in 1838, Miss Goodyear, a daughter of Dr. Miles Goodyear, of Cortland.

JAMES PLATT WHITE was born in Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, March 14, 1811, son of David White, a soldier in the War of 1812, and a direct descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on board the "Mayflower," November 20, 1620. His mother belonged to the well-known family of Platts of New York state, and his paternal grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War.

He acquired a good English and fair classical education. His first inclination was for the law, but entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1834. He established himself in Buffalo in 1835, and the year following married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Henry R. Penfield, of Penfield, New York. His success in his profession was almost immediate. It was largely due to his exertions that the medical school at Buffalo was established, which afterwards became the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He was president of the council, and then made Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and held these positions to the time of his death. He was the first to introduce in this country, in connection with didactic teaching, the clinical illustration of labor, which met with considerable opposition and criticism. In 1868 Dr. White was elected vice-president, and in 1870 president of the New York State Medical Society. In 1878 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the American Medical

Association, having in 1872 been named by the New York delegates for the presidency. He was elected a corresponding and afterwards an honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Medical College in Philadelphia in 1876. He was the author of the articles on pregnancy in "Beck's Medical Jurisprudence," and on Dr. Samuel Bard in "Lives of Distinguished American Physicians and Surgeons." Dr. White co-operated with Bishop Timon in establishing the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity and the Providence Asylum for the Insane. He founded the State Lunatic Asylum in Buffalo, and was first its manager and afterward president. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Historical Society, all of Buffalo; was president of the Church Charity Foundation and of the Buffalo Club. He was an honorary associate of the Gynaecological Society of Boston. Dr. White died at his home in Buffalo, New York, September 28, 1881, and his widow, January 23, 1882.

AUSTIN FLINT was born in Petersham, Mass., October 20, 1812, a son of Joseph Henshaw Flint, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the Connecticut Valley; grandson of Austin Flint, of Leicester, who was a surgeon in the American Revolution; and a great-grandson of Edward Flint, a noted practitioner at Shrewsbury.

Austin Flint was a student at Amherst and Harvard colleges, and later at the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated M.D. in 1833. The first three years after his graduation he practiced at Northampton, Mass., and in Boston, and then removed to Buffalo, New York, where he remained until 1844, in which year he accepted the professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at the recently established Rush Medical College, Chicago. However, he only remained there one year, and then returned to Buffalo, where he established the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, of which he was editor for ten years. In 1847 Dr. Flint, with Drs. James P. White and Frank H. Hamilton, founded the Buffalo Medical College, now the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was made Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine, and was the leading teacher up to the time of his resignation in 1852. The following four years he served as Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine in a strong faculty at Louisville, Kentucky, after which he again returned to Buffalo, accepting there the chair of Pathology and Clinical Medicine. During the winters of 1858-61 he filled the professorship of Clinical Medicine at the New Orleans (Louisiana) Medical School, and was attending physician at the Charity Hospital.

Dr. Flint removed to New York City in 1859, and accepted the dual position of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and visiting physician at Bellevue Medical College and Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine at the Long Island College and Hospital, but resigned from the latter position in 1868.

He was a voluminous writer, and many of his works were the accepted text-books upon the principles and practice of medicine. His writings did not aim at extensive original research, but rather endeavored to popularize the latest and best in medical thought. "The Lancet" called him the "Watson of America." Dr. Flint was an active member of many leading American medical and scientific societies, and a corresponding member of various similar European organizations. In 1862 he became a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, was its orator in 1868, its vice-president, 1871-72, and president in 1873-74. Dr. Flint retained his membership in the Academy until a short time prior to his death. In 1883 he was elected president of the American Medical Association, was one of the orators at three International Congresses (Philadelphia, 1876, London, 1881, Copenhagen, 1884). It was his suggestion that led to the meeting of the International Medical Congress in this country in 1887, and he was to have delivered the presidential address as the successor of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, but his death in New York, March 13, 1886, intervened. He was the first American to deliver the address in medicine before the British Medical Association, in 1886.

The following is a partial list of his writings: "Practice of Medicine," which ran through several editions, with a sale of forty thousand copies; "Variations in Percussion and Respiratory Sounds," "Clinical Study of the Heart Sounds in Health and Disease," "Physical Exploration and Diagnosis of Diseases Affecting the Respiratory Organs," "A Practical Treatise upon the Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart," "Essays on Conservatism," "Medicine and Kindred Topics," "Phthisis; Its Morbid Anatomy, Etiology, Symptomatic Events and Complications, Fatality and Prognosis, Treatment and Physical Diagnosis, in a Series of Clinical Studies," "A Manual of Percussion and Auscultation," "Clinical Medicine, A Systematic Treatise on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease," "Physical Exploration of the Lungs by Means of Auscultation and Percussion," "Medical Ethics and Etiquette," and "Medicine in the Future," which was one of his last works.

FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, late of New York, was born in Wilmington, Vermont, September 10, 1813. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and settled in Auburn, New York, removing in 1844 to Buffalo, and thence to New York City in 1862. He devoted himself principally to surgery, in which his notable operations are too numerous for separate mention, and he made many important contributions to the science and art of his chosen branch, including inventions of the greatest value; he was also a pioneer in new methods of practice of surgery acknowledged in leadership both here and abroad. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society (president, 1855); the New York Pathological Society (president, 1866); of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the Medico-Legal Society (president, 1875-76); and an honorary member of various societies. He published many

treatises, some of which reached their sixth edition and were translated into some of the European languages. He was medical inspector in the United States Army in 1863. He resigned the professorship of surgery in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1875, but retained for years the position of visiting surgeon to that hospital and also was consulting surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and various other city dispensaries.

Dr. Hamilton was married, in 1834, to Mary Virginia McMurran, of Virginia, and (second) in 1840, to Mary Hart, daughter of Judge O. Hart, Oswego City. He died in New York City, August 11, 1886.

EDMUND RANDOLPH PEASLEE, distinguished pathologist and surgeon, was born in Newton, N. H., January 22, 1814, son of Hon. James and Abigail (Chase) Peaslee. He entered Dartmouth College in 1832, graduating in 1836, and became a medical student under Dr. Noah Worcester, of Hanover, N. H. He entered the medical school of Yale, and in 1840 received the M.D. degree. After research work in Europe, he succeeded Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, continuing until 1871, when he was appointed Professor of Gynecology at Dartmouth, which chair he retained until his death. Dr. Peaslee was famed for his skill in gynecology; he wrote many works on ovariotomy and gynecological subjects. He was a prolific writer; his "Human Histology" (616 pp., 1854) brought him much fame, being the first systematic work on that subject in the English language. His "Ovarian Tumors and Ovariotomy" (551 pp., 1872) brought him into international prominence. Dr. Peaslee performed the first successful ovariotomy in New England.

Dr. Peaslee was made LL.D. of Dartmouth College, and was professionally connected with Bowdoin College, Me., New York University, and Albany Medical College. He was president of the American Gynecological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of New York, New York Pathological Society, New York Obstetrical Society, Medical Journal Association, and the New Hampshire State Medical Society. He died in January, 1878.

EDWARD MOTT MOORE, late of Rochester, was born at Rahway, N. J., July 15, 1814, son of Lindley Murray and Abigail (Mott) Moore. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers in New Jersey, and on his mother's side they go back to emigrants who came from France after the siege of Rochelle.

He received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and after a year at Blockley Hospital and a period at the Frankford Lunatic Asylum he removed in 1840 to Rochester, where he began practice. In 1842 he was called to the chair of surgery in the medical school of Woodstock, Vermont, and lectured there eleven years. He held the same chair at the Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, 1853-54; at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, 1854-55, and at the Buffalo Medical College, 1858-83. Dr. Moore was

distinguished for his researches and experiments on the heart's action. In his articles on medical and surgical topics he suggested many original methods of treatment. He was president of the New York State Medical Society in 1873; one of the founders of the American Surgical Association, succeeded Dr. Gross as its president in 1883; was president of the New York State Medical Association in 1886, and president of the American Medical Association in 1889-90. He helped frame the New York State Board of Health Constitution, and was president of the organization, 1880-86. In 1884 he was a delegate to the International Congress of Physicians at Copenhagen; was for many years president of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester and until his decease; also president of the board of trustees of the Reynolds Library; Rochester Public Health Association, and the Red Cross Society of Monroe County; a member of the Rochester Pathological Society, and an honorary fellow of the Rochester Academy of Medicine. For nearly fifty years he was at the head of St. Mary's Hospital staff.

Dr. Moore was married at Windsor, Vermont, November 11, 1847, to Lucy R., daughter of Samuel Prescott, of Montreal, Canada. He died in Rochester, March 4, 1892.

FORDYCE BARKER, of New York City, was born May 2, 1818, at Wilton, Maine. He was of English descent and the son of a physician. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, and studied medicine with Dr. Henry L. Bowditch, in Boston, Massachusetts, as also with Dr. Charles H. Stedman, at the Chelsea Hospital, for one year; graduated in 1841, and subsequently studying in Edinburgh and Paris, in which latter city he received the degree of M.D. in 1844.

He began practice at Norwich, Conn., but in 1845 was Professor of Midwifery in the Bowdoin Medical College, and in 1850, having been elected Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women in the New York Medical College, removed to New York City. In 1854 he was made Obstetric Physician to the Bellevue Hospital, holding the office until 1874, and in 1860 became Professor of Clinical Midwifery and the Diseases of Women in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was consulting physician to Bellevue Hospital, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital; and surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine (president, 1879-84); of the New York County Medical Society; of the New York Obstetric Society; of the New York Pathological Society; of the Medical and Surgical Society of New York; of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was at one time president; and of the American Gynaecological Society, of which he was elected the first president in 1876; and honorary fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Athens, Greece; and of the Obstetrical societies of Edinburgh, London, Philadelphia, and Louisville; of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and of several State societies. He contributed to medical literature in the way of papers and lectures, and was besides the author of some other works,

one at least of which was translated into Italian, and other European languages. He married, in 1843, Elizabeth Lee Dwight, and had one son. Dr. Barker died May 29, 1891.

HENRY WALTER DEAN, late of Rochester, was born in Morrisville, New York, August 22, 1818; educated at Middlebury and Lima, New York; studied medicine at the Geneva Medical College, graduating in 1842, and settled in Rochester. He was a member of the Rochester City Medical Society; of the Monroe County Medical Society; of the New York State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1865; and of the American Medical Association, of which he was a member of the judicial council for several years. He was officially connected with the Rochester City Hospital from its organization until his death, which occurred January 13, 1878. In April, 1843, he married Elizabeth P. Smith.

SAMUEL SMITH PURPLE, one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine and its president, 1875-78, was born June 24, 1822, in Lebanon, N. Y., son of Deacon Lyman Smith Purple, and in the seventh generation from Edward Purple, who settled in Had-dam, Connecticut, in 1674.

He was educated primarily at the district school of Earlville, N. Y., and in 1841 began the study of medicine under Dr. D. Ransom, proceeding later to the Geneva Medical College, and to the New York University, graduating M.D. from the latter in 1844. Entering general practice in New York City that year, he quickly became prominent among the practitioners of the city, holding many offices in professional societies. He contributed creditably to medical literature, and for ten years or so edited the *New York Journal of Medicine*. He collected one of the finest medical libraries in the state, and ultimately donated it (over 5,000 volumes) to the New York Academy of Medicine. A bronze tablet in his honor "as the founder of the New York Academy of Medicine library" was placed in the Library Hall of the Academy.

THOMAS D. STRONG, of Westfield, New York, was born at Pawlet, Vermont, November 22, 1822. His ancestry was English, and were settled in this country in 1640. He was fitted for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, and graduated from the University of Vermont, in Burlington, July, 1848, and also at the medical department of the University of Buffalo, in 1851, settling in Westfield immediately thereafter. He was a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and was president of the Lake Erie Medical Society and of the Chautauqua County Medical Society; president of the New York State Medical Association in 1894. His medical writings were mainly journal contributions. He married, in 1852, Lucy M., daughter of Calvin Ainsworth, Esq., of Williamstown, Vermont.

STEPHEN SMITH, of New York City, was born February 19, 1823, son of a farmer of Onondaga county, New York, Lewis Smith, and his wife, Chloe (Benson) Smith. After attending the country schools, he came under private instruction, and took two terms at Cortland Academy, at Homer, New York. His professional training was begun in the office of Dr. Caleb Greene, of Homer; at the same time he attended medical lectures at Geneva Medical College; afterwards studied under Prof. Hamilton, of Buffalo; attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, and became resident pupil in the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. In 1849 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia), graduating in 1850 with his M.D. degree. His later degrees have been: Honorary, A.M., Brown, 1876; LL.D., University of Rochester, 1891.

Immediately after his graduation he became resident physician of Bellevue Hospital, 1850-52, and was attending surgeon in 1854. He performed an operation known as tying the common iliac artery for aneurism, and was the second in this country to perform Symes' amputation at the ankle joint. He was among the first to propose the organization of Bellevue College, of which he was Professor of Surgery, 1861-65, Professor of Anatomy, 1865-74. He was Professor of Clinical Surgery of the medical department, New York University, 1874; consulting surgeon at Bellevue, St. Vincent's, and Columbus Hospitals. He was a large contributor to the *New York Journal of Medicine*, at one time joint editor, later becoming sole editor. He investigated the sanitary condition of New York in 1865 and reported to the Legislature. During the Civil War he was commissioned surgeon by Governor Morgan, and went several times to the front. He was founder of the American Public Health Association, and was four times elected its president; was United States Commissioner to the Ninth International Sanitary Convention, Paris, 1894; has been a member of city and national boards of health, State Board of Charities, commissioner in lunacy, etc. He is a member of the New York Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Journal Association of the City of New York, the Medical Society of the County of New York, and was president of the New York State Medical Association in 1891. On June 1, 1858, Dr. Smith married Lucy E., daughter of Judge E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn. He is living (1917) in New York City.

HENRY DARWIN DIDAMA, of Syracuse, New York, was born at Perryville, Madison county, New York, June 17, 1823, son of Dr. John Didama, a native of Holland, and Lucinda (Gaylord) Didama, of Connecticut. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, studied medicine at the Geneva and Albany colleges, and graduated from the latter institution in 1846.

He settled first in Romulus, New York, where he remained until 1851, then removed to Syracuse, New York, where he engaged in general practice, but making a specialty of gynecology. He was a member of his city, county and district medical societies, and was president

of each; member of the Boston Gynecological Society; of the New York State Medical Association, of which he was president in 1884, and of the American Medical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1875. He was also a member of the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1873 he became Professor of Principles and Practice in Medicine in the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, and served in that capacity for many years. He was surgeon of the Fifty-first Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, for eight years, and was also division surgeon of the Sixth Division, National Guard, State of New York. He was coroner of Syracuse for twelve years. In 1848 he married Sarah, daughter of Hon. Sherman Miller, of Tompkins county, New York.

JOHN PÉRDUE GRAY, late of Utica, New York, was born in Half Moon, Centre county, Penn., Aug. 6, 1825. He received his medical education in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1848. He made a specialty of the treatment of mental diseases, and was appointed an assistant physician in the New York State Asylum for the Insane in Utica. The following year he made great improvements in the conduct of the institution, which at that time had accommodation for about 600 patients, and in 1852 was appointed superintendent. In 1854 he accepted an offer of a similar position in a new asylum in Michigan, but almost immediately returned to Utica to succeed Dr. Benedict, who had resigned the superintendency, and Dr. Gray remained in this position until his death. He was a member of the American Medical Association; of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutes for the Insane; of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was president in 1867, and by which he was sent as a delegate to the American Medical Association in 1877; of the New York State Medical Association, of which he was president in 1885; and of the Oneida County Medical Society. He was a member of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876, appearing as a delegate from the New York State Medical Society. In that body he was chosen president of the section on mental diseases, and delivered an address on "Mental Hygiene," which was published in the Transactions of the Congress. He was an honorary member of medical societies of France, Italy, and Great Britain. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton College in 1874. His many addresses and lectures were edited and published by the *Journal of Insanity*, and extended over many years.

Dr. Gray was married, September 6, 1854, to Mary B., daughter of Edmund A. Wetmore, of Utica. He died in Utica, November 29, 1886.

JOSEPH CHRISMAN HUTCHISON, late of Brooklyn, New York, was of Scotch-Irish descent, son of Dr. Nathaniel and Mary (Chrisman) Hutchison, and was born February 22, 1827, in Old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri.

Having received a collegiate education at the University of Mis-

souri, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and while attending lectures was a private pupil of Drs. Gerhard and Peace. Graduating M.D. in 1848, he practiced four years in Missouri, removing thence in 1853 and establishing himself in Brooklyn, where he remained until his death. In his specialty, surgery, he successfully treated numerous notable cases.

He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, (president, 1864); member of New York State Medical Society (president, 1866); member of the New York Pathological Society, (president, 1871); fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine (vice-president, 1869-70-71); honorary member of Connecticut State Medical Society; and corresponding member of the Boston Gynaecological Society. In 1867 he was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress at Paris; in 1875 a delegate from the same body to the meeting of the British Medical Association at Edinburgh; and in 1876 a delegate from the New York State Medical Society to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia. Among his more important publications were excellent articles on surgery, physiology and hygiene. During the cholera epidemic of 1854 he was physician to the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital; for many years surgeon to the Brooklyn City Hospital; also surgeon-in-chief of the Brooklyn Orthopaedic Infirmary; consulting surgeon to the Kings County, St. Peter's and St. John's hospitals. In 1854-55-56 he was Lecturer on Diseases of Women in the New York University Medical College; 1860-67 Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery in Long Island College Hospital, resigning his chair in the latter year; he was health commissioner of the city of Brooklyn, 1873, 1874 and 1875. He married, in 1849, Susan H., daughter of Rev. A. and Martha (Cowles) Benedict.

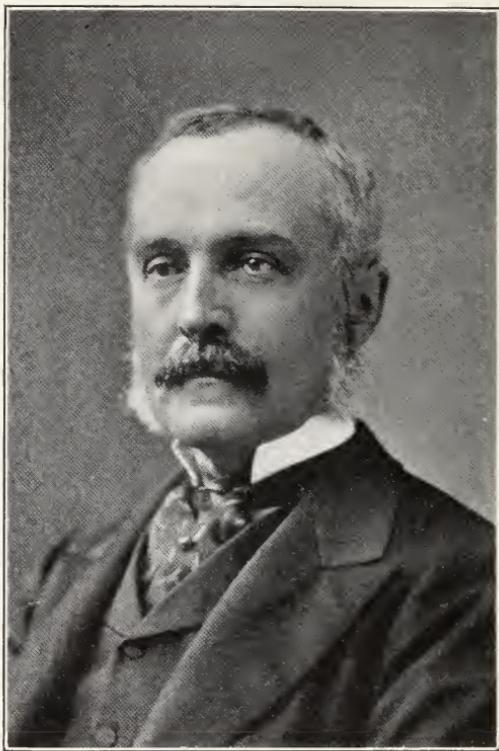
JOHN CRONYN, of Buffalo, New York, was born in County Cork, Ireland, December 15, 1827, of Scotch-French descent and Irish parentage. Educated at a monastery in Cork, by private tutors and in the University of Toronto, Canada, he was licensed a physician in 1850; took his Bachelor's degree in medicine in 1857, and in 1858 received his degree of M. D. From 1850 to 1859 he practiced at Fort Erie, Canada, and after that at Buffalo, New York. He was a member of the Erie County Medical Society, a member of the board of censors, president in 1875-76, and a delegate thence to the State Medical Society; was also of the Buffalo Medical Association, and president in 1873; was a member of the New York State Medical Association, and president in 1888; was surgeon to the Sisters of Charity Hospital. His publications include papers on "Laryngo-Trachitis," and "Malignant Pustule," and numerous reports of cases.

JOHN G. ORTON, of Binghamton, New York, son of Azariah G. Orton, D.D., and Minerva (Squire) Orton, was born at Seneca Falls, New York, December 5, 1827. His ancestors emigrated from England

in 1636 and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, from thence descendants have spread to various other localities.

He was educated at the University of the City of New York, and graduated M.D. in the medical department in 1853, settling in 1854 in Binghamton, in general practice. He was a member of the American Medical Association; permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; secretary and censor of the Broome County Medical Society (president, 1856); was elected in 1854 a member of the Binghamton Academy of Medicine; in 1864, a corresponding member of the Buffalo Natural History Society; and in 1875, member of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates. He was a member of the Public Health Association of the United States, and consulting surgeon of the New York State Inebriate Asylum. In 1890 he was president of the New York State Medical Association. He was a valuable contributor to medical literature through the "Transactions of the New York State Medical Society," and the various periodicals. He was manager of the New York State Inebriate Asylum for many years beginning in 1868; manager and president of the orphan asylum at Binghamton from 1869, the date of its organization, and trustee of the New York State Blind Asylum. He was also trustee of the Binghamton Savings Bank, and for four years member of the board of education of that city, being United States examining agent for pensions from 1863. He was confidential adviser and medical examiner for most of the life insurance companies represented in Broome county. In June, 1856, Dr. Orton married Helen M., daughter of Dr. Ammi Doubleday, of Binghamton.

ALONZO CLARK, late of New York City, was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated A.B. in 1828. He received his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1835, and began his professorial career as Professor of Pathology and Material Medica in the Vermont Medical College, Burlington. From 1848 to 1855 he filled the chair of physiology and pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and in the latter year became Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine, holding that position for many years. He was appointed visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital in the fifties, and was president of the medical board and consulting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, New York, in 1861; and was consulting physician to the Northeastern Dispensary and the Northern Dispensary. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society (president, 1852); the American Medical Association; the New York Medical and Surgical Society; the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; the New York Pathological Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He was one of the last of a generation of remarkable physicians who had a great influence on succeeding medical practice and literature. He died in New York, September 13, 1887.



CORNELIUS R. AGNEW

CORNELIUS REA AGNEW, of New York, was born in that city August 8, 1830. His ancestors were Huguenots, Scotch and North Irish. His paternal ancestors left France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and settled in Ireland, near Belfast, where they identified themselves with the Scotch Presbyterian church. John Agnew, the grandfather of Cornelius Rea, married a sister of Rev. William Stavely, a resident in the north of Ireland, and for several years thereafter transacted business in Belfast. He came to America in the year 1786, and at first took up his residence in Philadelphia. Shortly, however, he returned to New York City, where he settled permanently, and became engaged in the tobacco, commission and shipping business. He was succeeded by his son William, a native of Philadelphia, who had been associated with him as partners several years. Grandsons of the founder of this mercantile house continue the business to the present day, and occupy premises built adjoining the original establishment. William Agnew remained in business about sixty years and became a leading merchant of New York. Early in life William Agnew married Elizabeth Thomson, a member of an old Scotch family which came to America during the year 1771, and settled in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The father of this lady was by profession a surveyor, and surveyed the national turnpike that was built from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to Baltimore, Maryland.

Cornelius R. Agnew, son of William Agnew, was educated in private schools, and prepared for college by William Forest, of New York. At the age of fifteen he entered Columbia College, and was graduated when eighteen. He began the study of medicine under Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, for many years surgeon to the New York Hospital and to the New York Eye Infirmary, and also Professor of Anatomy in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, and while pursuing his studies entered the New York Hospital as junior walker, receiving shortly afterward an appointment as senior walker. In 1852 he graduated and passed the following year as house surgeon in the New York Hospital, of which he became also Curator. In 1854 he went to Lake Superior, and for a year practiced his profession. He then returned to New York, having been appointed surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary in that city, and went to Europe to complete his studies to comply with the conditions of the appointment. In Dublin he became a resident pupil of the Lying-in Asylum, and also attended the clinics given by William Wilde, afterward Sir William Wilde, at St. Mark's Eye and Ear Hospital. Subsequently he visited London, and walked its hospitals, observing the practice of William Bowman and George Critchett, and attending the clinical lectures of William Ferguson. He next visited Paris, where he observed the practice of Velpeau and Ricord, of Sichel and Desmarres in diseases of the eye, and of Hardy in diseases of the skin. Upon his return, in 1855, he established himself in general practice in New York. He held his position as surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary till April, 1864, when his duties on the United States Sanitary

Commission compelled him to resign rather than impose additional labor upon his colleagues in that institution. In 1858 he was appointed Surgeon-General of the State of New York, by Governor E. D. Morgan. At the commencement of the Civil War the same Governor appointed him medical director of the State Volunteer Hospital, New York, in which position he performed most efficient service. For a long time he had charge of the important trust of obtaining for the regiments passing through New York to the seat of war their medical supplies, being the representative in this work of the Surgeon-General of the State of New York. When the famous United States Sanitary Commission organized, Drs. Elisha Harris and Cornelius R. Agnew were unanimously elected members at the first meeting, and to the labors of Dr. Agnew no slight share of the success which attended the commission is to be attributed. In conjunction with Drs. Wolcott Gibbs and William H. Van Buren, Dr. Agnew prepared for the quartermaster's department the plans which were subsequently carried out in the Judiciary Square Hospital at Washington, and were more or less accurately followed in the pavilion hospital system of the war. Dr. Agnew was one of the four gentlemen who founded the Union League Club in New York City, and was later one of its vice-presidents. In 1866 he established an ophthalmic clinic in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having been asked by its faculty to do so, and in 1869 was elected Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, a position which he held for many years. In 1868 he originated the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1869 the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. In 1865 he was appointed one of the managers of the New York State Hospital for the Insane, Poughkeepsie, was twice reappointed, and held from the inception of the undertaking the secretaryship of its executive committee. In 1859 he was elected one of the trustees of the public schools in New York City, and subsequently was chosen president of the board. In 1864 he was chosen one of the associate trustees to organize a school of mines in Columbia College, and on February 2, 1874, was made one of the trustees of Columbia College.

Dr. Agnew took a deep interest in everything relating to the public health, and contributed some papers to the literature on this subject. He was secretary of the first society that was organized in New York City for sanitary reform, and a member of the committee that prepared the first draft of the city health laws. He was also a member for many years of the Century Club. In 1872 he was chosen president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He was a member of the following scientific societies: Medico-Chirurgical Society, of Edinburgh, Scotland; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Pathological Society; Medical and Surgical Society of New York City; American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was for several years president; American Otological Society; New York Ophthalmological Society, which he aided in founding; International Ophthalmological Society; International Otological Society; Medical Society of the County of New York; New York Academy of

Sciences. He attended the International Medical Congress at the Centennial meeting at Philadelphia. As a lecturer Dr. Agnew was fluent and practical; as an ophthalmologist he was widely known. He contributed useful articles to current medical literature, having published a number of brief monographs of which the following may be mentioned: "A Contribution to the Surgery of Divergent Squint"; "Ophthalmic Notes," consisting of three parts, published in New York, in 1874; "Canthoplasty as a Remedy in Certain Diseases of the Eye," New York, 1875; "Clinical Contributions to Ophthalmology." Dr. Agnew was married in 1856 to Mary Nash, daughter of Lora Nash, of New York, merchant. He died in New York, April 18, 1888.

ALFRED LEE (or LEBBEUS) LOOMIS, late of New York, was born October 16, 1831, son of Daniel Loomis, an extensive cotton manufacturer and merchant of Bennington, Vermont, and of Eliza (Beach) Loomis, a member of one of the oldest families of that State. His early education was obtained at Hoosick Falls, and in Rochester, New York, after which he entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, graduating in 1851, receiving the A.M. degree in 1856.

He studied medicine under Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1852. Immediately after graduating he entered the hospitals on Blackwell's and Ward's islands as assistant physician. He afterwards established himself in New York in general practice, but with special attention to diseases of the heart, lungs and kidneys, and during his lifetime was a recognized authority in that branch of medical science. In 1859 he was appointed visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital, and subsequently visiting physician to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, which latter position he held for fifteen years; in 1874 he was appointed visiting physician to Mt. Sinai Hospital. In 1862 he was appointed Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, which position he retained three years. For more than thirty years Dr. Loomis was connected with the faculty of the University of the City of New York, being Adjunct Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, 1864-66, and full professor from the latter year until his death. He was a voluminous and valuable contributor to medical literature.

In 1886 Dr. Loomis announced a gift to the medical department of the University of \$100,000, from an unknown friend, to build and equip a new laboratory, the only condition that it should be called the Loomis Laboratory; that the giver's name should remain unannounced, and that the course of study be reorganized and brought up to the demands of the day. Dr. Loomis was a member of the principal medical societies of America and Europe, and was at one time president of the New York Pathological Society, the New York State Medical Society (1887), the New York Academy of Medicine

(1889-92), and the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, held in 1894. Dr. Loomis was an enthusiastic champion of the curative properties of the Adirondack region in cases of incipient tuberculosis, and its value as a prolonger of life in advanced cases. He actively opposed the extinction of the forests of this natural sanitarium. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah, daughter of Henry Patterson, of Hoosick Falls. She died in 1880. In 1887 he was married to Mrs. John D. Prince, widow of the well known Wall street operator. He had two children by his first wife, one of whom, Henry P. Loomis, succeeds his father in the profession of medicine. Dr. Loomis died of pneumonia at his home in New York, January 23, 1895, and there is a tablet to his memory in Bellevue Hospital, erected by the commissioners of charities and correction, commemorating his ability and the great value of his services to the profession and to humanity.

SAMUEL BROWN WYLIE McLEOD, late of New York City, was born at Galway, Saratoga county, New York, February 1, 1831, son of John Niel and Margaret Thomson (Wylie) MacLeod, and grandson of Rev. Alexander MacLeod, a native of the Island of Mull, Scotland, who came to America in 1792, and located at Galway, New York, later was pastor for over thirty years of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York City; professor in the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, etc., a most gifted pulpit orator. John Niel MacLeod was also a pastor, professor, and presided over the First Reformed Presbyterian Church forty-four years. Margaret Thomson (Wylie) MacLeod was likewise of talented ancestry, her father, Rev. Samuel Brown Wylie, D.D., being Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, and its vice-provost for many years.

S. B. Wylie MacLeod (as he wrote his name) was educated in classical schools at Philadelphia, and under the direction of his grandfather, and at the age of fourteen entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated A.B. in 1849 and A.M. in 1852. He pursued his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1852. After a year's hospital experience he was surgeon on the steamship "United States," plying the Gulf of Mexico, taking advantage of the opportunities afforded to make a special study of cholera and typhus fever. The years 1854-56 were spent in Europe continuing professional studies, with a final location in Paris, where he attended lectures by the most famous physicians of the day. During his career of over forty-five years he held many hospital appointments, and some professorships. He was a member of several scientific and professional societies, and for five terms was president of the New York County Medical Association; was president of the Medicolegal Society, and the New York State Medical Association (1893).

Dr. McLeod married, December 10, 1837, Sarah Boice, daughter of John Irving, of New York City, a descendant of many of the

notable families of New York City. They had three sons and two daughters. He died in New York, August 23, 1899.

CHARLES PHELPS was born at Milford, Mass., December 12, 1834, son of Dr. Thaddeus and Mary (Gould) Phelps. He was graduated from Brown University, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1855. He pursued his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia), graduating M.D. in 1858.

Settling for practice in New York City, he made a specialty of surgery, and was surgeon to Bellevue and St. Vincent's hospitals at the time of his death. He held membership in many of the professional societies and was president of the New York State Medical Association in 1897. His principal work, published in 1890, was "Traumatic Injuries to the Brain"; and he was the author of many monographs on surgical subjects. Dr. Phelps died December 30, 1913.

ANDREW HEERMANCE SMITH, late of New York City, was born at Charlton, New York, August 27, 1837, son of Archibald and Cornelia (Heermann) Smith. He was educated at Ballston Spa Institute, Union College, from which he received the degree of A.M., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which he was graduated with the M.D. degree in 1858; later he pursued post-graduate courses at Göttingen and Berlin.

After a practice extending over some two years, in 1861 he entered the army as assistant surgeon, 43rd New York Volunteers; was surgeon of the 94th New York Volunteers in 1862; assistant surgeon, United States Army, 1862-68; was made brevet-major, United States Army, 1867. He began practice of medicine in New York in 1868. He was physician to St. Luke's and Presbyterian hospitals, and surgeon to the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital; was later consulting physician to St. Luke's, Presbyterian, St. Mark's, Woman's, Post-Graduate and Ruptured and Crippled hospitals; was vice-president of the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital; president of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1903-04. He was delegate to the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890, and that held in Madrid in 1893; was a corresponding member of the Gesellschaft für Heilkunde; member of the Academy of Science, Philadelphia; Association of American Physicians; Climatological Association; Loyal Legion; Sons of the American Revolution. In religion Dr. Smith was an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican; and belonged to the Century and Authors clubs. He was the author of numerous monographs of interest and value to the profession. Dr. Smith married, in 1884, in New York, Jane T. Sheldon. He died in 1910.

ROBERT FULTON WEIR, of New York City, was born in that city, February 16, 1838, son of James and Mary A. (Shapter) Weir. He was educated at the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, received the A.B. degree in 1854,

and that of A.M. in 1857. He pursued his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia) graduating in 1859 with the M.D. degree, and being also the prize medalist the same year.

He settled in New York, turning his attention especially to surgery, and has been a large contributor to medical literature; also Lecturer on Diseases of the Male Pelvic Organs, 1873-80; Lecturer on Surgery, 1883-84; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1884-92, Surgery, 1892-1903; Clinical Surgery since 1903, at Columbia; attending surgeon at New York Hospital, 1876-1900; Roosevelt Hospital, 1900-4. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society; of the New York Pathological Society, of which he was vice-president in 1876; of the New York Medical and Surgical Society, acting as secretary of this in 1876; was president of the New York Laryngological Society in 1875, and vice-president of the New York Medical Journal Association. He was president of the American Surgical Association in 1900, and president of the New York Academy of Medicine the same year. He is a member of the Société de Chirurgie, Paris, and honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1909. Dr. Weir has a Civil War record as surgeon in charge of the United States Army General Hospital, Frederick, Maryland, from 1862 to 1865. He married October 8, 1863, Maria Washington, daughter of Robert G. McPherson, Esq., of Virginia, a lineal descendant of Samuel Washington, eldest brother of President George Washington. He married (second) Mary Badgley Alden, of Albany, New York, on November 7, 1895.

WILLIAM T. LUSK, of New York, was born at Norwich, Conn., May 23, 1838. He entered Yale, but left on completion of the freshman year (honorary A.M. in 1872 and LL.D. in 1894). He studied medicine three years in Heidelberg and Berlin (1858-61), then returned to America and attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating M.D., 1864; subsequently spent a year and a half in study in Edinburgh, Paris, Vienna and Prague.

In 1865 established himself in practice in New York. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society; a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York Obstetrical Society (vice-president, 1875); member of American Gynaecological Society, and a corresponding fellow of the Edinburgh and London Obstetrical societies. He was Professor of Physiology in the Long Island College Hospital, 1868-71; in 1870-71 Lecturer on Physiology in Harvard Medical School; also visiting physician to Nursery and Children's Hospital and the Charity Hospital; was Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, Diseases of Infants and Clinical Midwifery in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871; and editor in 1871 of the *New York Medical Journal*. He was a prolific writer on subjects pertaining to his profession. In 1861-62-63 he served in the U. S. volunteer army, beginning as a private, and being successively commissioned second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain

and assistant adjutant-general. He was president of the New York State Medical Association in 1889. He was twice married (first) in May, 1864, to Mary Hartwell, daughter of Simon B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn. She died September 13, 1871, leaving two sons and two daughters. He married (second) June 14, 1876, Mrs. Matilda (Myer) Thorn, of New York, who died in 1892. Dr. Lusk died suddenly in New York City, June 12, 1897.

DANIEL BENNETT ST. JOHN ROOSA, late of New York, was born in Bethel, New York, April 4, 1838, and was descended from Dutch, French, and English settlers in New York State, during the early part of the colonial period. His parents were Charles Baker and Amelia Elmer (Foster) Roosa. One of his great-grandparents was Isaac A. Roosa, a captain in the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution.

Dr. Roosa was educated at academies in Monticello, New York, and Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and under private tutors in Boston, Massachusetts. He entered Yale College in 1856, and withdrew on account of ill health, but afterwards received the degree of A.M. from this college, and that of LL.D. from the University of Vermont. He took a special course in chemistry under Prof. John W. Draper in the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in medicine in 1860. He was admitted by examination to the New York Hospital as junior walker in the surgical division, serving for eight months, then as senior walker for five months, and as house surgeon for eight months. For three months in 1861 he served in the field as assistant surgeon to the 5th New York Volunteers. On leaving the hospital in 1862, he spent a year in study, especially of ophthalmology and otology, in Berlin and Vienna, under Von Graef, Kramer, Arlt and Jaeger. In 1863 he returned and served in the field as surgeon of the 12th Regiment National Guard of New York, under the special call for thirty day troops. He entered upon general practice in the autumn of 1863, but in a year or two devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear.

He was Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the University of the City of New York from 1866 for many years, and also held the same chair in the University of Vermont for some time; was president of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. He was a member and for two years president of the American Otological Society; president of the International Otological Society; member of the American Ophthalmological Society; member of the New York County Medical Society; corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh; he was a member and president of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1893-94. With Drs. Hackley and Bull he translated "Stellwag on the Eye"; singly translated "Von Trotsch on the Ear"; and was the author of a successful treatise on "The Ear" that has passed through three editions. Among his later works may be mentioned "The Old Hospital and Other Papers," 1886;

"A Pocket Medical Lexicon," 1887; "Treatise on the Eye," 1894; "A Doctor's Suggestions," "On the Necessity of Wearing Glasses," "Defective Eyesight," 1899; "The Ear, Nose and Pharynx" (with Dr. Beaman Douglass). He married, May 8, 1862, Mary Hoyt, daughter of Stephen M. Blake, of New York. Dr. Roosa died in 1908.

SAMUEL BALDWIN WARD was born in New York City, June 8, 1842. He was of English ancestry. He entered Columbia College at the age of fifteen, and graduated in 1861, with third honor. He studied medicine under Dr. Willard Parker, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and in 1862 he entered the United States service as a medical cadet. In 1863 he was commissioned assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers. At the close of the war he sailed for Europe for further medical study.

On his return, Dr. Ward began the practice in the city of his birth, and was soon chosen a Professor of Anatomy, and afterward of surgery in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. In 1872 he was elected assistant surgeon of the 7th regiment, N.G.S. N.Y., with the rank of captain. In 1876 he settled in Albany. He was chosen Professor of Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Albany Medical College, and Attending Surgeon to the Albany City Hospital and St. Peter's Hospital. He was a member of the Board of Health of the city, one of the civil service examiners for State medical officials; repeatedly a delegate to the American Medical Association, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College; member of the Albany County Medical Society. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1888. Dr. Ward was trustee and vice-president of the Dudley Observatory, a trustee of the Albany Female Academy, president of the State Board of Survey, and a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Camera Club, and the American Climatological Association. In 1864 he received the degree of A.M. in course from Columbia College, and in 1882 that of Ph.D. *ex honore* from Union University. Dr. Ward contributed valuable articles to the literature of his profession. In 1871 Dr. Ward married Nina, a daughter of William A. Wheeler, of New York City. She died in 1883, leaving three children. He died June 3, 1915.

CHARLES JEWETT was born at Bath, Maine, September 27, 1842, son of George and Sarah (Hale) Jewett. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, the Bath High School and Bowdoin College, graduating in 1864, and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1867 and that of Sc.D. in 1894. He taught physical sciences a few years after his graduation, at Cooperstown Seminary and Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and in 1868 commenced his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he was graduated M.D. in 1871. He commenced practice in Brooklyn, in the same year, remaining there until his death.

He was Professor of Obstetrics in the Long Island College Hos-

pital, 1880-98; from 1898 until his death, Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, and Gynecological Surgeon. He was consulting obstetrician of Kings County Hospital from 1893, and consulting gynecologist of Bushwick and Swedish hospitals; consulting surgeon of St. Christopher's Hospital; trustee of Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital from 1887; member of Kings County Medical Society, president, 1877-80; Brooklyn Pathological Society; British Gynecological Society; Brooklyn Gynecological Society, president in 1893; New York Obstetrical Society, president in 1894; New York Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of the State of New York, president in 1910; American Gynecological Society; American Academy of Medicine; Medical Association of Greater New York, and many others. Dr. Jewett performed the first symphyseotomy in America, and fifteen cases of Caesarian section. He also made many valuable literary contributions to professional journals and periodicals. He was married in 1868 to Abbie E. Flagg, of New Hampshire, who is now deceased. Dr. Jewett died August 6, 1910.

FREDERIC C. CURTIS was born at Unionville, South Carolina, October 19, 1843, of New England parentage. He entered Beloit (Wisconsin) College, graduating in 1866, and in 1869 was awarded the degree of M.A. In 1864 he entered the army as a private in the 41st Wisconsin Regiment, of which Company B was chiefly composed of Beloit College students.

After completing his college course, Mr. Curtis began the study of medicine at the University of Michigan, and completed it at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he received his degree of M.D., and subsequently pursued his medical studies for a year in Vienna. In 1872 he began active practice in Albany, New York, in partnership with Dr. W. H. Bailey. He became a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York the same year, and was secretary in 1889. In 1883 he became a member of the American Public Health Association. He has filled a number of important positions; was appointed physician to the Albany Hospital Dispensary in 1872; a member of the medical staff of St. Peter's Hospital in 1874; of the medical staff of the Albany Hospital in 1876; lecturer in the summer course of the Albany Medical College in 1877; Professor of Dermatology in the college in 1880. In 1907 he became president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. In 1884 Dr. Curtis was married to Charlotte E. Bancroft, a daughter of Royal Bancroft, of Albany. He has given a number of valuable contributions to current medical literature.

EVERARD D. FERGUSON, late of Troy, New York, was born in Moscow, New York, in 1843, son of Smith and Emily F. Ferguson. After preliminary education he entered Bellevue Medical College, graduating with the degree of M.D. in 1868, and settled in the city of Troy for general practice. He was attending surgeon to Samaritan Hospital, Troy, for many years. He was a member of

the American Medical Association, and the New York State Medical Association of which he was president in 1900. He married, January 1, 1865, Marian A. Farley. He died in Troy, in 1906.

JOSEPH DECATUR BRYANT, late of New York City, was born March 12, 1845, in Walworth county, Wis., son of Alonzo and Harriet (Adkins) Bryant. He was educated at the Norwich (New York) Academy, and graduated M.D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1868, receiving the degree of LL.D. from New York University in 1908. He was an interne of the Bellevue Hospital service, 1869-71; Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1872-73-74; Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy, 1875-77; Professor of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, 1877-83; Assistant Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, 1883-95, in Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Professor of Principles and Practices of Surgery, Operative and Clinical Surgery, University, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1898, until his death; sanitary inspector New York Health Department, 1873-79; commissioner, 1877-93; commissioner to New York State Board of Health, 1887-93; surgeon to 71st Regiment, N.Y.N.G., 1873-82; surgeon-general N.Y.N.G., 1882-94; was on staffs of Governors Cleveland, Hill and Flower. He was attending surgeon to the West Side Dispensary, 1872-75; Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief, 1874-80 (consulting surgeon, 1882); visiting physician to Charity Hospital, 1881-82, Bellevue Hospital, 1882 until his death; consulting surgeon, New York City Insane Asylum, from 1882; visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, from 1887; consulting surgeon to Northwestern Dispensary, Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, Woman's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital (Yonkers), and Hackensack Hospital; was personal friend and physician to Grover Cleveland and family; fellow of the American Surgical Association; member of the International Society of Surgeons; president of the American Medical Association, 1907-08; New York State Medical Association, 1898; New York State Medical Society, 1906; New York Academy of Medicine, 1895-6. He was the author of many monographs and also of a work on "Operative Surgery," two volumes, 4th edition, and Bryant and Buck's "American System of Surgery," in 8 vols. Dr. Bryant died April 7, 1914.

LEWIS STEPHEN PILCHER was born in Adrian, Michigan, July 28, 1845, son of Elijah H. and Phebe M. (Fisk) Pilcher. He was graduated from the University of Michigan with the A.B. degree in 1862; received the degree of A.M. in 1863, that of M.D. in 1866, and LL.D. in 1900, from his *alma mater*; he also received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dickinson College in 1900.

He enlisted in the United States army and was appointed hospital steward, serving 1864-65; was medical officer in the United States naval service, 1867-72. He was Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in Long Island College Hospital, 1879-83; Professor of Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, 1885-96; surgeon to Metho-

dist Episcopal Hospital, 1887-97; to German Hospital, Brooklyn, 1900-08; and to Pilcher Private Hospital since 1910. He has been consulting surgeon to German, Jewish, Norwegian, and St. John's hospitals, Brooklyn; and the Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York. He is a fellow of the American Surgical Association; associate fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; honorary member of the New York Surgical Society and Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; member of Brooklyn Surgical Society, Société Internationale de Chirurgie; honorary fellow, American College of Surgeons; was Surgeon-General of the G. A. R. in 1915, Commander of Department of New York, 1918, and is a member of the Loyal Legion. Dr. Pilcher has been editor of the "Annals of Surgery," since 1885. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, and was president of that body in 1892. He has made valuable contributions to the literature of his profession and also collaborated on works of authority in regard to his special branch. Dr. Pilcher married, June 22, 1870, Martha S. Phillips, of Brooklyn.

GEORGE HENRY FOX was born at Ballston Spa, New York, October 8, 1846, son of Rev. Norman and Jane (Freeman) Fox. He received his preparatory education in the Satterlee Collegiate Institute, and entered the University of Rochester in 1863. In 1864 he enlisted in the 77th New York Volunteers, and after eight months' service returned to college, graduating in 1867 with the degree of A.B., receiving the A.M. degree in 1870. In 1869 he obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and was appointed surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital. Going abroad in 1870, he studied medicine for three years in the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London.

He began practice in New York City in 1874, and in 1875 became surgeon to the New York Dispensary. In 1877 he was appointed Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and in 1879 Clinical Professor of Dermatology at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. In 1880 he became Clinical Professor of Skin Diseases in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1904 Professor of Dermatology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1890-95 was Professor of Skin Diseases in the Post-Graduate Medical School; Consulting Dermatologist, New York Board of Health. He was president of the New York County Medical Society, 1892; New York State Medical Society, 1894; and is a member of the American Dermatological Association, American Academy of Medicine, the University Club, the Psi Upsilon, Nassau Country Club. He is the author of many valuable works bearing upon his special subject. He married August 29, 1872, Harriet Gibbs.

JOHN ORLANDO ROE, son of Stephen Smith and Huldah Sophronia (Randall) Roe, was born at Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., February 3, 1849. He graduated from the University of Michigan

in 1870, with the degrees of Ph.D. and M.D., receiving the latter degree also from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1871. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan, in 1913.

Dr. Roe commenced practice in Rochester, New York, in 1873, and so continued until his death, specializing in laryngology, rhinology and otology. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Medical Association; American Climatological Association; American Laryngological Association; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, etc.; was president of the New York State Medical Society, in 1898; member of the Central New York Medical Association, Monroe County Medical Society, Rochester Academy of Medicine, Rochester Pathological Society, and of the Society of the Genesee. His clubs were the University, Genesee Valley and Country. He was contributor of many valuable articles to the medical journals and reports bearing upon his branch of the profession. He married, February 12, 1895, Jennie E. Pomeroy, of Troy, New York. He died in Rochester, December 24, 1915.

ABEL MIX PHELPS, son of Algernon Sidney and Eliza Ann (Thomas) Phelps, was born at Alburg Springs, Vermont, January 27, 1851, of Pilgrim ancestry. After a course at the local academy he entered the University of Michigan, graduating M.D. in 1873. In 1880 he went abroad for advanced study, and also delivered a number of lectures before German clinics.

On his return he was appointed Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the University of Vermont and the University of New York, being advanced to the chair of general surgery in the former, and also served in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from 1887 until his death. He founded the orthopedic department of the latter, and established the summer home and hospital for crippled children at Englewood, New Jersey, called the Daisy Fields Hospital, of which he was surgeon-in-chief. For many years he was surgeon of the New York Hospital. He was president of the American Orthopedic, 1894; president of the New York State Medical Society, 1900; and delegate from that body to the Eighth International Medical Congress in 1884. He was a member of the Lotos, the American Yacht and the Fairfield County Golf Clubs; the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York County Medical Society. He was an ingenious inventor, and contributed greatly to the advancement of his profession. He married, July 3, 1895, Cornelia Baker, daughter of James Hall Bedell. He died in New York, October 6, 1902.

ALGERNON THOMAS BRISTOW was born at Richmond, England, November 26, 1851, son of Isaac and Charlotte (Andrews) Bristow. He graduated from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1869;

from Yale College, A.B., in 1873. His professional training was obtained from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1876. He was surgeon in the Long Island College Hospital, Kings County Hospital and St. John's; Consulting Surgeon to Bushwick Central and Long Island State hospitals; Clinical Professor of Surgery at the Long Island College Hospital. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York State Medical Society (president in 1903); Brooklyn Medical Society; Brooklyn Surgical and Pathological societies. His clubs were the Hamilton and the University. He was a contributor of note to current medical literature. He married, June 17, 1891, Emeline Ashmead, of Haverford, Pennsylvania. Dr. Bristow died March 26, 1917.

ROswell Park, Jr., was born in Pomfret, Conn., May 4, 1852, son of Roswell and Mary Brewster (Baldwin) Park, both of distinguished ancestry. He was one of five children and until his eighteenth year was trained by his father as a private pupil. He was graduated with honors at Racine College in 1872, and the next year entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating M.D. in 1876, with the highest honors of his class, and at the same time received the degree of M.A. from Racine; received the honorary degree of M.D. from Lake Forest College, in 1892; that of A.M., from Harvard in 1895, and LL.D. from Yale in 1902.

Soon after graduation he was appointed resident physician in the Mercy Hospital, Chicago, and worked there and in the Cook County Hospital with great success; was next appointed assistant surgeon in the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he remained seven years. In 1877 he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Women's Medical College in Chicago, and also in the Chicago Medical College, where he served until 1882; in 1878 physician to the Chicago Orphan Asylum; in 1881 Consulting and Acting Attending Surgeon to the Michael Reese Hospital; in 1882 Lecturer on Surgery in the Rush Medical College, and other appointments in a number of surgical institutions and dispensaries. In 1882 he went to Europe to study surgery in the great hospitals, and in 1883 became Professor of Surgery in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. Dr. Park was for two years president of the Chicago Electrical Society; was a member of the Congress of American Surgeons; a fellow of the American Surgical Association; a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; the American Orthopaedic Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1895. He had a national reputation in the field of surgery and was widely known as a lecturer. He attended President McKinley after he was shot in 1901. His contributions to medical literature were many and valuable and he also served in an editorial capacity. He married, in

1880, Martha Prudence, daughter of Julius R. Durkee, of Brooklyn. He died February 15, 1914.

WENDELL CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS was born at Hammond, New York, June 9, 1857, son of Samuel and Mary S. (Merrill) Phillips. He was graduated from the medical department of the New York University with the degree of M.D., in 1882, and after graduation engaged in practice, specializing as an aurist and laryngologist. He has been Professor of Diseases of the Ear in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School since 1899, and is Aural Surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society (president, 1911); the New York County Medical Society; the New York Academy of Medicine; the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society (president, 1907); the American Otological Society; New York Otological Society; Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a Republican in political belief, and a Baptist in religion; his clubs are: The Republican, Chippewa Bay Yacht, and Dunwoodie Country. Dr. Phillips married, at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1889, Lucia M. Taggart.

WALTER BELKNAP JAMES, of New York City, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, May 11, 1858, son of Henry and Amelia (Cate) James. He was graduated at Yale College, in 1879, with the Bachelor's degree, and pursued his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia), receiving from that institution the degree of M.D. in 1883. In 1904 Columbia College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., and he was the recipient of the Master's degree from Yale in 1906.

Immediately upon his graduation he settled in New York City. Among the various positions he has ably filled are: Clinical Lecturer on Medicine, 1889-97; Instructor in General Diagnosis, 1897-1900; Medical Diagnosis, 1900-01; Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, 1901-02; Professor, 1902-04; Bard Professor, 1904-09; Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1909, to the present time; member of the University Council, 1903, to the present time, all the foregoing in connection with Columbia University. He was visiting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital, 1904-09; consulting physician to Bellevue Hospital, Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was president, 1913-16; New York County Medical Society, and the Practitioners' Society. His clubs are the Century, University, etc. Dr. James married, in 1894, Helen G. Jennings, of New York.

WILLIS GOSS MACDONALD, son of Sylvester M. Macdonald, was born at Cobleskill, New York, April 11, 1863. He was graduated from the Cobleskill Free Academy in 1878, and later from the New York State Normal School. He pursued higher studies at



Peter T. Morris

Cornell University, and entered the Albany Medical College, finishing at that institution in 1887. In 1889-90 he was a student in the medical department of the University of Berlin. He was appointed resident surgeon (1887) and surgeon (1891) in the Albany Hospital; Lecturer on Surgery (1892), Adjunct Professor of Surgery (1895), Albany Medical College; surgeon in Albany Hospital (1896); Professor of Abdominal Surgery and Gynecology, Albany Medical College (1900); major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, 1898, and in charge of surgical division of depot hospital at Fort McPherson, Georgia, during the Spanish-American War; member of the New York State Tuberculosis Commission; president of the board of trustees of the New York State Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis; member of the Pan-American Medical Congress; 10th, 11th and 12th International Medical Congresses; American Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists; American Surgical Association; American Medical Association; Southern Surgical and Gynaecological Association; New York State Medical Society (president in 1899); Albany Historical Society. He was a valuable contributor to surgical journals.

MARTIN BUEL TINKER was born in Granville, Massachusetts, March 17, 1869, a son of Martin Phelps and Margaret Maritta (Smith) Tinker. He pursued his professional studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1893. He received the degree of S.B. from Harvard University in 1895, and the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Berlin in 1899. He was Assistant in Physiology and Hygiene at Harvard, 1894-96; Demonstrator in Surgery and Anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, 1897-1900; Resident Surgeon to Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1900-03; Lecturer on Surgery, 1900-08, Assistant Professor of Surgery, 1908-10, at Cornell University. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1916; American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie; fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the Sigma Chi Iota Nu Sigma Nu. His clubs are the Town and Gown, Country, and the University. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and in politics a Republican. Dr. Tinker married, May 4, 1905, Ethel Louise Bates, of Lima, New York.

ROBERT TUTTLE MORRIS, M.D., eminent surgeon of New York City, Professor of Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College since 1898, and consulting surgeon to a number of hospitals, was president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, in 1907, and is an author of note. Of exalted principles and fine nature, Dr. Morris exemplifies the noblest qualities of his profession, and of that sterling manhood which alone is the enduring foundation for high achievement.

Robert Tuttle Morris was born in Seymour, Connecticut, May 14,

1857, a son of Luzon Burritt and Eugenia Laura (Tuttle) Morris. His parents traced their ancestry to the first settlement of Connecticut, and his father, Luzon Burritt Morris, was for a number of years Governor of that State, while his mother was a well known author, writing under the pen name of E. L. M.

Robert T. Morris received a liberal classical education at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, and for three years pursued a course in Biology at Cornell University, from 1876 to 1879. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, graduating in 1882 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From the time of his graduation until 1885, Dr. Morris practiced his profession in various clinics, part of the time in Europe, and for two years of this time was connected with Bellevue Hospital as a member of the house staff. In 1885 he established his office for private practice in the City of New York at No. 173 Fifth Avenue, and during the course of his career has acquired a foremost position in the ranks of surgeons of the City. Dr. Morris is Professor of Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, which connection began in 1898, visiting surgeon to the Post-Graduate Hospital, and consulting surgeon to a number of hospitals.

Dr. Morris is a member of many of the leading medical associations. In 1907 he was president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He holds membership in the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Medical Association, the New York State and County Medical societies, the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association, the Southern Surgical Association, the Surgical Society of New York, the College of Physicians and Surgeons' Alumni Association, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Medical Union; also in the following: American Geographical Society, American Fisheries Society, Linnean Society of Natural History, American Forestry Association, Northern Nut Growers' Association, Sons of the Revolution, New England Society, Cornell Alumni Association; and belongs to the Metropolitan, Cornell University, Alpha Delta Phi, and Camp Fire clubs.

Dr. Morris has devoted much of his time to the field of medical research, and has written and published from time to time monographs on the results of his investigations. Various of his works have been adopted by the medical fraternities as text books for students. In 1886 Dr. Morris issued a treatise entitled "How We Treat Wounds To-day" (Putnams) which earned for its author enviable commendation. In 1895 he published "Lectures on Appendicitis," while his report upon the nature of appendicitis delivered at the meeting of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893 has commanded attention both at home and abroad. In 1910 he published "The Fourth Era in Surgery" (Saunders). Dr. Morris has also contributed to medical literature numerous papers, of which the following are selected for citation:



Newton M. Shaffer.

"Pott's Fracture Compared with Fracture of the Fibula by Inversion of the Foot" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., Dec., 1887); "The Anatomy and Mechanism of the Injury Known as Subluxation of the Head of the Radius" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., June, 1889); "A Method for Palpation of the Kidneys" (Trans. of the A. A. O. G., 1891); "Malignant Disease of the Navel as a Secondary Complication" (Trans. of the International Med. Cong., 1890); "The Prevention of Secondary Peritoneal Adhesions by Means of an Aristol Film" (Trans. of the A. A. O. G., 1891); "Intravenous Injections of Methyl Violet" (Med. Mirror, 1891); "The Removal of Carious and Necrotic Bone by Means of Hydrochloric Acid and Pepsin" (Trans. of the Southern Surg. and Gyn. Assoc., 1891); "A Report on Experiments Germane to the Subject of Abdominal Supporters After Laparotomy" (Trans. of the Amer. Med. Assoc., 1891); "Is Evolution Trying to do Away with the Clitoris?" (Trans. of the A. A. O. G., 1892); "The Action of Trypsin, Pancreatic Extract and Pepsin upon Coagula and Sloughs" (Trans. of the N. Y. State Med. Soc., 1891); "Hypertrophy of the Prostate Gland, Operation For" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., 1890); "Mallet Finger" (Trans. of the Pan-Amer. Med. Cong., 1893); "Removal of Fistulous Pipes After Distension with Plaster of Paris" (N. Eng. Med. Monthly, 1891); "Infective Appendicitis; An Original Investigation" (Trans. of the Pan-Amer. Med. Cong., 1893); "The Dowel Pin in Fracture of the Clavicle" (Post-Graduate, 1892); "The Experimental Production of Illeal Intussusception with Carbonate of Sodium" (Med. Rec., 1894); "Ovarian Grafting" (Med. Rec., 1901); "Experiments with Cargile Membrane" (Med. Rec., 1902); "General Enteroptosis, Operations For" (Med. News, 1902); "Endoscopic Tubes for Direct Inspection of the Interior of the Uterus and Bladder" (Trans. of the A. A. O. G., 1893).

Of non-medical works, Dr. Morris is the author of "Hopkins' Pond," issued in 1896, dealing with stories of the field and natural history subjects. In 1915 he published "Microbes and Men," "A Surgeon's Philosophy" and "Doctors versus Folks" (Doubleday, Page & Company). In 1891 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Dr. Morris by Centre College, Kentucky.

Dr. Morris, on June 4, 1898, married Mrs. Aimée (Reynaud) Mazergue, daughter of Gustav Reynaud, of New York City. Dr. Morris now maintains his office at No. 616 Madison Avenue, New York City.

DR. NEWTON MELMAN SHAFFER, who for upwards of half a century has been identified with General and Orthopaedic hospitals, who has been Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, first in the New York University Medical College and then in the Cornell Medical College, of which he is now Professor Emeritus, who organized the first New York Orthopaedic Society, and was one of the founders and first president of the American Orthopaedic Association, may well be styled the Dean of Orthopaedic Surgery in America. His distinguished career is a striking example of success won by long and continuous labor on complicated problems in a comparatively unexplored field of scientific inquiry when directed by a disciplined mind under the stimulus of an ingenious inventive faculty.*

The founder of the American branch of Dr. Shaffer's family was William Shaffer, who came from Holland and settled in 1760 upon Manhattan Island, where he established one of the earliest paper mills.

* By Henry W. Hardon, A.M., LL.B., sometime Professor of Law at Cornell University, late Professor of Law at Columbia University.

After an active career in New York City he removed to Spottswood, New Jersey. His son and namesake, William Shaffer, Jr., was born in White Street, New York City. The son of William Shaffer, Jr., Rev. James Newton Shaffer, father of Dr. Shaffer, born in Greenwich, Connecticut, December 21, 1811, had a long career of distinction as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. On his mother's side Dr. Shaffer inherits both Dutch and English blood. His maternal grandfather, Major Lewis Hale, of Ulster county, New York, married Catherine Melman, descendant of a former resident of Holland. Dr. Shaffer got the staunch blood of the Newtons and his baptismal name from his paternal grandmother.

Dr. Shaffer was born in Kinderhook, New York, February 14, 1846. As the son of a Methodist clergyman he had to adjust himself every two years to a new environment, an experience not without its influence upon the development of character. He attended the public schools in his early boyhood, was a student for two years at Claverack College, and entered the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, as a graduate from Ward School No. 44 in 1862, in which year his father had been transferred from Claverack to duty at the Ladies Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Five Points in New York City, the celebrated Five Points Mission. This was during the Civil War, and the Five Points was at the height of its fame as the resort of the criminal classes and the home of degradation and poverty. It was here, in his sixteenth year, that Dr. Shaffer began his battle of life. Coming from a simple country community in Columbia county, he was confronted by the complex conditions in the most turbulent part of a great city at a time of unusual excitement. The lessons of life learned by him as a boy in these surroundings could not fail to have a lasting effect.

While still a student at the Free Academy and a resident at the Five Points Mission, his future career was determined by a fortunate accident. He learned by chance that Dr. Knight was inquiring for a young man to undertake the duties of clerk and apprentice in the projected New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. It was an opportunity to study medicine and to earn a salary of \$400 per year. The seventeen-year-old boy applied for the position and secured it, and entered upon his duties the day the hospital opened its doors, May 1, 1863.

Beginning his study of medicine in this way he continued to live with his parents at the Mission House at the Five Points, where subsequently, at the age of eighteen, he opened a dispensary and devoted his evenings to the treatment of the poor and squalid inhabitants of this benighted region. In performing this duty he visited in his professional capacity, while still an undergraduate, the haunts of sin, misery and crime, going unmolested where no policeman dared to go alone, and was welcomed everywhere. It was an experience crowded with thrilling incidents. Two years later, in 1865, he was invited to become a resident of the hospital, then located at Second

Avenue and Sixth Street, where before graduation he performed the duties of a resident physician. He matriculated in the New York University Medical College in 1865, took his degree with honor in 1867, and was then duly appointed as the assistant resident physician of the hospital.

His duties in the hospital, both before and after graduation, included, among other things, the supervision of the mechanical department of the dispensary and hospital, the compounding of the ordinary remedies used in the hospital, the making and compiling of all the clerical and clinical records, the administration of ether for minor operations, the preliminary examination of patients, the prescribing for the numerous ordinary ailments of the in- and out-door patients, and operating upon club foot and other minor surgical operations. He was also the out-door physician, visiting patients unable to come to the dispensary. This work took him during the afternoons throughout the tenement districts, especially of the lower east side of the city, and thus early in life he acquired a practical knowledge of the problems of tenement house life, far more accurate and useful than the theoretical deductions of the closet student. In the performance of this fine work he contracted smallpox and typhoid fever.

After five years of this work, Dr. Shaffer felt that to realize the hopes of his professional future he needed an experience in general medical and surgical practice not afforded by the work of a special hospital. For this purpose he resigned his position in November, 1868. A physician beginning general practice requires money for rent and clothes and professional equipment, and at that time he had been able to save less than \$100. With this, augmented by a loan of \$1,500 made by a generous lady who was impressed by his unusual energy, he joined his brother, Edward L. Shaffer, in establishing a drug store. There for three years he compounded drugs and during the intervals pursued his studies, and was friend and physician to the many customers of the pharmacy. Then the brothers sold out, and on closing their accounts divided about \$5,000 profit.

Dr. Shaffer, fortified with a knowledge of business methods, an acquaintance with drugs and their preparation, and a very unusual medical and surgical experience, was appointed in 1870 as Assistant Surgeon to the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. The offer of the position came to him very unexpectedly from Dr. Charles Fayette Taylor, the famous Orthopaedic surgeon, at the suggestion of Theodore Roosevelt, the father of the ex-President, and of Howard Potter, co-founders of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. He entered upon his new duties in April, 1870. In a few months he was made the Senior Assistant Surgeon with full power to conduct the work. In 1872 he was appointed Orthopaedic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital with a continuous daily service. This position was created for him and was the first of the kind in the history of Orthopaedic Surgery. In 1888, after sixteen years of active service in St. Luke's, he resigned, and the board of managers of the hospital passed and had engrossed its resolutions expressing in highly

complimentary terms its satisfaction with his work and the personal esteem of the members of the board, and appointed him Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon. In 1882 he was appointed Clinical Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery in the New York University Medical College. He retired from this position when he resigned his post at St. Luke's. Though he had abandoned general practice and confined himself to Orthopaedic Surgery on entering upon his professorship, he found that his various professional duties were imposing an undue tax upon his strength. He had to make a choice, and while many of his friends, especially his professional friends, urged him rather to retire from the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, it seemed to him that his first duty lay there, for he had been longest in service there and was then and for many years had been its chief surgeon and responsible head.

Under his leadership the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital had become one of the important institutions of New York City. It had safely weathered the storms which are so apt to destroy even a worthy undertaking in its early years. Through his efforts an endowment of forty thousand dollars, a considerable sum for the time, was provided at a moment when its financial difficulties were most acute. He purchased on advantageous terms a lot of land at No. 130 East Fifty-ninth Street, adjoining the hospital, and at the next meeting of the board of trustees offered it to the board at cost. For years the demand upon both the dispensary and the hospital had far exceeded their facilities. The board of managers had wished to enlarge them, but a suitable opportunity had been lacking. The fortunate purchase by Dr. Shaffer provided the opportunity, and within a year a new fire-proof building was erected on the new purchase, mainly through the generosity of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, and the capacity of the institution was doubled. In these and other ways Dr. Shaffer promoted the best interests of the hospital. He was, as Mr. Potter said, "its standby and its hope."

Dr. Shaffer had been connected with the Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital substantially from its beginning. In 1877 Dr. Taylor, a very brilliant, but erratic man, a real pioneer in Orthopaedy, resigned his position as Surgeon-in-chief of this hospital. It was feared that, as the institution had been established by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Potter to make available to the poor Dr. Taylor's novel and successful methods, his withdrawal would mean that the institution would cease to exist. Dr. Shaffer had been in service there for seven years, and indeed had had an important share in the management both from professional and executive standpoints, but he was still a very young man. In this emergency Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Potter, after conferring with him, asked him to take Dr. Taylor's place as Surgeon-in-chief of the institution. They said: "If you can demonstrate the necessity and value of these new methods the institution will go on. But it all depends on you."

Dr. Shaffer was then twenty-seven years old. He took up the burden, worked hard for twenty-one years, and succeeded. As Mr. Pot-

ter said in the late eighties: "You did not found the institution, but you established it on a firm foundation, under very trying and arduous circumstances."

In 1898, having thus for some twenty-eight years devoted his time, his money, his influence, and his best efforts with marked success to putting this hospital upon a secure foundation and bringing it to a high state of efficiency, Dr. Shaffer resigned his position there. It had long been apparent to him that while crippled and deformed children of New York City were receiving care and attention in large and well-equipped special hospitals endowed for their benefit, yet no provision had been made for similar unfortunates in the State at large. About half the population of the State was outside the great city, and the same was true of its crippled children. At the meeting of the Conference of Charities and Correction, held in 1898, Dr. Shaffer read a paper on the "Care of Crippled and Deformed Children," in which he advocated the establishment of a State Hospital to meet the need of this neglected class.

Released from his engrossing duties at the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, Dr. Shaffer now applied himself with characteristic energy to this new plan which had been developing in his mind. Many persons whose support would have been useful told him that the plan was impracticable, if not impossible. Undiscouraged by somewhat general indifference or opposition he succeeded in securing in December, 1899, the co-operation and influence of Governor Roosevelt, and later that of Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., then chairman of the Republican State Committee. A bill framed by the late J. Adriance Bush was duly introduced in the Legislature. Contemplating a State charity it provided for the entire State, and therefore also for New York City. This was perhaps regarded by the existing city hospitals as an unwelcome intrusion upon their field. At all events the bill did not escape their opposition. Yet largely through the influence of Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Odell, the bill was passed in April, 1900, and \$15,000 was thus appropriated for this purpose. Such was the small beginning of the great hospital now maintained by the State at West Haverstraw. With subscriptions, headed by his own, generously augmented by those of persons familiar with his work, of which that of Edward Severin Clark of \$3,000 was the largest, a building in Tarrytown was secured and reconstructed for hospital purposes, and in January, 1901, the hospital was opened with ten patients. The State's appropriation had been saved for running expenses. During Governor Odell's administration the State appropriated \$50,000 for a building and fifty acres of land at West Haverstraw.

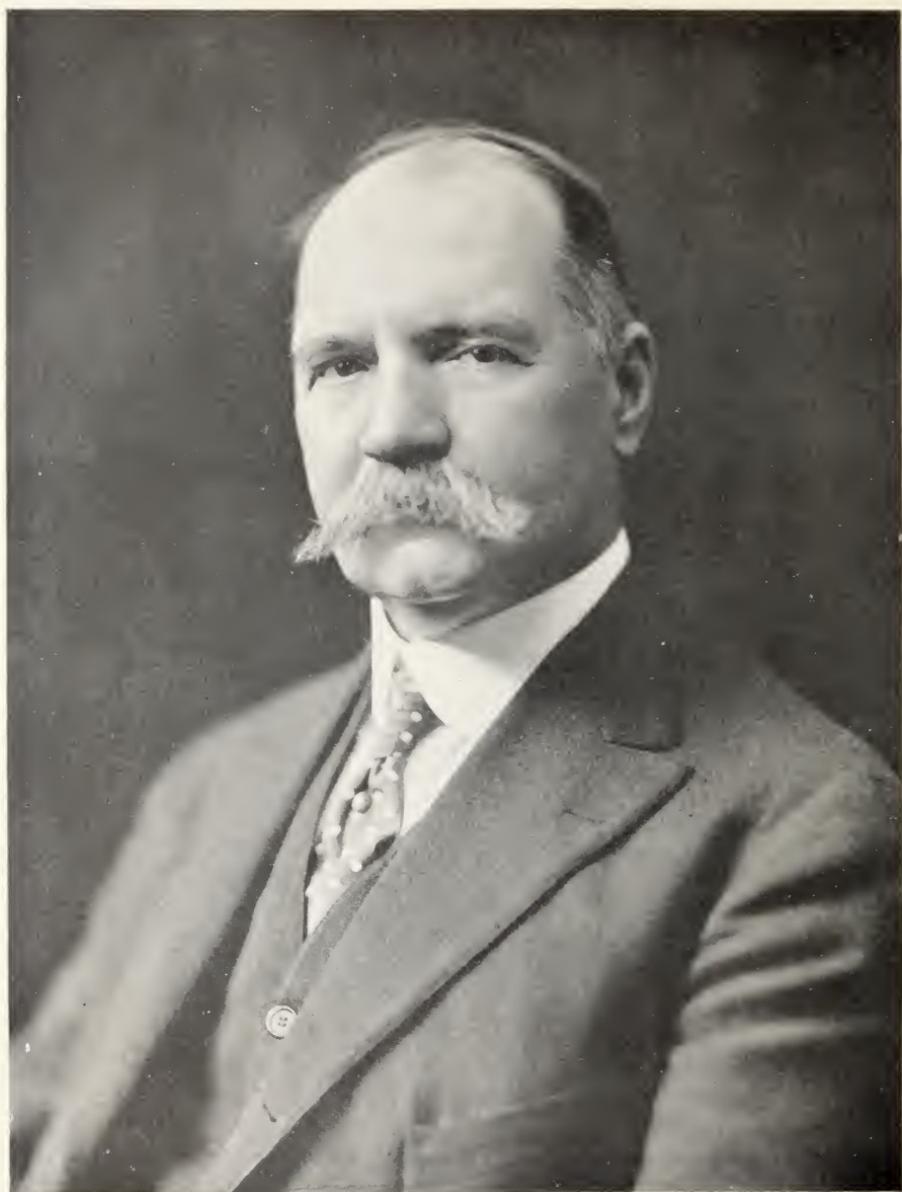
Dr. Shaffer's critics still assailed his project, and but for his activity and influence the institution might have died for lack of public support. It is now one of the most important State institutions. The original board of managers were: Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, President, J. Hampden Robb, J. Adriance Bush, George Blagden, Jr., and Dr. Shaffer. Dr. Shaffer was its chief executive officer, serving

without pay. He was entitled under the law to \$2,500 a year, but he declined to accept this salary, feeling that his position when making appeals to the Legislature would thus be much stronger. He has thus given to the State over \$25,000.

When Dr. Shaffer began the study of medicine, Orthopaedic Surgery had scarcely won recognition as a legitimate department of surgery. Since he adopted it as his specialty he has steadfastly striven to advance its interests and place it on a secure foundation. He early recognized the fact that the operative side of surgery was fully taught and demonstrated in the schools, while treatment by mechanical means—Orthopaedic Surgery—was neglected. It became apparent to him that mechanico-therapy promised to be of great benefit to the human race. In his career at St. Luke's Hospital he voluntarily resigned general operative surgical work in his department, and performed only those surgical operations upon patients whose after treatment demanded special orthopaedic care. From that time he applied himself to the development of true Orthopaedic methods, and in his lectures, as well as in his bi-weekly clinics, he has for years illustrated his thesis that *Orthopaedic Surgery is that department of Surgery which includes the prevention, the mechanical treatment, and the operative treatment of chronic or progressive deformities, for the proper treatment of which special forms of apparatus or special mechanical dressings are necessary.* Many of his students, especially at the Orthopaedic Hospital, have become the leading Orthopaedic Surgeons of the country.

Through his instrumentality the first New York Orthopaedic Society was established, now the Orthopaedic Section of the New York Academy of Medicine. He took the initial step towards the formation, and indeed is generally regarded as the founder of the American Orthopaedic Association, a national body of much importance. He was its first president. It was due to his influence, while occupying this position, that this association was admitted as a member of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, the first recognition of Orthopaedic Surgery by a national organization, and he inaugurated the movement which led to the recognition of Orthopaedic Surgery by the Tenth International Medical Congress held in Berlin in 1890.

Dr. Shaffer was a delegate to the Seventh International Medical Congress held in London in 1881, and to the Tenth International Congress held in Berlin in 1890. He was reappointed as Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery in the University Medical College in 1895, but resigned a second time, when practically the entire faculty left the University to enter the faculty of the new Cornell University Medical College. He resigned from Cornell in 1911, and has since been Professor Emeritus. He is also Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, to the Presbyterian Hospital, and to the State Hospital at West Haverstraw. He was chosen by the Council of the American Medical Association to organize and preside over the first meeting of the Section of Orthopaedic Surgery at the meeting of the association in Minneapolis in 1913. He is a



John Blake White, M.D.

member of numerous medical societies, including, among others, the American Medical Association, The New York State Medical Society, The New York County Medical Society, the Congress of American Physicians, of which he is the treasurer, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Orthopaedic Association, etc. He is a member of the Century Association and of the University Club.

Dr. Shaffer has devised and published special forms of apparatus for nearly all the deforming diseases of childhood. His writings cover a wide field. He was the first to describe certain forms of lateral curvative of the spine, to call attention to "Non-Deforming Club Foot," and to devise a special apparatus by which forcible intermittent traction could be scientifically applied to the reduction of club foot and other non-inflammatory deformities without cutting operations. He demonstrated the reduced electrical reaction of the muscles in chronic joint disease. He devised a new treatment for ununited fracture, especially for ununited fractures of the neck of the femur. He has been called in consultation in many important cases, both at home and abroad, and his writings have touched upon nearly all the subjects covered by Orthopaedic Surgery. His principal essays are: "Pott's Disease, Its Pathology and Mechanical Treatment, with Remarks on Lateral Curvature of the Spine," "The Etiology and Pathology of Chronic Joint Disease," "The Hysterical Element in Orthopaedic Surgery," "Brief Essays on Orthopaedic Surgery." His essay on "What is Orthopaedic Surgery" read before the Berlin Congress in 1890 attracted wide attention. Among his other important publications are: "The Relation of Orthopaedic Surgery to General Surgery," "Lateral Curvature of the Spine," and "The Principles of Mechanical Treatment of Hip Joint Disease."

Dr. Shaffer married, October 15, 1873, Margaret Hyde Perkins, of Gardiner, Maine, daughter of the Hon. William Perkins, member of the Maine Legislature and former mayor of Gardiner. One child, a son, Newton Melman Shaffer, Jr., was born May 2, 1878.

Of Dr. Shaffer's great work, this brief outline may close with the eloquent tribute paid to him by the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter:

Dr. Shaffer has rendered a service to surgery which is one of special value in a generation which makes much of mechanical treatment and which is not always careful to couple it with scientific knowledge and highest conscientious motives. Our times are times of an exaggerated faith in machinery. Mechanical contrivance has undoubtedly its place in the service of surgery. But it is not surgery, and Dr. Shaffer has never confounded the two. Original, creative, facile in his design and employm't of mechanical appliances, there has always throbbed behind them the watchful brain and the wise touch of the trained surgeon. Marrying rare gifts to a high ideal, Dr. Shaffer has shown the way along which less gifted associates might wisely follow, and has illustrated in his professional career the exceptional union of a high purpose and unique and enduring achievements.

DR. JOHN BLAKE WHITE, of New York City, surgeon, author, inventor, and scion of one of the oldest Colonial houses of America, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, October 9, 1850, son of Octavius Augustus and Claudia Rebecca (Bellinger) White.

John Blake White commenced his studies under private tutors, but subsequently was sent to Phillips' Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, where he successfully mastered the course of study necessary to qualify for entrance to Harvard University, to which institution his father had intended that he should go. Graduating well at the Exeter Academy, John Blake White thereupon took up higher academics at Harvard, and expected to graduate as Bachelor of Arts in 1873, but having, some time subsequent to his entrance and before the close of 1872, definitely decided to follow his father into the medical profession, and not being of the opinion that an academic degree was vitally essential to his ultimate success in the medical world, he voluntarily withdrew from the University at the close of 1872, so that he might devote his thought and time exclusively to the study of medicine. Returning to New York City, where his father was then in practice, he commenced his medical studentship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, pursuing the college course with the keenest interest, and so effectively that in 1874 he graduated very creditably, and was awarded the University's degree of Doctor of Medicine. Very shortly afterwards, Dr. White was offered an appointment to Brooklyn City Hospital, as house surgeon. He was then only twenty-four years of age, and was one of the youngest surgeons in the city, but the energy, care, and thoroughness he displayed in his hospital work brought him to the notice of the New York Department of Health, and in the following year, 1875, he was offered, and accepted, an appointment under the department. As New York City sanitary inspector, Dr. White assumed direction of an investigation into the condition of the city's milk supply, and his examinations proved this vital necessity of the people to be far below what was a safe standard; he discovered the milk to be impure, adulterated, and prejudicial to the public health; he found also that he was confronted by a system to correct which would entail the most strenuous combat for an apparently interminable period. Dr. White served the City of New York as sanitary inspector for ten years, during which time he successfully sustained his fight against the vendors of impure milk, and had the satisfaction of realizing that his activities eventually resulted in the adoption of a much higher standard by all shippers of milk into the city, consequently his labors must have produced a marked and beneficial effect upon the public health, particularly of the young. In 1875-76, Dr. White was also particularly active in another direction, the city being threatened with a serious epidemic of smallpox, and in the inspection and transfer of cases to Riverside Hospital he gained valuable experience in the prevention and treatment of that disease. In 1882, Dr. White was appointed attending surgeon of the New York Dispensary for Children, a work he continued for six years, during a portion of which time he also acted as visiting surgeon to the Charity Hospital (now known as New York City Hospital) on Blackwell's Island. To this position he was appointed in 1886, and he retained the office until 1898, simultaneously however holding

other hospital and professorial connections. Having undertaken special research in diseases of children, which research brought him into some prominence in this phase of medical science, Dr. White was retained by the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, for some years in the early eighties, to lecture to physicians and students on diseases of children, and his grasp of the subject also caused him to be appointed consulting surgeon to the House of Refuge in 1889; about the same time he became assistant to Professor Fessenden N. Otis, noted specialist in diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

During all these years of engrossing and exacting medical practice, Dr. White sought to fill every otherwise unoccupied moment with study and experiment in various branches of medicine. In addition to his special devotion to children's diseases, Dr. White also entered extensively into the study of the heart and lungs, going deeply also into the causes and treatment of typhoid fever, and even early in his career he was regarded in the profession as an authority on the subjects.

Dr. White's writings on matters of science have brought him into enviable repute as a surgeon and an author. Most of his pen productions are the result of his profound research and understanding of certain branches of medical science, and of his experiments and observations while busily engaged in a varied practice. Most of his papers were read before leading medical organizations of this country, and were favorably noticed by the press, generally, and the responsible Americal medical journals, particularly; some were also reproduced by professional journals of other countries. Among the more important of Dr. White's contributions to American medical literature were: "The Treatment of Diphtheria," "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Uterine Flexions," which paper he read before the Yorkville Medical Society in 1887; "Treatment of Phthisis by Intrapulmonary Injection of Carbolized Iodine," which he read before the same association. Many important cures by this system were effected by Dr. White, some of the cases having been classed as "hopeless"; and he also invented a Vaginal Speculum, which was considered a great improvement over those hitherto available; another invention of his, about this time, was an instrument which he named "Metratrep" (metra, the womb, and trepein, to guide) intended for the correction of uterine displacements; and yet another valuable invention of his was an instrument called the "Urethrotome," which he perfected in 1888, and which was deemed to be a much needed instrument in operations on strictures of the urethra. In direct connection therewith, Dr. White wrote an article on "Treatment of Spasmodic Stricture of the Urethra," and before the Yorkville Medical Society, on February 23, 1888, he read a paper entitled "Remarks on Vesico-Urethral Erethism Peculiar to Locomotive Engineers." Another valuable paper bearing on the same line of research was that if his entitled "A Case of Stricture Followed by Rupture of the Urethra and Extravasation of Urine, External Urethrotomy, and Recovery," which treatise he read before the American Association of

Genito-Urinary Surgeons, June 3, 1890. In his research in heart and lung diseases, tubercular problems presented fields for exhaustive study and experiment, and his writings reflect the extent of his research in that connection. Dr. White's "Tubercular Diathesis Controlled by Gold and Manganese in Combination" was read before both the North-Western Medical and Surgical Association, and the Medical Association of the County of New York, and the paper makes reference to a number of remarkable cures attributable to Dr. White's new method of treatment. On December 17, 1890, he read a paper before the North-Western Medical and Surgical Society, entitled "Remarks on the Intrapulmonary and Subcutaneous Treatment of Tuberculosis," which was followed by a paper upon the "Value of the Subcutaneous Administration of Gold and Manganese Combined in the Treatment of Tuberculosis." This latter paper was read before the New York Academy of Medicine and, by special invitation, before the New York Medical Union. In a review of Dr. White's medical work, one writer, commenting on this phase of the noted surgeon's activities, wrote: "Hardly more attention was attracted in the medical world by Dr. Koch's celebrated lymph than was aroused by Dr. White's new method of treating tuberculosis, and it was adopted by many physicians throughout the country with conspicuous success." Early in 1891, Dr. White invented an "Antiseptic Syringe for Hypodermic Medication," and published a description of it in the medical journals. In September of that year he had the honor of reading before the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons of the National Medical Congress, at Washington, a paper on the "Syphilitic Cachexia." In the same year he invented a double nasal spray and vaporizer, which he exhibited before the Laryngological Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, November 25, 1891; and his work "Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Pleurisy, and also Report of Case of Tubercular Abscess of Lung, with Recovery after Operation," was published in the transactions of the Medical Association of the State of New York. Some of Dr. White's other writings are: A contribution to the "Therapeutics of Diabetes," read before New York State Medical Association at the annual meeting, October 17, 1895; "The Control of Morbific Processes by the Subcutaneous Administration of Chemical Solutions," read before the American Therapeutic Society, "The Significance of Hypotension and its Treatment."

As will be assumed by the prominence Dr. White's work and papers gained in the proceedings of many of the medical societies of the country, Dr. White has won for himself an entity in many medical organizations in different parts of the country. He belongs to the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, having officiated as its president; he is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the New York County Medical Society; of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; of the North-western Medical and Surgical Society; of the Manhattan Medical and Surgical Society; of the American Thera-

peutic Society; of the Greater New York Medical Association, and many other organizations intended for the exchanging of opinions among medical practitioners, and for the furtherance of the science of medicine.

Dr. White does not hold himself affiliated to any hospitals to-day, excepting as consulting surgeon of the New York County Prison Hospital, and of the Littleton Hospital, New Hampshire, which has the benefit of his expert opinion. As an expert diagnostician Dr. White is held in high repute.

Dr. White married, in 1877, Margaret Stuyvesant Jackson, daughter of the late George E. B. Jackson, of Portland, Maine, and great-granddaughter of General Diedrich Ten Broeck, of Revolutionary fame.

The annals of the White family, of which Dr. John Blake White is the present head, is in reality part of the earliest Colonial history of this country. Dr. White's paternal great-great-grandfather was an English knight, Sir John White, of Kent, England (whose title was suppressed because of adherence to the Quaker faith), who came to America with William Penn, his close friend, in the seventeenth century, and became conspicuous in the government of the Pennsylvanian colony. John Blake White, grandfather of his namesake, Dr. John Blake White, was an artist and author of international note, as highly regarded in England as in America. In his early manhood, he spent much time in England, but latterly his activities centered in the Southern States of this country. He lived at Charleston, South Carolina, and was the pioneer of literature and art in the South. Tuckerton, in his "History of Art" in America, styles him "The Old American Master." Many of his historical paintings are national treasures to-day, and hang in the Halls of Congress, at Washington, D. C. Dr. Octavius Augustus White, father of Dr. John Blake White, graduated as M.D. in 1848, and practiced at Charleston, South Carolina, until the commencement of the Civil War, when he naturally allied himself to the cause of the South, holding a commissioned surgeoncy in the Confederate States Army, and serving with distinction and undaunted zeal through the privations and disasters of the four terrible years. At the conclusion of the war, Dr. Octavius Augustus White removed to New York City, where his skill as a physician quickly advanced him to prominence and a lucrative practice. He died in 1903.

REGINALD HALL SAYRE, A.B., M.D., one of the leading orthopedic surgeons of New York City, prominent in the proceedings of many professional organizations, an able educator, having been a member of the faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College and New York University Medical College for more than twenty years, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and consulting orthopedic surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, and to a number of other important hospitals throughout the State, was born in New

York City, October 18, 1859, the son of Dr. Lewis A. and Eliza Ann (Hall) Sayre.

On both paternal and maternal lines, Dr. Sayre descends from forebears who were prominent in the early Colonial history of this country, Thomas Sayre, progenitor of the American branches of the Sayre family, having settled at Southampton, Long Island, about the year 1640, and John Hall, the American grand-ancestor of the maternal line of Reginald Hall Sayre, having located at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630. The present and the immediately preceding generations of the Sayre family have been prominently active in the making of the history of medicine in New York, Dr. Lewis Albert Sayre, father of Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre, having had an important part in the founding and development of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the faculty of which famous medical school he remained a member from its inception in 1861 until 1898, when it was successfully merged with the Medical College of New York University. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, who was an eminent surgeon, famed for his treatment of diseases of the spine and hip, was one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association, also the New York Pathological Society. He was the first physician to use Plaster of Paris in spinal diseases, and for services rendered to medical science, Charles XIV, king of Sweden and Norway, made him a knight of the order of Wasa.

Reginald Hall Sayre received early general education at the Anthon Grammar School, New York, and at Churchill & Maury's School, New York, where he was prepared for entrance to college. Eventually, he matriculated at Columbia University, New York, and during his academic studies thereat gained many honors; he took the scholarship in chemistry in his sophomore year, and graduated as Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1881, winning oratorical honors. Not only in scholastic achievements was Reginald H. Sayre prominent while at Columbia; as an athlete he stood well in the university, and entered with zest and success into most of its athletic events. He had decided to study law after leaving college, but the death of his eldest brother, Dr. Charles Henry Hall Sayre, about this time caused him to alter his plans and to matriculate at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which institution he entered as a student in 1881, taking the three-year course which resulted in his graduating at the head of his class in March, 1884, thereby gaining the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine, which opened the profession of the father to the son. Thereafter, for eighteen months, he was an interne in Bellevue Hospital, then joining his father in practice.

As an educator, Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre has a record in keeping with the eminence of his father in this respect; within a year or so of having gained his degree, he became identified with the faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, being, in 1885, appointed assistant to the Chair of Surgery thereat, a position he held until 1890, when he was made assistant to the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery, and in the same year was also appointed lecturer in Orthopedic Surgery.

In 1897 he became Adjunct Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, officiating as such until the consolidation of Bellevue Hospital Medical College with the New York University Medical College. With the merger, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre was invited to become Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the combined medical college in 1898, which office he accepted and held until 1910, when he was advanced to the professorship of that branch and has since held this position.

As a specialist in Orthopedic Surgery, Dr. Sayre is in much demand, both for private consultation and for professional advice at hospitals. He has during his practice held appointments to many of the leading hospitals of the city and State; for many years he was visiting orthopedic surgeon to the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, and at present is assistant visiting surgeon to the Hospital; he has been consulting surgeon to the Hackensack (New Jersey) Hospital since 1891; consulting orthopedic surgeon to the Hospital for Crippled Children at Newark, New Jersey, since 1895; consulting orthopedic surgeon to the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, New Jersey, since 1898, and in similar capacity to the Englewood Hospital, New Jersey, since 1901. He is also consulting orthopedic surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, New York City, and to Flushing Hospital.

Like his father, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre has taken much active interest in the affairs of many medical organizations, and has been on many occasions honored by his professional brethren, co-members of leading societies. Of the New York Academy of Medicine he was assistant secretary, in 1892-94, was appointed secretary in 1895, and treasurer from 1899 to 1917, and vice president in 1918; he was president of the American Orthopedic Association in 1904, having been vice-president in 1891; he was vice-president of the orthopedic section of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893; was vice-president of the New York Pathological Society in 1893; and was chairman of the surgical section of the American Medical Association, at its fiftieth anniversary, in 1897. His standing as a surgeon is recognized by his fellowship in the American College of Surgeons; he is also a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and besides holding membership in all of the before-mentioned societies, also belongs to the following: The Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Association; and the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, of which association he was one of the founders. He also belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and socially to the University, Columbia University, and New York Athletic clubs.

Dr. Sayre is an able writer, and has contributed to medical literature many works of much value to the profession. His papers, monographs, articles, etc., have found ready publication in periodical medical journals, and among the more important of his writings may be listed:

"Immediate Reposition of the Parts after Tenotomy" (Ala. Med. Jour., July, 1887); "The Treatment of Rotary Lateral Curvature of the Spine," (N. Y. Med. Jour., Nov. 17, 1888); "The Simultaneous Occurrence of Disease in the Hip and

Knee Joints, with Description of a New Splint for the Treatment of the Same," (*ibid.*, 1890); "The Treatment of Neglected Cases of Rotary Lateral Curvature of the Spine," (*ibid.*, March 18, 1893); "A Contribution to the Study of Club Hand," (*ibid.*, 1893); "Excision of the Hip Joint," (*Trans. of Amer. Orthopedic Assn.*, 1889); "Spondylitis of Second Cervical Vertebra, with Report of Cases and Instruments for Treatment," (*ibid.*, 1892); "Traction and Fixation in Pott's Disease," (*Phila. Med. News*, 1891); "The Necessity of Thorough Examination in Suspected Pott's Disease," (*New Engl. Med. Monthly*, April, 1893); "The Conservative Treatment of Tubercular Joints," (*Jour. of Amer. Med. Assn.*, 1894); "Volkman's Ischaemic Paralysis and Contracture" (*Amer. Jour. of Orthopedic Surgery*, November, 1898), etc., etc.

Dr. Sayre was editor of the department of orthopedic surgery, "International Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," during the years 1890-96, and is the author of most of the articles that appeared under that head during those years. He also wrote the Orthopedic articles for "Sajous' Analytic Cyclopedie of Practical Medicine."

Dr. Sayre's fondness for outdoor life brought him into touch with military activities. He joined Troop A of the National Guard of New York in 1893, and in 1895 was made inspector of rifle practice, with rank of first lieutenant and later captain in the Ordnance Department, and in 1918 was made Surgeon-General of the New York Guard with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He became much interested in target practice, and took part in many shooting competitions winning the Military Revolver Championship for six consecutive years, and having been captain of three winning International teams.

Dr. Sayre is unmarried, and his office address is No. 14 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City.

JULIUS ULLMAN, M. D.—After graduation from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, Dr. Ullman spent two years in post-graduate work in Vienna and Berlin, then returned to his native Buffalo, and for nearly a quarter of a century has practiced his profession most successfully. He is a son of David and Charlotte (Loeb) Ullman.

Julius Ullman was born in Buffalo, New York, October 26, 1872, and there began his education in the public schools, attending Public School No. 11, and Central High School. He spent six months of the year 1890 in Europe, then returned to Buffalo and entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1893. He was resident physician in Rochester City Hospital, 1893-1894. The years 1894-95 were spent in post-graduate study in Berlin and Vienna, he returning to Buffalo in the latter year and beginning practice. He is attending physician of the Memorial Hospital and City General Hospital; lecturer on clinical medicine of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and American Medical Association; member of the New York State Medical Society; Erie County Medical Society; Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and ex-chairman of the medical section, Buffalo Academy of Medicine. He is a

member of Sigma Nu Fraternity; ex-president of the Aesculapian Club and ex-president of the Maimonides Medical Club, and member of the Medical Advisory Board, No. 43, United States Army. Dr. Ullman has published many papers and pamphlets upon medical subjects, including "Racial Factor in Hysteria"; "Some Remarks on Acidosis"; "Psychical Equivalent of Epilepsy"; "Malaria Representing Three Varieties Observed in Buffalo"; "The Oppler-Boas Bacilli"; "Influenza Accompanied by Four Distinct Pneumonia Attacks"; "Tonsils as Portals of Infection"; 1901, and "Brewers' Yeast in Therapeutics." During the Spanish-American War in 1898, Dr. Ullman was acting Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at Leiter General Hospital at Chickamaugua. His offices are at No. 400 Franklin Street, Buffalo.

Dr. Ullman married in New York City, in 1903, Eugenia Platsky, daughter of Adolph and Laura Platsky. They had issue: Edna Charlotta and Robert Adolph Ullman.

CARLOS FREDERICK MACDONALD, A.M., M.D., LL.D.—Dr. MacDonald was born in Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1845. He is of Scottish ancestry, which is traceable to the famous Clan MacDonald of the Isles. Thrown upon his own resources in early boyhood, young MacDonald attended the common schools of the Western Reserve of his native State until the call for troops at the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1862, when, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and remained in the field until the end of hostilities, serving progressively as private, corporal and regimental non-commissioned staff officer. He took part in the battles at Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, the siege of Richmond, the siege of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks and Appomattox, besides participating in many skirmishes and in the famous cavalry raids of Kilpatrick, Custer and Sheridan. He was under fire for the last time at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and was mustered out of the service with his regiment in August, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio.

After about one year at high school, young MacDonald entered upon the study of medicine and soon enrolled at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1869, with the degree of M.D. Dr. MacDonald then served on the medical staff of Kings County Hospital, Flatbush, Long Island, for the regular term of fifteen months, which in those days and until a few years ago included a thorough experience in general medicine, surgery, obstetrics, contagious diseases and an additional service in the smallpox hospital.

In 1870 he was appointed assistant physician in the Kings County Insane Asylum at Flatbush, Long Island (now the Brooklyn State Hospital), and in 1873 was appointed superintendent of that institution, at the age of twenty-eight years, being then the youngest asylum superintendent in this country. After a long contest with

malign influences, and after an unequal struggle against improper control and political and partisan influences, Dr. MacDonald, together with his medical associates, resigned from all connection with the Kings County Asylum in 1875, setting forth in his letter of resignation the abuses that existed in the institution, without fear or favor. Shortly thereafter he was appointed to the superintendency of the Auburn Asylum which was in a condition of demoralization, dilapidation and decay and which he placed on a high level of order and efficiency. While at Auburn he abolished the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of insane patients, this being the first instance in this country of the absolute disuse of such restraint in a hospital for the insane.

In 1877 Governor Robinson appointed him a manager of the then existing State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, New York, which position he filled with satisfaction to the Governor until the institution was converted, on Dr. MacDonald's recommendation, by Act of Legislature, into a hospital for the insane. Governor Robinson and the trustees of the new institution urged him to accept the appointment to the superintendency of it, which he did, and thereupon immediately entered upon the task of remodeling and refitting the existing buildings in order to adapt them to the uses of the insane. He resigned from the Binghamton institution in 1880, and in 1881 was reappointed superintendent of Auburn Asylum, where he remained in charge until May, 1889. At the latter date, at the request of Governor Hill, he accepted the position of president of the State Commission in Lunacy, recently created, to succeed the single commissioner and thenceforth to consist of three members of which the medical commissioner is necessarily the president.

While in Auburn Dr. MacDonald conceived the idea of establishing a separate hospital for insane criminals, and the Legislature favoring, the institution at Matteawan, New York, was erected and has since been in successful operation. The Dannemora State Asylum for insane convicts is an offshoot of the Matteawan institution, and owes its existence to Dr. MacDonald's original ideas. Not only was he instrumental in procuring the necessary legislation for the construction and equipment of Matteawan State Hospital, but he was the active member of the commission charged with the selection of the site and the erection of the buildings.

As president of the State Commission in Lunacy, Dr. MacDonald took a very active part in the movement begun by the State Charities Aid Association in 1886 to secure State care for the dependent insane. Probably without his co-operation the project would not have been successful at all at that time. The report that he and his associate commissioners presented to the Legislature in 1890, fearlessly exposing the wretched system of county care for the insane in such convincing terms that even the few reluctant legislators were soon convinced, attracted wide attention through the medical and secular press, and gave the death-blow to county care of the insane in the State of New York. In 1890 State care for the insane became com-

plete, through the delivery to the State of the New York City and Kings County asylums, which became the Manhattan and Long Island State hospitals.

Dr. MacDonald has made numerous contributions to medical literature and especially to the literature of insanity and cognate topics, and has achieved a wide reputation as an alienist and a medico-legal expert in mental diseases. He was professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence in Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1888 to 1897, and in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1897 to 1906, when he resigned and was appointed Professor Emeritus in the latter institution. Dr. MacDonald has been appointed special commissioner by governors and courts in many instances, and has been employed by many district attorneys also, to examine and report upon the mental condition of persons charged with crime. He has also appeared as an expert witness in hundreds of cases, civil and criminal, in the State of New York as well as in other states and countries. He has studied the methods of caring for the insane in many of the states in this country, as well as in Europe, Cuba and Mexico. During his incumbency he has prepared questions for the examination of candidates for the various grades of medical officers in State hospitals, at the request of the Civil Service Commission.

At the request of Governor Hill Dr. MacDonald acted as medical counsel at the execution of Kemler at Auburn Prison, the first criminal in this or any other country to be executed by electricity. Subsequently, at the governor's request, he was present at six consecutive electrical executions at Sing Sing Prison and made a detailed report upon them, setting forth the methods of application and the results of electric currents of lethal energy upon the human subject as shown by the autopsies made. This was the first report of this kind to be presented to the scientific world and was so convincing as to put at rest in the public mind the doubt that had been entertained as to the practicability and humanity of this method of inflicting the death penalty.

The Erie County Bar Association called Dr. MacDonald to Buffalo, New York, to determine the mental condition of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. After several examinations, Czolgosz was pronounced sane and was promptly convicted of murder in the first degree. Dr. MacDonald witnessed the execution of this criminal at Auburn Prison, directed the autopsy which was made by Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, and made a complete report of the trial, execution, autopsy and mental status of the murderer. Dr. MacDonald also acted as medical counsel to District Attorney Jerome at the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White.

On October 1, 1896, Dr. MacDonald resigned from the position of Commissioner in Lunacy to enter upon the work of conducting a private licensed institution for the treatment of insane patients which he still conducts under the title "Dr. MacDonald's House," at Central Valley, New York. Dr. MacDonald is consulting physician at

Manhattan State Hospital; consulting alienist at Hackensack City Hospital; and is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, of which organization he was president in 1913-14; New York County and New York State Medical Societies; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Psychiatrical Society; Ohio Society of New York; Lotus Club; George Washington Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York, and several golf clubs, including the Tuxedo and the Seniors Golf Association.

Union College conferred the honorary degree of A.M. upon Dr. MacDonald in 1894, and the New York University honored him with the degree of LL.D. in 1917.

In 1914, at the request of Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, Dr. MacDonald made an exhaustive survey of the hospitals for the insane of that State, and subsequently submitted to the governor a detailed report of his findings together with recommendations and a draft of a proposed Insanity Law, with a view to reorganizing said institutions and elevating them to the plane of modern hospitals for the insane.

On the evening of February 2, 1910, at the Hotel Astor, New York City, a complimentary dinner was given to Dr. MacDonald to mark the termination of forty years' consecutive practice of medicine, and what was far more important, to mark the close of twenty years since the State Care Act went into effect whereby the insane wards of the State were taken out of the almshouses, poorhouses, and various county buildings and placed in the State hospitals for proper care and treatment.

The dinner was marked by the presence of a large number of prominent physicians—mostly psychiatrists and neurologists, members of the bench and bar and of business men. Toasts were responded to by Professors Stephen Smith, Austin Flint, Sr., and Honorables DeLancey Nicoll, Williams Travers Jerome and Goodwin Brown, while the witty and erudite Dr. George D. Stewart, who acted as toastmaster, read the following original poem which he jocularly declared to be "an unpublished production of Bobbie Burns."

Dear Mac! I hardly ken what arts
Gies you your power o'er human hearts;
Ye hae sae many takin' parts
Wi' great and sma',
To reckon them a man whyles starts
But ne'er kens a'.

I'm thinkin' when your life I scan,
'Tis no result o' birth or lan',
But the outcome o' nature's plan
Weel wrought in view;—
She just turned aff a pairfect man,
And that wis you.

Ye listened to wild war's alarms
While still within your mither's arms;
Then could na stop wi' pleughs and farms,

But e'en must gang
And try to right, midst battlin' storms,
Your country's wrang.

And then, when to the ark once more,
The dove her branch of olive bore,
Your country's needin' ye no more,
For fechtin' sair,
Ye filled wi' Hippocratic lore,
For curin' care.

The daft and helpless were your ward,
The sauls by sin and sickness scaured,
O'er them ye kept the faithfu' guard,
True to yer aim;
And 'fended them 'gainst the attackin' horde,
O' greed and gain.

That's just a swatch o' Mac's ain way,
Thus goes he on frae day to day,
He does the wark that comes his way—
Lies to his han'—
And on high ground o' honesty,
He takts his stand.

And Mac, when comes Life's end in view,
When fa's the gloamin' and the dew,
I'll be content to join the few
An' leave the thrang,
Content to make a pair wi' you
Where'er ye gang.

GEORGE DAVID STEWART.

Dr. MacDonald married, in March, 1874, Alice M. Hardy, of Brooklyn, New York, and has one daughter, Elizabeth Hardy MacDonald.

L. GRANT BALDWIN, M.D., F.A.C.S., who is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Long Island College Hospital, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, specialist in gynecology, gynecologist to St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, as well as to other outside hospitals, and has been in successful surgical practise in the borough of Brooklyn, New York, for more than thirty years, was born at Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1863, the son of Moses Stephen and Mellicent Wylie Baldwin, of Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania.

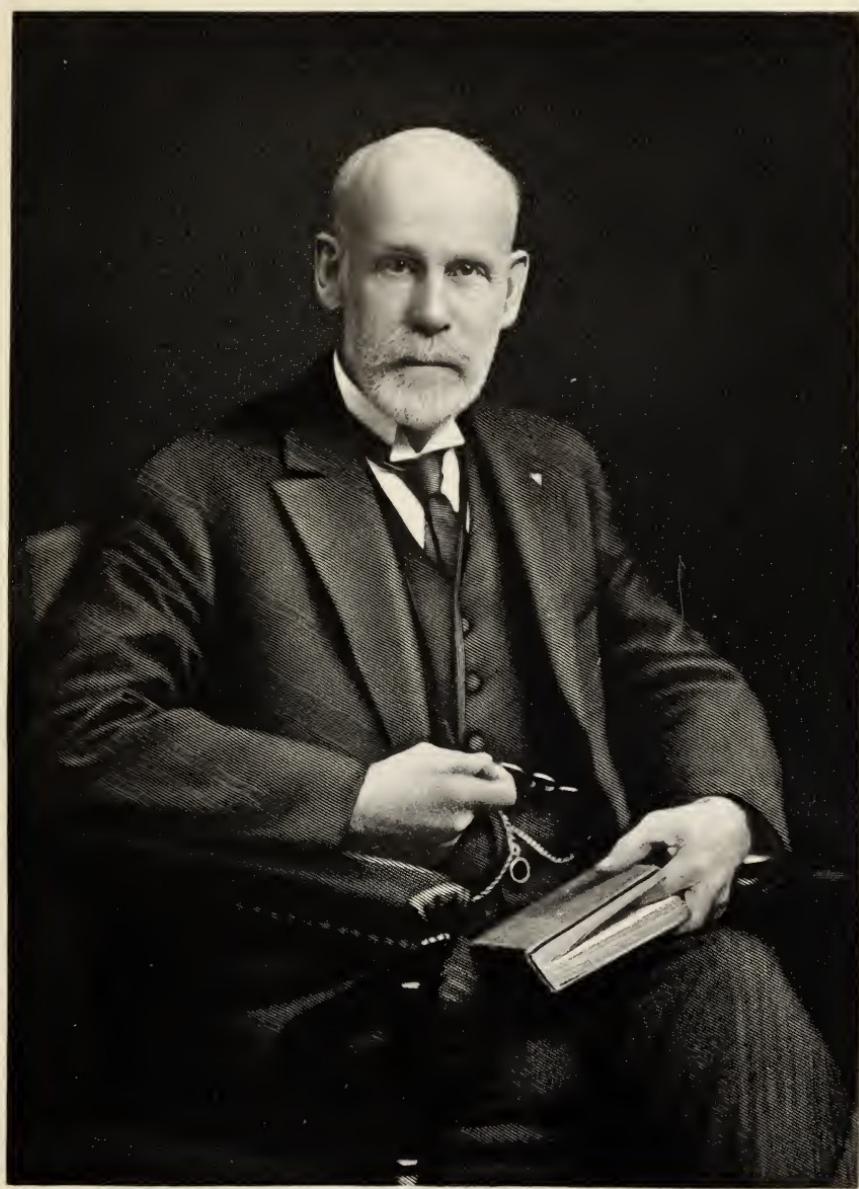
Primarily he was educated at Lawrenceville, attending the public schools of the town, and later studying at the University of Michigan, subsequently proceeding to New York, where he enrolled himself as a medical student at the Long Island College Hospital. Thereat he was under able preceptors, and in 1886 graduated, thus winning his medical degree. He then pursued post-graduate work in local hospitals and undertook extensive research in the branch of Gynecology, in course of time gaining recognition as an authority on the subject. His research found expression in many papers written for

record in medical journals of the country, some of the more important papers of which he is the author are: "The Early Diagnosis of Cancer of the Uterus," "The Treatment of Dysmenorrhea and Sterility, with a Solid Glass *Inter-Uterine Stem*," "The Care of Uterine and Vesical Prolapse by *Plastic Operations*." His understanding of gynecology also brought him many staff appointments to hospitals; for very many years he has been Gynecologist at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, New York; consulting gynecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, New York; Consulting Gynecologist to the Huntington Hospital, Huntington, Long Island; and he has served the St. Francis' Hospital, Jersey City, in like capacity. Since the death of the late Dr. A. J. C. Skene he has been president of the Skene Sanitarium Company, at whose private hospital he has done much of his private work. Dr. Baldwin's office is at No. 28 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York, and at that address he has been for the greater portion of his long period of practise.

As a surgeon, recognition has come to him in his election to fellowship of the American College of Surgeons, of which he was one of the founders. Dr. Baldwin also holds membership in the following medical societies: The American Medical Association, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, the Pathological Society, Brooklyn, the Women's Hospital Society of New York, the County Medical Association, and the Medical Society of the State of New York. He held a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the army from August 3, 1916, to August 6, 1917, at which time he was honorably discharged; and is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He was president of the New York Obstetrical Society in 1918-19.

Dr. Baldwin married, June 14, 1893, at Norwich, New York, Mary Elizabeth Newton, daughter of Isaac Sprague and Jane Newton, of Norwich, New York. To them have been born two children, as follows: Mellicent Wylie, born October 20, 1895; L. Grant, Jr., born March 17, 1902.

L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, M.D., an eminent specialist in Dermatology, of international note, and a recognized authority on Cancer, has had an enviable career. A profound student of medical science, Dr. Bulkley represents the scholarly type of physician worthily maintaining the traditions which have given so high a prestige to the profession. Whether as the specialist in his chosen branch of practice, or in the field of authorship, or as a lecturer and instructor, or as an important factor in medical institutions, Dr. Bulkley is characterized by abilities of a high order. Superior native talents, developed by solid acquirements and disciplined by comprehensive research and a long and extensive practice, give to him an exceptional equipment of learning and skill. Dr. Bulkley is a representative of the noblest qualities of his profession. Of benevolent nature as the practical man of charity, his acts of kindness are by no means



L. Duncan Bulley Jr

limited to the field of his profession, and he is everywhere and always rendering distinguished service to his kind.

Lucius Duncan Bulkley was born in New York City, January 12, 1845, a son of Henry Daggett and Juliana (Barnes) Bulkley. He attended public school No. 13, and the Anthon Grammar School, and then entered Yale University, from which he graduated in 1866, with the degree of A. B. Following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, Dr. Henry Daggett Bulkley, a well known physician of New York in his day, the son immediately after graduating at Yale University entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, graduating therefrom in 1869, receiving from Yale University the degree of Master of Arts the same year. After serving during 1869-70 as an interne at the New York Hospital, he went abroad in 1871 to study Dermatology in the principal medical centers of Europe, including Vienna, London, Paris and Berlin. While at Vienna, he translated Neumann's "Diseases of the Skin" (1872). Returning to New York, Dr. Bulkley entered upon practice, specializing in the treatment of diseases of the skin, and soon took rank among the foremost medical men of the day. Since his first visit to Europe, Dr. Bulkley has been abroad many times on missions in connection with international medical congresses and with other medical bodies whose deliberations directly concerned the subject of Dermatology. In 1877, Dr. Bulkley, at the opening of the new building of the New York Hospital, began to give free courses of clinical lectures to physicians on diseases of the skin, and has since continued to lecture each year at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. It is safe to say that during these years many thousands of physicians from all parts of this country have been benefited by these lectures, and many additional thousands have been benefited by his writings on Dermatology.

The New York Skin and Cancer Hospital was established mainly through the instrumentality of Dr. Bulkley, who as early as 1880 recognized the need for a hospital to be devoted especially to skin diseases, and he worked indefatigably to promote the project, and eventually, two years later, after many setbacks and disappointments, the hospital was organized. A temporary building was secured, a medical staff appointed, and everything made ready so that on January 1, 1883, the hospital was open to receive patients. Very shortly afterwards the hospital was running at full capacity, and in 1884 it was thought advisable to establish a country branch at Fordham Heights, where special and malignant cases could be cared for more efficaciously than in the city. The branch hospital was duly established, but subsequently was found impracticable, and was sold, but of the need for the main hospital there was indisputable proof almost from the outset, as during the first three years of its existence over three thousand cases were treated therein. In 1896, the present hospital building was erected at East Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue, subsequently to be enlarged from time to time by the acquisition of adjoining buildings. In 1911, a training school for nurses

was established, called the Bulkley School, in honor of the founder, and it is carrying on a very valuable work. The hospital is a charitable institution organized directly to care for, without payment, those of the poor who may be afflicted with diseases of the skin and with cancer, and during 1916 over twelve thousand patients were treated at the hospital, so that the work initiated by Dr. Bulkley in 1880, and ever since continued by him with unceasing effort and unflagging zeal, must bring to him as great a gratification as his labors have been a boon to the suffering poor of the great city. From the very inception of the hospital Dr. Bulkley has been its predominating factor, its directing spirit; he has served as one of the Board of Governors from its inception and as secretary for many years, also as an attending physician, which position he still holds, as also that of president of the medical board.

The affairs of the hospital have been his main interest for the past thirty-five years, but in that period he has also been associated with many other medical institutions and activities. Dr. Bulkley is a dermatologist of high repute in international medical circles; he has been called to Europe several times in the furtherance of the science of dermatology; honors have been conferred upon him by many leading medical organizations of European countries; and he has also had the distinction of election to the vice-presidency of several international dermatological congresses, so that his standing among dermatologists is well established and recognized.

In 1878, and during the earlier years of his practice, Dr. Bulkley's professional connections were: Attending physician to the Skin Department of Demilt Dispensary, New York; Professor of Diseases of the Skin, Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, also in the Post-Graduate Medical School; lecturer on Skin Diseases, Albany Medical College; and visiting physician to the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, Blackwell's Island, New York. In 1898, he traveled round the world, making a special study of leprosy, and diseases of the skin throughout the Far East, and returned to New York better equipped than ever to combat the dread diseases, since which time he has devoted his years chiefly to his duties at various New York hospitals, and other professional ties. In addition to his more than thirty years of effort at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Dr. Bulkley has for many years been consulting physician to the New York Hospital, and is consulting dermatologist to Randall's Island Hospital, to the Sea View Hospital, to the Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, and to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Dr. Bulkley enjoys association in the affairs of many of the leading medical organizations of this country. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1897; he was one of the founders in 1877 of the American Dermatological Association; he is an honorary member of various French, German and Italian Dermatological societies; and he is a member of the following local societies: New York

State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, and New York Academy of Medicine.

As an author, Dr. Bulkley is of note, and not only because of his writings upon medical subjects, though of necessity his medical works have predominated. After translating Neumann's "Diseases of the Skin" while studying in Vienna in 1872, Dr. Bulkley saw the utility of establishing an American journal devoted to dermatological subjects, and in 1874, after returning to New York, he founded the *Archives of Dermatology*, of which he was editor for eight years. He is a prolific writer, and has contributed innumerable monographs, papers, etc., to the medical journals of this and other countries. Among the more important of the medical book publications of which he is the author are: "Eczema and Its Management" (1881); "Manual of Diseases of the Skin" (1882); "Acne and Its Treatment" (1885); "Syphilis in the Innocent" (1894); "Relation of the Skin to Internal Disorders" (1908); and "Diet and Hygiene in Diseases of the Skin" (1913). During the past few years, Dr. Bulkley has given much time and thought to the consideration of the medical aspect of Cancer, and has written many articles, and his two books on "Cancer, Its Cause and Treatment" (1915-17), marking a new epoch in the study of the treatment and prophylaxis of Cancer.

Dr. Bulkley, who is an earnest Christian, of strong convictions and a profound knowledge of the scriptures, and who is much interested in charitable and religious work, published in 1910 a volume entitled "Five Minute Bible Readings, from Genesis to Revelations." The religious aspect of Dr. Bulkley's home is reflected perhaps in the life-work of one of his sons, Dr. Lucius Constant Bulkley, who has been a medical missionary in the Far East for many years, having charge of a hospital at Petchaburi, Siam, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Dr. Lucius Duncan Bulkley is a staunch Republican; in church matters, he has joined energetically in the work and support of the Presbyterian church; he is a director and vice-president of the American Savings Bank; and socially, he belongs to the University, Yale and Quill clubs.

Dr. Bulkley was married, at Bergen Point, New Jersey, May 28, 1872, Katherine La Rue, daughter of Andrew D. Mellick. Their children are: Lucius Constant, born May 10, 1877, a physician by profession, is now a medical missionary in Siam; Henry Duncan, born September 17, 1879, and now a bond broker, in Wall Street; Kenneth, born December 20, 1885, a surgeon, in practice in New York, now with Dr. Blake in Paris; Elizabeth, married Dr. H. H. Janeway; Julia, married Edward V. Cox; and Kathleen, married N. A. Smyth.

The antecedents of Dr. Bulkley are traced to the earliest days of Colonial settlement. The American progenitor of the Bulkley family, the Rev. Peter Bulkley, a native of Odell, Bedfordshire, England, emigrated to this country in 1635, and was one of the founders of Massachusetts. He was the son of the Rev. Edward Bulkley, D. D., a noted English divine, mentioned with respect by John Fox

in his "Book of Martyrs." The Rev. Peter Bulkley, who at the time of his emigration was a man of considerable property, and who became possessed of vast tracts in this country, was a benefactor of Harvard College in the days of its early struggles for existence, a collegiate interest preserved by his son, the Rev. Gershom Bulkley, who graduated at Harvard in 1655, and married Sarah, daughter of President Charles Chauncey, of Harvard College.

Dr. Henry Daggett Bulkley, father of Dr. Lucius Duncan Bulkley, also had a distinguished career in medicine. He graduated at Yale in 1820, and in 1830 graduated in medicine in New York, and after spending some time in the study of cutaneous diseases in the hospitals of Paris, he returned to New York, and opened an office in November, 1832, as a specialist in diseases of the skin. He was the first physician in America to lecture on the subject, and to establish a dispensary for the treatment of skin diseases. He was one of the founders, and the first president of the New York Dermatological Society, so that the activities of his son, Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, have in reality been a direct and meritorious continuance of the scientific research and practical application of the science to which he had, with such creditable effect, devoted his life.

WILLY MEYER, M.D., F.A.C.S., distinguished medical scientist, whose research and practice of medicine has held him in close association with the medical fraternity of New York City for more than thirty years, was born at Minden, Westphalia, Germany, July 24, 1858.

Destined for a scientific career he was educated accordingly, and entered the University of Bonn, Germany, while still in his minority. His university record was creditable, and he was not yet twenty-two years of age when he, by graduation in 1880, became possessed of the degree of the University of Bonn, entitling him to enter into the practice of medicine as a fully qualified Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Willy Meyer's worthy undergraduate record, and the place of honor he had gained in the graduating class of his year, procured for him in 1881 appointment to the faculty of the university, as assistant to the renowned Wilhelm Busch, professor of surgery, and after the latter's untimely death to Professor O. W. Madelung and Professor F. Trendelenburg. The position enabled Dr. Meyer to observe and execute extensive research into surgical problems, and in 1884, when he resigned his university appointment so that he might proceed to the United States, he was for a young doctor unusually advanced in the knowledge and practice of medicine.

Dr. Meyer settled in New York City, where he continued his explorations, his professional endeavors bringing him notable distinction. He introduced cystoscopy into the United States in 1887, and ten years later received further unique credit as the first surgeon in the United States to perform Bottini's operation; he also was the author of "The Radical Operation for Cancer of the Breast," and since 1908 has been engaged in solving the problems of thoracic



Willy Meyer

surgery, of which he is a recognized authority. A year or so after locating in New York City, Dr. Meyer was appointed professor of clinical surgery at the Woman's Medical College, New York City, and fulfilled the duties of that office meritoriously for seven years, relinquishing the appointment in 1893; in 1887 he accepted the position of instructor and later professor of surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, in which capacity he has since remained identified with the school. In the fall of the same year, 1887, Dr. Meyer was made attending surgeon to the German Hospital, and in the following year to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. The latter position he resigned in 1904.

Dr. Meyer is at present consulting surgeon to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children; to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, New York City; to the Har Moriah Hospital, New York City; and to the Montefiore Home. His research experiments have been recorded by him in papers read before societies, and in articles contributed to leading medical journals of this and other countries, some of the more important of which contributions were:

"Über die Nachbehandlung des Hohen Blasenschnittes, sowie über Verwendbarkeit desselben bei Operationen f. Blasenscheiden-Fisteln"—"The After-Treatment of Suprapubic Cystotomy, etc." First publication on Trendelenburg's Posture (*Langenbeck's Arch.*, Vol. 31, iii, 1884).

"On Cystoscopy & the New Cystoscope of Nitze & Leiter" (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, April, 1888).

"A Successful Case of Colo-colostomy" (*Med. Rec.*, Nov., 1888).

"Progress of Cystoscopy in the Last Three Years" (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Jan., 1892). On Cystoscopy, in "A System of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology," Vol. I. Edited by Prince A. Morrow, D. Appleton & Co., 1893).

"Results obtained from the Use of Aniline Products in the Treatment of Carcinoma" (*Annals of Surg.*, Nov., 1893).

"Recent Methods of Gastrostomy for Stricture of the Oesophagus" (*Am. Jour. of the Med. Sciences*, October, 1894).

"An Improved Method of the Radical Operation for Cancer of the Breast" (*Med. Rec.*, December, 1894).

"When Shall We Operate for Appendicitis?" (*Medical Record*, February, 1896).

"The Early Diagnosis of Tuberculosis of the Kidney" (*Med. News*, Mar., 1896).

"Catheterism of the Ureters in the Male and Female" (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March, 1896).

"Bottini's Galvano-Caustic Radical Operation for Hypertrophy of the Prostate" (*Med. Record*, March, 1898).

"The Implantation of Silver Filigree for the Closure of Large Hernial Apertures" (*Annals of Surgery*, Nov., 1902).

"Bier's Hyperemic Treatment," by Willy Meyer & Schmieden; W. B. Saunders Co., 1908.

"Fortschritte im Druckdifferenzverfahren f. Intrathorakale Operationen"—"Progress in Differential Air Pressure for Intrathoracic Operations" (*Münchener Med. Wochenschrift*, No. 47, 1909).

"Oesophago-Gastrostomy after Intrathoracic Resection of the Oesophagus" (*Annals of Surg.*, July, 1909).

"Pneumectomy with the Aid of Differential Air Pressure" (*Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, Dec., 1909).

- "Drainage after Intrathoracic Operations with Special Reference to the Oesophagus" (*Annals of Surgery*, July, 1912).
- "The Surgery of the Pulmonary Artery" (*Annals of Surgery*, Aug., 1913).
- "Anaesthesia in Differential Chambers, Cabinets, and other Apparatus, for Thoracic Surgery" (*Keen's Surgery*, 1913).
- "On Bronchiectasis" (*Annals of Surgery*, July, 1914).
- "Zur Resektion des Oesophagus karzinoms im kardialen Abschluß."—"Contribution to excision of cancer of the cardia" (*Centralblatt f. Chirurgie*, 1914).
- "Extrathoracic and intrathoracic oesophagoplasty in connection with resection of the thoracic portion of the oesophagus" (*Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, Jan., 1914).
- "Resection of the cardia for carcinoma" (*Annals of Surg.*, Dec., 1915).
- "Transverse Abdominal Incision" (*Annals of Surg.*, March, 1916).
- "The Conservative Treatment of Gangrene of the Extremities, Due to Thromboangiitis Obliterans" (*Annals of Surg.*, March, 1916).
- "Cancer of Breast" (*Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, Oct., 1917).
- "The Rectangular Flap-incision for Operations within the Upper Abdomen" (*Journ. Am. Med. Assn.*, Nov., 1917)

Dr. Meyer enjoys the honor of fellowship in the American Surgical Association, and is active as a member of the following leading medical organizations of this country: American Medical Association; American Gastro-Enterological Association; American Cancer Research Association; New York Academy of Medicine; Pathological Society; the New York Surgical Society; Greater New York Medical Association; Harlem Medical Association; New York Gastro-Enterological Society; New York Society and American Association for Thoracic Surgery, and the Medical societies of the State and County of New York.

Dr. Meyer married, in New York City, April 29, 1885, Lilly O. Maass. To them were born four children, the two youngest of whom are living, Marjorie Fanny and Herbert Willy.

FRED HOUDLETT ALBEE, A.B., M.D., Sc.D., F.A.C.S., eminent specialist in Orthopedic Surgery, of international reputation, and orthopedist of the United States Army with rank of major, has attained to the most honorable distinctions in a learned profession. In his development of bone-graft surgery by transplantation, one of the greatest discoveries to modern surgical science, Dr. Albee's achievements entitle him to a place among the foremost medical men of his time. Dr. Albee's career is one not easily paralleled by noted contemporaries, a fact which derives additional weight from the circumstance that Dr. Albee is yet a young man, hardly in the prime of middle life, and is a notable exception to the rule that distinction in the medical profession is an honor of slow growth and late maturity.

Fred Houdlett Albee was born at Alna, State of Maine, April 13, 1876, a son of F. H. and C. M. (Houdlett) Albee. He received a liberal classical education at the Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1899 with the degree of A.B. He then entered upon the study of medicine at Harvard University Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1903 with the degree of M.D. He was afterwards house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, 1903-04, is director of the department and



Fred H. Albee

Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and also at the University of Vermont, and formerly instructor in Orthopedic Surgery at Columbia University and also assistant Professor (head of department) of Orthopedic Surgery in Cornell Medical College. Dr. Albee spent 1908 and 1909 abroad, attending clinics in Orthopedic Surgery in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Liverpool and London. During 1910-12, he began to make experiments in bone-growth and bone-graft for immobilization of spine in dogs, sheep and rabbits, and his discoveries in the use of bone-graft in the treatment of tubercular joint disease, especially of the spine, are achievements known throughout the medical world. In 1909 Dr. Albee presented the first operation of the many he had devised before the International Medical Congress at Budapest, Hungary, and in 1913 he presented papers on the subject before the International Medical Congress at London, and the same year was invited to give clinics in London, Paris, Berch Sur Mer, France, and Berlin. Dr. Albee to-day is a specialist whose advice is widely sought in the treatment of all diseases of bones, joints, muscles, tendons and facial deformities, and in 1914 was honored by an invitation to appear before the German Orthopedic Association at their congress in Berlin, where he presented original bone work as the opening paper of the congress, receiving that year the distinction of honorary membership in the German Orthopedic Association. In 1916 he was invited by the French War Office to demonstrate his methods in bone plasty in the various military hospitals of France, and the same year was invited to present the same demonstration before the Royal Medical Society of London. His superior skill in his chosen field of practice has made his services much sought by many leading institutions, some of his hospital appointments being as follows: Orthopedic Surgeon to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; consulting surgeon to Hawthorne Hospital, Staten Island Hospital (New York), the Memorial Hospital (Newark), the Sea View Hospital (New York), the Muhlenburg Hospital, at Plainfield, New Jersey, Waterbury (Connecticut) Hospital, the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vermont, the Lutheran Hospital, New York, and the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton. In the field of authorship and on subjects closely allied to his specialty, Dr. Albee is a prolific writer as well as a liberal contributor to the current literature of the profession, some of his more important productions being as follows:

1. "Skiagraphy in Orthopedic Surgery" (Med. Rec., Dec., 28, 1907).
2. "Diagnosis Orthopedic Surgery Case Teaching" (1908).
3. "Osteomyelitis" (N. Y. Med. Jour., June 6, 1908).
4. "Epiphyseal Fracture of the Upper End of the Humerus." Two cases successfully treated by a new method. (Post-Graduate, June, 1908.)
5. "A Study of the Anatomy, and the Clinical Importance of the Sacro-iliac Joint" (Amer. Med. Assn., Oct. 16, 1909).
6. "Fracture of the Tarsal Bones" (N. Y. State Jour. of Med., Nov., 1911).
7. "A New Method for Osteo-Arthritis of the Hip" (Amer. Med. Jour., June, 1908).

8. "A Further Report on a New Operation for Arthritis Deformans and Certain Other Deforming Affections of the Hip" (*Surg. Gyn. & Obst.*, March, 1910).
9. "Report of Two Cases of Recurrent Dislocation of the Shoulder Successfully Operated Upon; With Description of the Technic" (*Amer. Jour. of Surg.*, July, 1908).
10. "Abstract-Osteoplasty for Pott's Disease" (*Amer. Orth. Folder*, May 15, 1911).
11. "Transplantation of a Portion of the Tibia into the Spine for Pott's Disease" (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, Sept. 9, 1911).
12. "Juxta Epiphyseal Fracture of the Upper End of the Femur, The Importance of the Use of Position in its Treatment" (*Amer. Jour. of Orth. Surg.*, Feb., 1911).
13. "A Report of Bone Transplantation and Osteoplasty in the Treatment of Pott's Disease of the Spine" (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, Mar. 9, 1912).
14. "A Case of Gumma of the Shoulder" (*Post-Grad.*, Mar., 1912).
15. "Charcot's Arthroopathy" (*Jnl. Med. Soc.*, New Jersey, 1912).
16. "Bone Transplantation as a Treatment of Pott's Disease, Club Feet, and Un-united Fractures" (*Post-Grad.*, Nov., 1912).
17. "Juxta-Epiphyseal Fracture of the Upper End of the Humerus, A New Postural Treatment" (*Med. Rec.*, May 4, 1912).
18. "A Report of Osteo-plasty and Bone Transplantation in Pott's Disease of the Spine" (*Vermont Med. Mthly.*, April, 1912).
19. "An Experimental Study of Bone Growth, and the Spinal Bone Transplant" (*Jnl. Amer. Med Assoc.*, April 5, 1913).
20. Co-Author, "Taylor's Orthopedic Surgery," 1909.
21. "Greffre d'un partie du tibia sur l'épine dorsal dans le traitement du Mal de Pott" (*Revue de Chirurgie*, July 10, 1913).
22. "Knochentransplantation bei tuberkuloser Spondylitis—Zeitschift f. Orthopadisch" (*Chirurgie*, 1913).
23. "Transplantacion de Parte de la Tibia a la Espina Dorsal Como Tratamiento Del Mal de Pott" (*Revista de Med. Y Cirugia*, Habana, Nov. 25, 1912).
24. "The Inlay Bone Graft as a Treatment of Ununited Fracture"; a Report of Fifteen Successful Cases (*Amer. Jnl. of Surg.*, Jan., 1914).
25. "The Inlay Bone Graft in Fresh Fractures" (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, May 23, 1914).
26. "Original Surgical Uses of the Bone Graft" (*Surg. Gyn. and Obst.*, June, 1914).
27. "The Inlay Bone Graft, versus Lane Plates in the Treatment of Fractures" (*Amer. Jnl. of Surg.*, Mar., 1915).
28. "The Fundamental Principles Involved in the use of the Bone Graft" (*Amer. Jnl. of Med. Sci.*, Mar., 1915).
29. "The Bone Graft Peg in the Treatment of Fractures of Neck of Femur" (*Annals of Surg.*, July, 1915).
30. "The Bone Graft Wedge in the Treatment of Habitual Dislocation of the Patella" (*Med. Rec.*, Aug. 14, 1915).
31. "An Electro Motor Bone Outfit and Technic of its Usage" (*Boston Med. & Surg. Jnl.*, Aug. 19, 1915).
32. Bone and Joint Surgery—Johnson-Operative Therapeusia," 1915.
33. "The Inlay Bone Graft in the Treatment of Fractures, Joint Tuberculosis and Certain Deformities" (*The Lancet Clinics*, April, 1915).
34. "Original Uses of Bone Graft" (Condensed) (*Detroit Med. Jnl.*, Feb., 1915).
35. "Original Surgical Uses of Bone Graft" (*Penna. Med. Jnl.*, Feb., 1915).
36. "A Further Report of Original Uses of the Bone Graft, as a Treatment for Ununited Fractures, Certain Deformities, and Pott's Disease" (A report of One hundred and Seventy-five cases) (*Pacific Med. Jnl.*, Nov., 1913).
37. "Stereo-Clinic"—Edited by Howard Kelly, and published by Southworth Company, section IX, 1913.
38. "Meine Verwendung der Knochentransplantation, Verhandl. d. deutsch Orthop," *Gesellsch*, 1915, XXXV, 112.

39. "A Statistical Study of 539 cases of Pott's Disease, Treated by the Bone Graft" (Amer. Jnl. of Orth. Surg., Mar., 1916).
40. Author—"Bone Graft Surgery," Pub., Saunders Pub. Co., 1915.
41. "Bone Graft Wedge, Its Use in the Treatment of Relapsing, Acquired and Congenital Dislocation of the Hip" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., Aug. 28, 1915).
42. Co-author—"Johnson's Operative Therapeusia."
43. "Bone Graft Surgery," Pub., W. B. Saunders Co.
44. Co-author—"Military Orthopedics," published by the Government.
45. "Orthopedic and Reconstruction Surgery, Military and Civilian," Pub., Saunders Pub. Co.

In recognition of his distinguished achievements in medical science the University of Vermont, in 1916, conferred upon Dr. Albee the dignity of Sc.D., and in 1917 Bowdoin College conferred upon him the same honor. Dr. Albee is a member of the American Orthopedic Association; the American Medical Association; corresponding member of the German Orthopedic Association; member of the New York Academy of Medicine (formerly chairman Orthopedic Section); Boyleston Medical Society; Harvard Alumni Medical Society; Washington Heights Medical Society, and the following clubs: Progress Medical, Harvard Club of New York, and the Colonia Country Club, of which he has been a director since 1908 and president 1914-15. At Colonia, New Jersey, where he maintains a country residence, he was lighting commissioner in 1914-15; fire commissioner, 1915-16, and was first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, 1910-16, and is at present major in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps, and a member of the Orthopedic Advisory Council to the Surgeon-General, Chief Surgeon of the United States Army General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J.

On February 2, 1907, at Grace Church, New York City, Dr. Albee was married to Luella May Berry, a daughter of William Everett and Eliza Jane (Marsh) Berry.

WILLIAM HOWARD BARBER, M.D., A.B., F.A.C.S., specialist in Abdominal Surgery, New York City, occupies a representative place of prominence among medical men in the Metropolis, a fact which deserves additional weight from the circumstance that Dr. Barber is still a young man not yet in the prime of life. His career is a notable exception to the rule that distinction in the medical profession is an honor of slow growth and late maturity. Whether as practitioner, instructor or author, Dr. Barber possesses solid attainments that bespeak for him a brilliant future.

William Howard Barber was born September 22, 1886, at Brooklyn, New York, a son of William E. and Ida (Smith) Barber, the former a well known New York transportation man, being the organizer and president of the Red Star Towing and Transportation Company. William Howard Barber attended public school No. 16, and the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, graduating from the former in 1901 and the latter in 1905. He completed his classical education at Columbia College, Columbia University, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B., in 1909, and entered upon the study of medicine at

the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, graduating from that institution with the degree of M.D., in 1911. He has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in New York, latterly as a specialist in Abdominal Surgery, giving special attention to the Gastro-intestinal branch. Dr. Barber has held important connections with medical institutions. He has been an instructor in surgery and chief of the College Clinic at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Instructor in surgery at the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital (New York), and attending surgeon at Bellevue Hospital. Some of Dr. Barber's more important contributions to medical literature are as follows:

"Renal Infection" (Jour. A. M. A., read June, 1914); "Hydronephrosis" (Annals of Surg., Dec., 1914); "Uretero-Enteric Anastomosis," Mar., 1915; "Uretero-Enteric Anastomosis" (Jour. A. M. A., read June, 1915 [Oct., 1914]); "The Significance of Increased Duodenal Dilatability" (Med. Rec., Oct. 14, 1914); "On the Co-ordination of the Two Ends of the Small Gut" (Int. Med. Jour., Vol. XXIII, 1916); "Chronic Dilatation of the Stomach" (Med. Rec., May 1, 1916); "Dilatation of the Duodenum" (Annals of Surg., Oct., 1915); "Segmental Resection for Gastric Ulcer" (Annals of Surg., Nov., 1916); "The Advancement of the Ileocolic Sphincter in Surgical Constipation" (Int. Med. Jour., XXIV, 1917); "Surgery of the Stomach" and "Tumors of the Stomach" (Ref. Handbook Med.); "Sciences," Wm. Wood & Co., New York (1916); "Obstruction of the Appendix" (Med. Rec., May 5, 1917); "Annular Segmental Resection," (Annals of Surg., Apr. 26, 1917); "Gastro-enterostomy—the Stoma and the Efferent Loop" (Int. Med. Jour., XXV, 1918); "Surgical Anomalies of the Ileocolon" (Med. Rec., Apr. 20, 1918), etc.

Dr. Barber is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State and County Medical societies, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Society for Experimental Medicine and Biology, and the Sigma Phi Upsilon, Phi Delta Theta, and Phi Alpha Sigma fraternities, and the Columbia University, New York Athletic and Richmond Hill Country clubs.

On June 6, 1914, at Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Barber was married to Helen Chamberlain Schenck, a daughter of Condit and Ida (Bellis) Schenck, and they have children: William Howard, Jr., born September 2, 1915; Helen Jane, born September 18, 1916, and Hugh, born May 23, 1918.

JAMES WRIGHT MARKOE, M.D., Specialist in Obstetrics, founder of the Sloane Maternity Hospital and the Midwifery Dispensary, now known as the Lying-In-Hospital, occupies a representative place of prominence among New York medical men.

James Wright Markoe was born in New York City, July 19, 1862, a son of the celebrated Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe (Princeton University, 1836, College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 1841), born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1819. The Markoe family traces its descent through Peter Markoe, who became a resident of the Island of Santa Cruz, in the year 1702, where he continued to reside until 1747, and where he was the owner of large

landed property, his estate being called "Clifton Hall." The family is of French-Huguenot origin, being among that large army of refugees who fled from France from religious persecution upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Francis and Elizabeth (Hartmann) Markoe, the great-grandparents of Dr. James Wright Markoe, had for son, Francis Markoe, grandfather of Dr. James W. Markoe, who was born on the Island of St. Croix, West Indies, June 5, 1774. For the purpose of acquiring an education, he came to the United States where he entered Princeton University, graduating therefrom in 1795, upon which he returned home, where he remained, however, but for a short period, and, having made over to his brother all his interest in the family estates, he once more returned to this country, where he took up his permanent abode and founded, in the United States, the Markoe family. After spending a few years in business in Philadelphia, Mr. Markoe at length settled in New York City, where he engaged in the shipping business. He died in that city, February 16, 1848.

His son, Thomas Masters Markoe, M.D., father of Dr. James W. Markoe, was the noted physician who filled so many important and responsible positions with institutions of this city, and of whose activities a brief account only can be compiled within the limits of this article. In 1839, Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe began his connection with the New York Hospital, being then appointed junior assistant, although he had not yet finished his college course; subsequently he became curator of the Pathological Museum, Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, attending surgeon, and then consulting surgeon. His portrait in oils now hangs in the governor's room in that hospital. For some time, Dr. Markoe filled the chair of Anatomy in the Medical College at Castleton, Vermont; he also filled the chair of Pathological Anatomy in the University of the City of New York for several years. In 1860 he was designated by the College of Physicians and Surgeons to fill a responsible appointment with that institution; he became Adjunct Professor of Surgery, serving in that capacity for ten years when he was made professor in that branch; from 1879 to 1891, he filled the chair of Professor of the Principles of Surgery, and in 1891, upon retiring, he was created Professor Emeritus. Dr. Markoe likewise served as vice-president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for several years. The Governor of New York appointed Dr. Markoe to serve during the Civil War with the medical department of the Union army and he rendered efficient service at Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Fredericksburg and other points. Various well-known surgical publications and pamphlets owe their authorship to Dr. Markoe. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, Pathological Society, Surgical Society, Medical and Surgical Society, and Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

Dr. James Wright Markoe was prepared for college in St. Paul's School, New Hampshire, under the instruction of private tutors; he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1881,

from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885. He then entered the New York Hospital, surgical side, continuing therewith for eighteen months; and then for six months was connected with the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Shortly thereafter he went to Europe and further pursued his studies in the Frauen Clinic, Munich, Germany. Returning to the United States, he became resident physician of the Sloane Maternity Hospital for one year, which institution Dr. Markoe had himself opened in December, 1889. Dr. Markoe, in 1890, founded the Midwifery Dispensary in conjunction with Drs. Lambert and Painter; this Dispensary was absorbed in 1892 by the Society of the Lying-In-Hospital. Since 1892 Dr. Markoe has been chief surgeon at the latter hospital, specializing in obstetrics, and having a general oversight of hospital constitutions, appointments and management.

Dr. Markoe holds membership in the New York Academy of Medicine, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans; he is likewise a member of the following social clubs: The Century, the Metropolitan, the Racquet, and the New York Yacht clubs.

In 1894, Dr. Markoe was united in marriage with Annette B. Wetmore, of New York City, daughter of David Wetmore, who traces his lineage from Cotton Mather. Their home is at No. 12 West Fifty-fifth Street.

EDWARD J. BERMINGHAM, M.D., eminent surgeon and nose and throat specialist of New York City, has had an enviable career. As executive surgeon to the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, as well as founder and responsible head of the institution for nearly a third of a century, Dr. Bermingham's long connection with the institution stands as an example of service that not alone for length of years, but as well for unselfish devotion, is a record that speaks for itself in the high estimation in which he is held. Dr. Bermingham belongs to the scholarly, progressive type of physicians who by learning, dignity and strict conformity to correct standards of ethical requirements, have given so high a prestige to the profession.

Edward J. Bermingham has been for nearly half a century a prominent representative of the medical profession, and has labored unceasingly to maintain its dignity and elevate its standard. He was born at Dublin Castle, Ireland, February 21, 1853, a son of Twiss and Elizabeth C. (Rutledge) Bermingham. At the age of three years he was brought to the United States by his parents, who located in New York City, where the son received his elementary education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Willard Parker, from whose office graduated so many men who became distinguished in medicine and adorned the profession in this great city. At the same time he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, and graduated a prize man three years later. After a visit to the medical centers of Europe, and the usual

hospital course, he began the practice of his profession as an assistant to his former preceptor, who had already selected him, during his student years, as a man who was to be heard from among the many bright young men who flocked to obtain the privilege of private instruction in that busy office. He remained the associate of Dr. Willard Parker up to the time of the latter's death in 1884. His literary career began unusually early, for in 1874 he was invited by Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, president of Columbia College and editor-in-chief of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedias," to prepare a special article on a physiological subject for this great work. Other articles followed, and their preparation occupied every spare moment until 1876, and the result is seen in Dr. Bermingham's signature to nearly all the special articles on medicine and the collateral sciences in the cyclopedias. In 1876 were just beginning to be received and practised by the profession those ideas on the germ theory and antisepsis in surgery which have since revolutionized the surgical world. Imbued with the love of that department of medical science which he had absorbed from his renowned preceptor, and seeing the necessity for a journal devoted exclusively to that branch, wherein the most progressive men could exchange ideas and unfold the new departure, he conceived the original idea of establishing such a periodical, the first of its kind in this country, and the *Archives of Clinical Surgery* (monthly) became the medium of the most advanced surgeons in America and Europe. He assumed the editorship and had the co-operation of sub-editors in all the medical centers of this country and Europe. The *Archives* at once took rank as a periodical of the highest standard, and its great success induced its founder in the following year (1877), to project a weekly journal of medicine, *The Medical Gazette*. The success of this last venture was phenomenal. It soon attained a weekly circulation of ten thousand copies—at that time the largest in the world for a medical journal—and wielded an enormous influence in shaping public and professional opinion. Two such journals, with private and hospital practice, would seem to be sufficient for one man; but Dr. Bermingham, although at that time only twenty-five years of age, had apparently an unlimited capacity for work, and only those who have actually carried on the labor of editing a periodical can appreciate the anxiety connected therewith. He had become interested in State medicine, and, believing that there should be a means of communication between sanitarians and the public, founded *Public Health* (weekly). He became a voluminous writer on medical, sanitary, and medico-ethical subjects, and took an active part in the proceedings of all medical and scientific societies. During this period he strengthened many warm attachments, some of them long previously formed, among the most eminent men in the profession, and one of them that he most frequently delights to call up reminiscences of was the late Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, whose intimate friend and companion he remained to the day of the latter's death. The extent of these friendships is sufficient evidence of the esteem in which Dr. Bermingham was, even at that time,

held in the highest ranks of the medical world. In 1881-83 he edited and published "The Library of Medical Classics" (9 vols. 8 mo.) and "Birmingham's Medical Library" (31 vols. 12mo). During his ten years of editorial life there also appeared from his pen, "An Encyclopedic Index of Medicine and Surgery," "A Plea for Cremation," and "Practical Therapeutics," as well as numerous brochures. He has always been an earnest and uncompromising advocate for a higher standard of medical education and the maintenance of a professional code of ethics, and he has taken every advantage of his influential position to impress his convictions upon his readers and the profession in general.

In 1878 the University of the City of New York, in recognition of his achievements in medical literature, conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M., and in 1880 he was elected a member of the Anthropological Society of Paris. He has also been vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine and of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York State and County Medical associations, and many other medical and scientific bodies. During all these years, Dr. Birmingham has been continuously engaged in private and hospital practice, devoting himself largely to the study of affections of the throat, nose and lungs. It is as a specialist in this department of medicine that he has been best known for many years, during which he has been in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice devoted exclusively to his specialty. He is now the surgeon-in-chief to the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, an institution founded by him in 1891 for the purpose of giving free treatment to poor patients. Beginning with one room, fifteen feet by fifty, used only as a dispensary, it has now (1918) a fully equipped building occupying a lot sixty by one hundred feet. Starting with three clinics weekly, it closed its twentieth year averaging sixty-five clinics weekly, and with fifty beds. Beginning with one surgeon, it now numbers seventy. Beginning with a throat and nose clinic only, it now holds clinics in eight departments. In addition it conducts tuberculosis camps, and special clinics for tuberculosis cases, maintains fifty beds for the treatment of diseases of the throat, nose and lungs, free beds for eye, ear and tuberculosis cases, also a clinic for dentistry and oral surgery, established in 1905, besides conducting five afternoon and four evening clinics in the several diseases of cases treated in the institution. It has lately added a Clinic of Specialties, which embraces all medical and surgical specialties. Dr. Birmingham is also special consultant for diseases of the nose and throat to the French Hospital. For many years he was a lecturer at the Women's Medical College, and Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose at the New York School of Clinical Medicine, and held staff appointments at many local hospitals, including physician to the Lincoln Hospital, the Northern Dispensary, the Central Dispensary, the Chapin House, and the City Institutions on Randall's Island. He was also a director of the Sanitarium for Consumptive Poor, at

Cornwall, New York, and Laryngologist to the Children's Surgical Hospital.

In 1890, in connection with his cautery operations on the nose and throat, he devised a means of effectually controlling and modifying the Edison current so that it could be safely used direct for heating knives and electrodes for all cautery operations. The "Electrical Review" describes the apparatus as "very ingenious . . . consisting of a rheostat made of coils of iron wire and a handle. The peculiarity of the handle consists in its having solid conductors, and the electrical circuit is, therefore, always closed. The current is, however, under the control of the operator at all times, and can be allowed to pass to or from the knife or electrode instantaneously and without producing an arc, by the simple pressure or relaxation of his thumb." This apparatus, embodying new principles, marks an epoch in the history of the electric current, and one portion of it, the iron wire rheostat, has been utilized at the suggestion of the inventor for the purpose of employing the Edison current in the heating of houses. The more recent work from Dr. Bermingham's pen is a treatise on "Chronic Nasal Catarrh." His writings of late years have been confined to his special department of medicine. His style is terse and practical.

Dr. Bermingham married, in 1878, Nettie Russell, of New York City, who has been his sympathetic companion and valued helpmate in all his work.

Dr. Bermingham, a brief account of whose principal works we have given above, is a true representative of the best element of the really progressive medical profession of the metropolis, a medical faculty second to none in the world. The success he has attained is due to no extraneous influences, that count so largely in the rise of some, but is owing to the qualities of his mental constitution which would not allow of his remaining in the rank and file. His habits of long and continuous hard work and study, his great and versatile executive ability, and his ingenious, inventive faculty have all contributed to give him that eminence among his colleagues which is universally acknowledged. In these days of specialism in medicine, it is often a great misfortune that the idea is carried too far, or rather is greatly misunderstood, and young men commence too early to train themselves in a narrow field without having first had that wide and general experience which is absolutely necessary to the attainment of real knowledge and efficiency in a special branch. Dr. Bermingham was wise enough, aided by the advice and direction of his distinguished preceptor, to start rightly in his successful career. He became a specialist in his department only after years of work in the wider field of general medical and surgical practice had peculiarly fitted him to deal more broadly with the class of cases that kept increasing on his hands, owing to successes obtained in that line, and finally forced him to limit the boundaries of his work so that they now exclusively engage his attention. In other words, it was a matter with him of evolution and special adaptation, which is the only true

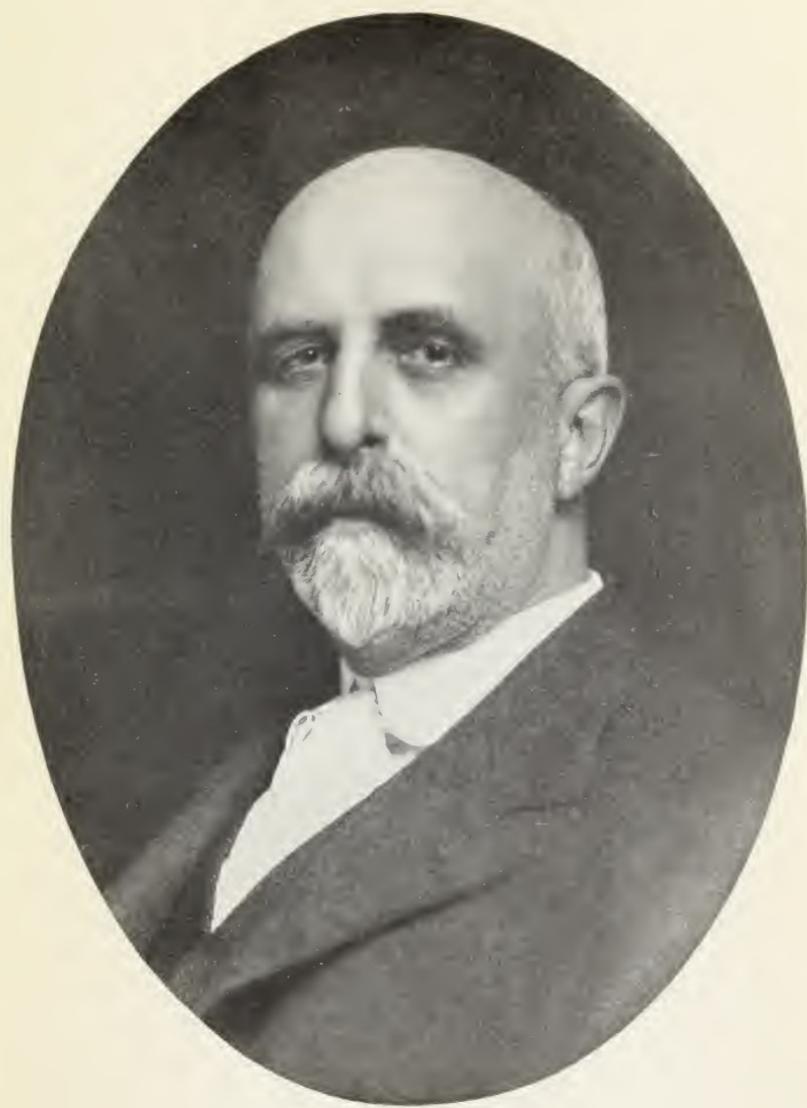
way that any specialist should ever become such. The history of all who have obtained a real and permanent success in a special line of practice is the same.

Dr. Birmingham is now (1918) sixty-five years of age, but he is still young, active, and energetic in years and heart as well. His companionship and conversation are always refreshing, stimulating, and refining. He has all those qualities that make the physician of the present polite age in such striking contrast with the ancient Abernethy style, and which encourage the patient and endear his medical adviser to him. A large portion of his time has always been employed in the free treatment of the poor in dispensary and hospital work, not alone in the view of technical improvement, but from motives of true charitable service. The institution over which he now presides as surgeon-in-chief, the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, is sufficient evidence of this, for it is through his efforts almost solely that the institution was founded, and has so rapidly grown to those proportions which it has now assumed. It will be a permanent monument to his qualities as a man and a physician.

VIRGIL PENDLETON GIBNEY, A.M., LL.D., M.D., eminent specialist in Orthopedic Surgery, New York City, has had an enviable career. For over a quarter of a century Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and twice president of the American Orthopedic Association, Dr. Gibney early attained a national reputation in his chosen field of practice. As surgeon-in-chief to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled and other institutions, Dr. Gibney's hospital record stands as an example of service, that not alone for length of years, but as well for unselfish devotion speaks for itself. The success he has attained is due to no extraneous influences that count so largely in the rise of some, but is owing to the qualities of his mental constitution which would not allow of his remaining in the rank and file. His habits of long and intensive hard work and study, his great and versatile executive ability and rare professional talents, have all contributed to give him the eminence among his colleagues which he enjoys. Still active and energetic, with an intellect keen as of yore, Dr. Gibney has recently been accepted for the volunteer medical service corps in the European War.

Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, who held the chair of Orthopedic Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City from the time the office was endowed up to June, 1917, was born in Jessamine County, near Lexington, Kentucky, September 29, 1847, the son of Dr. Robert Alexander and Amanda (Weagley) Gibney. Dr. Gibney, Sr., was a descendant of a north of Ireland ancestry, graduated from the Transylvania University, medical department, and for many years successfully practiced his profession in the State of Kentucky; his death occurred at Lexington, Kentucky. His wife was descended from an old and honored Maryland family.

Dr. Gibney prepared for college in the country schools and in an academy in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky; pursued his



Virgil R. Gibney

studies in Georgetown College for one year; then entered the College of Arts, Kentucky University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1869; attended one course of lectures at the University of Louisville, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871; obtained the degree of Master of Arts from Kentucky University in 1872, and in 1899 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the same institution. He was not fortunate enough to be able to take a quiz and grind, but taking advantage of his opportunities in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, he kept track of cases, wrote them up and secured final results. By dint of hard work in this hospital as interne, for thirteen years he kept a complete history of cases, made a systematic study of Orthopedic science, and is perhaps more familiar with the natural history of the diseases of joints and deformities than any other physician in the country.

In 1884 he engaged in private practice, which steadily increased as the years went by, and in 1903 the territory from which his patients came extended from Maine to the Northwest States and from Nova Scotia to Florida. In 1887 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, which position he has filled up to the present time. He received the appointment of Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the Nursery and Child's General Hospital, and fills a similar position in the Montefiore Home. In 1882 he was one of the organizers of the New York Polyclinic, holding the position of Professor of Orthopedic Surgery for ten years, and occupied the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City for twenty-three years.

Dr. Gibney is a member of the American Medical Association; the American Orthopedic Association, being its first president, and after twenty-five years served a second term; the New York State Medical Society; the Clinical Congress of American College of Surgeons; a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the Society of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Practitioners' Society, of which he is a charter member. He is a member of the University Club, the Century Association, the Garden City Golf Club and an ex-president of the Brooklawn Country Club.

Dr. Gibney has contributed many valuable medical articles which have been presented before societies and published in the medical journals and periodicals of the day. Among them being:

"The Strumous Element in the Etiology of Joint-disease, from an Analysis of Eight Hundred and Sixty Cases" (N. Y. Med. Jour., July and Aug., 1877).

"Caries of the Ankle in Children" (Amer. Jour. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Vol. 12, No. 2, April, 1880).

"Peri-nephritis" (Chicago Med. Jour. and Examiner, June, 1880).

"The Hip and Its Diseases," (Birmingham & Co., 1884).

"The Treatment of Lateral Curvature by Posture and Exercise" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1888, Vol. 48, 288-291).

- "Chronic Joint Diseases and Constitutional Treatment" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1888, Vol. 34, 472).
- "Immobilization in Articular Diseases" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1888, Vol. 48, 457-459).
- "Haematoma of Hip" (Med. News, 1888).
- "Acute Epiphysitis of the Hip" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1887, Vol. 31, 264; disc. 277).
- "A Case of Dissecting Aneurism About the Hip Dependent Upon Rupture of the Internal Pubic Artery" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1887, Vol. 32, 241-243).
- "The Orthopedic Treatment of Tuberculous Disease of the Knee in Children" (Archives of Pediatrics, Phila., 1889, Vol. 6, 384-390).
- "The Orthopedic Treatment of Tuberculous Disease of the Knee in Children."
- "The 'Boat-belly' of Tuberculous Meningitis" (A Clinical Report, Archives of Pediatrics, Phila., 1889, Vol. 6, 548-550; 1 pl.).
- "Remarks on the Management of Hip Disease" (Canada Practitioner, Toronto, 1889, Vol. 14, 365-368).
- "The Immediate Correction of Deformities Resulting from Disease of the Hip" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1889, Vol. 49, 116-120).
- "Muscular Deformities of Nervous Origin and their Treatment" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1889, Vol. 49, 468-471).
- "Reproduction of the Entire Patella After Necrosis and Removal by Operation; Functions of the Joint Fully Restored" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1889, Vol. 35, 417).
- "Spondylolisthesis of Traumatic Origin" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1889, Vol. 35, 347).
- "Immobilization in Articular Diseases" (Transactions of the American Orthopedic Assoc., 1887-88; Boston, 1889, Vol. I, 227-241).
- "The Typhoid Spine" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1889, Vol. I, 596-598).
- "The Treatment of Drop-wrist and Allied Paralysis, with Presentation of a Case" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1889, Vol. 36, 482).
- "A Contribution to the Study of Flat-foot" (American Surg., St. Louis, 1890, Vol. 11, 41-43).
- "The Operative Treatment of Talipes Calcaneus Paralyticus" (Boston Med. and Surg. Jour., 1890, Vol. 122, 205-208).
- "A Case of Osteitis Deformans, or Paget's Disease" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1890, Vol. 37, 452).
- "Artificial Feet in a Case of Arrested Development" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1890).
- "Report of Two Cases of Death in Young Children During the Administration of Chloroform" (with H. M. Sherman) (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1890, Vol. 37, 289).
- "The Typhoid Spine" (Transactions of the American Orthopedic Assoc., Phila., 1889, Vol. 2, 19-30).
- "Cases of Cuneiform Osteotomy for Relief of Double Congenital-equino-varus" (Am. Surg., St. Louis, 1890, Vol. 11, 334-337).
- "A Contribution to the Therapeutics of Spastic Paralysis" (N. Y. Jour. of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 1890, Vol. 17, 520-523).
- "The Prognosis of Lateral Curvature" (Med. Rec., 1890, Vol. 37, 204-206).
- "Talipes, or Club-foot" (Revue D'Orthopédie, July 1, 1890, Paris).
- "Supplemental Treatment of the Paralysis of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis" (Med. News, Phila., 1891, Vol. 59, 422-425).
- "An Early Diagnosis the Best Treatment in Pott's Disease of the Spine" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1891, Vol. 40, 474).
- "Orthopedic Surgery; Its Definition and Scope" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1891, Vol. 54, 507-509).
- "Muscular Deformities of Nervous Origin and Their Treatment" (Toledo, Nov., 1891).
- "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Hip-Joint Disease" (Boston Med. and Surg. Jour., 1891, Vol. 125, 613-616).
- "Pott's Disease of the Spine" (International Clinical Jour., Phila., 1891, Vol. 3, 146-152).
- "The Complications and Sequelae of Tuberculous Lesions Involving the Joints,

- with a Discussion on the Most Efficient Management" (*N. Y. Med. Rec.*, 1892, Vol. 41, 344-347).
- "*Talipes Calcaneus Paralyticus; Extreme; Shortening of Tendo-Achillis by V-shaped Incision After Willets'*" (*Archives of Pediatrics, Phila.*, 1892, Vol. 9, 284).
- "*Ankle-joint Disease in Children'*" (*International Med. Mag., Phila.*, 1892, Vol. 1, 715-719).
- "*The Surgical Treatment of Acute Arthritis of the Hip in Infants'*" (*N. Y. Med. Rec.*, 1892, Vol. 42, 505).
- "*Lorenz Operation for Congenital Dislocation of Hip'*" (*Archives of Pediatrics, N. Y.*, 1892, Vol. 9, 911-913).
- "*Excision of the Hip for Extensive Disease'*" (*Archives of Pediatrics, N. Y.*, 1893, Vol. 10, 39-41).
- "*Sub-Cutaneous Osteotomy of Femur for Correction of Deformity at Hip'*" (*Archives of Pediatrics, N. Y.*, 1893, Vol. 10, 41).
- "*The Modern Treatment of Sprained Ankle'*" (*N. Y. Polyclinic*, 1893, Vol. 1, 3-6).
- "*The Treatment of the Suppurative Stage of Osteitis of Hip'*" (*Supplemented by Analysis of ninety Cases in Hospital Practice, Amer. Lancet, Detroit*, 1893, N. S., Vol. 17, 121-124).
- "*Final Results in Tuberculous Osteitis of the Knee in Children Commonly known as White Swelling'*" (*Amer. Jour. Med. Soc., Phila.*, 1893, N. S., Vol. 106, 403-413).
- "*The Treatment of Deformities After Paralysis'*" (*International Med. Mag., Phila.*, 1893, Vol. 2, 932-935).
- "*The Ischiatic Crutch; Its Place in the Treatment of Hip Disease'*" (*Amer. Med. and Surg. Bull.*, Nov. 15, 1894).
- "*Multiple Congenital Deformities with Arrest of Development, more especially a Description of the Hand Resembling a Walrus Fin'*" (*N. Y. Med. Rec.*, 1893, Vol. 44, 835-838).
- "*A Case of Myositis Ossificans with Multiple Exostosis'*" (*N. Y. Polyclinic*, 1893, Vol. 3, 161).
- "*The Non-operative Treatment of Metatarsalgia'*" (*N. Y. Jour. of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, 1894, Vol. 21, 589-596).
- "*The Correction of Deformity of Hip Disease; Its Value During the Progress of the Disease; Its Importance on the Subsidece of all Diseases; One Hundred Cases Analyzed'*" (*International Med. Mag., Phila.*, 1894-95, Vol. 3, 710-719, 2 pl.).
- "*Operative Procedures in Congenital and Acquired Dislocation of the Hip in Children'*" (*Amer. Surgeon, Phila.*, 1894, Vol. 20, 621-641).
- "*Chronic and Sub-acute Rheumatoid Arthritis of Knee, Usually Monarticular*" (*Denver Med. Times*, 1894-95, Vol. 14, 245-252).
- "*Sprained Ankle; A Treatment that Involves no Loss of Time, Requires no Crutches, and is not Attended with an Ultimate Impairment of Function'*" (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, 1895, Vol. 61, 193-197).
- "*Orthopedic Surgery*" (*System Surgery (Dennis)*, *Phila.*, 1895, Vol. 2, 265-365).
- "*The Management of Irritable Spine'*" (*N. Y. Med. Rec.*, 1896, Vol. 49, 654-656; discussion, 662-664).
- "*The Treatment by Super-heated Dry Air of Stiff and Painful Joints, Including Rheumatism and Tuberculosis, at Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled*" (*N. Y. Med. Rec.*, 1897, Vol. 51, 109-111).
- "*Orthopedic Operations at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled from October 1, 1895, to October 1, 1896'*" (*Annals of Surg., Phila.*, 1897, Vol. 11, 315-331).
- "*Compression Paraplegia in Pott's Disease of the Spine Based upon an Analysis of Seventy-four Cases'*" (*N. Y. Jour. of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, 1897, Vol. 24, 195-209).
- "*Excision of the Head of the Astragalus in Inveterate Club-foot'*" (*Denver Med. Times*, 1897-98, Vol. 17, 37-39).
- "*The Treatment of Convalescent Club-foot*" (*Canada Jour. of Medicine and Surg., Toronto*, 1898, Vol. 4, 131-136).

"Clinical Experience in the Management of Tuberculous Sinuses and Abscesses and Foci" (Virginia Mag., Semi-monthly, Richmond, 1898-1899, Vol. 3, 375-379).

"A Contribution to the Study of Hip Disease; On the Ultimate Results of the Mechanical and Operative Treatment, with an Analysis of One Hundred and Fifty Cases Observed in the Ruptured and Crippled" (W. J. H. Waterman and W. G. Reynolds) (Annals of Surg., Phila., 1898, Vol. 28, 435-454).

"Supra-malleolar Osteotomy for Obstinate Club-foot" (Am. Surgeon, Phila., 1898, Vol. 28, 517).

"Metatarsalgia, Its Treatment by Specially Constructed Boots" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1899, Vol. 15, 151-154).

"Three Cases Illustrating the Diagnosis of Coxa Varo" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1899, Vol. 15, 438).

"Mechanical and Surgical Problems in the Paralysis of Children," read before the Hartford Medical Society, April 2, 1900 (St. Louis Courier of Medicine, May, 1900).

"Certain Aspects of Bone and Joint Disease of Interest to the General Practitioner" (Med. News, Oct. 28, 1899).

"The Treatment of Rheumatic and Allied Diseases Complicated by Deformity" (Feb. 1, 1901).

"American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery," George M. Gould-Saunders, Philadelphia, (W. H. W. G.) 1896-97-98; (W. J. H. W.) 1899-1900-1901.

"Diagnosis and Management of Some of the More Common Lesions of the Adult Knee" (Phila. Med. Jour., May 10, 1902).

"Excision of the Knee for Vicious Deformity and Tuberculous Disease in the Adult," 1902.

At Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1883, Dr. Gibney married (first) Charlotte L. Chapin, and one child was born to them, Robert A. Gibney; Mrs. Gibney died in 1888. At Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1893, he married (second) Julia A. Trubee, a descendant of honored New England ancestry. Their children are: Marian Pindell and Susan Alvord Gibney. The family reside at No. 16 Park Avenue, New York.

EDWARD KELLOGG DUNHAM, M.D., educator, scientist, and eminent American pathologist, was born in Newburg, New York, September 1, 1860, son of Dr. Carroll and Harriet Elvira (Kellogg) Dunham. Edward Dunham, his grandfather, was a New York merchant, prominent in his day as president of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City; and his father, Dr. Carroll Dunham, gained high place in the history of medicine in New York, having been president of the American Institution of Homeopathy, and dean of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and during his active professional career was the author of some valued medical works.

The early life of Edward Kellogg Dunham was passed in an environment of academics and science; his mother, a cultured gentlewoman of high intellectual accomplishments, personally supervised his primary education, and his father, by his example and precept, early inculcated into the boy a liking for and knowledge of chemistry and physics. Of studious disposition, the boy's early reading was considerable and profound, including such standard works as Wagner's "Chemical Philosophy," a life of Robert Stephenson, Chambers' Miscellanies, and the British essayists. And when Edward Kellogg Dunham was thirteen years of age, his parents encouraged him in his

studious scientific bent by building for his, and his younger brothers' free use a small workshop and laboratory, wherein was a charcoal furnace and many other facilities for chemical and physical experiment, and the boy thus acquired early familiarity with the properties constituting the common chemical elements and many of their compounds. After further comprehensive study under private classical and mathematical tutors, Edward Kellogg Dunham, in 1877, entered the School of Mines, Columbia University, pursuing the course of chemistry therein, and following the mathematical lectures with assiduity and much profit. As an undergraduate, he gained prominence, and, although he belonged to the class in chemistry, was unanimously elected president of the Undergraduates' Society of Engineering. In his graduation, in 1881, he was placed at the head of his class, gaining the prize for the most original mathematical article of the year. Notwithstanding his attainments at the School of Mines, however, he did not further pursue this branch of science, having meanwhile decided to enter the medical profession. With that object in view, Edward K. Dunham attached himself to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1881, as a student, but after studying thereat for one year, he was of the opinion that at Harvard University Medical School he would advance more rapidly in the knowledge of medicine; consequently, he journeyed to Boston in the autumn of 1882, and entered the second year class of Harvard University, medical department, choosing the four-year course. During his third year, he taught histology to the students of the Veterinary School of Harvard, and became interested in the study of malignant disease, pursuing research in the pathological laboratory of the College. In 1886 he was graduated, with degree *cum laude*, his thesis on "a peculiar tumor of the breast" receiving honorable mention.

After having received his degree as Doctor of Medicine, Dr. Dunham proceeded to Europe, where he took post-graduate courses, and pursued considerable research in various leading European centres of medicine; he was for one year in Berlin, Germany, where he studied in the pathological department of the University, taking also an elementary course in bacteriology in the Hygienic Institute. Later, the eminent Professor Koch assigned certain investigations in cholera to Dr. Dunham, upon which research Dr. Dunham labored for eight months in the laboratory of the Hygienic Institute, and then published a monograph on "Indol Production by the Cholera Bacillus." Having accepted appointment as bacteriologist to the Massachusetts State Board of Health, which was then enlarging its work on the purification of water and sewage, Dr. Dunham returned to America in 1887, and in that year also acted as pathologist to a Boston hospital. In the following year, Dr. Dunham removed to New York City, since which time he has been continuously and increasingly active as a well-regarded member of the medical fraternity of the city. In the year of his coming, he was appointed instructor in Histology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, subsequently advancing to the chair of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Hygiene, which professorial

capacity he retained when the college was merged eventually with the New York University.

Dr. Dunham's standing among the physicians of New York is in accord with the quality of his education, and he has manifested the value he derived from association with such eminent preceptors as Professor Van Amringe, of Columbia, Professor Goodale, of Harvard, and Professor Koch, of Berlin. He also benefited much by a year spent in Gottingen and Vienna (1890-1891). Dr. Dunham is identified with many of the leading medical and scientific organizations of the country, being a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, American Chemical Society, American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Pathological and Bacteriological Society, the New York Pathological Society, and the New York State and County Medical societies. He is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and belongs to the University and the Century clubs.

On June 4, 1893, in New York City, Dr. Dunham was married to Mary Dows, daughter of David Dows, of New York. They have children as follows: Theodora, born in 1895; Edward K., Jr., born in 1900.

ROYAL SAMUEL COPELAND, M.A., M.D., F.A.C.S., Health Commissioner of New York, eminent specialist in Ophthalmology, and Dean of the Faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital during the most noteworthy period of development in the history of the institution, has attained to the most honorable distinctions in his profession. He has not, however, been a physician to the exclusion of all other aims. As former mayor, and president of the Board of Education of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and candidate for Congress, he was at one time actively identified with political and educational affairs, is one of the most prominent lay members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the country, and has been otherwise actively identified with civic, social and moral progress.

Royal S. Copeland was born in Dexter, Michigan, November 7, 1868, a son of Roscoe Pulaski and Frances (Holmes) Copeland. The ancestry of Dr. Copeland is traced back to the first New England settlers, the progenitor of the Copeland family having been Lawrence Copeland, who came from England and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1651.

Royal S. Copeland received a liberal classical education in the public schools of his native place, and graduated from the Dexter High School, later attending the Michigan State Normal College. He entered upon the study of medicine at the University of Michigan Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1889 with the degree of M.D. He then was appointed house surgeon at the University of Michigan Homœopathic Hospital, where he remained for one year, at the expiration of that time going to Europe for research and study in the famous clinics and hospitals of England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium. Upon his return to this country he en-

gaged in the general practice of his profession in Bay City, Michigan, and in 1895 was appointed a member of the Faculty of the University of Michigan as Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, remaining in this capacity until 1908, when he removed to New York City to become Professor of Ophthalmology and Dean of the Faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. Before coming to New York, Dr. Copeland was prominent in Michigan State affairs, and active in the civic, educational and religious affairs of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1901 he was elected mayor of Ann Arbor, which office he held until 1903, and during the years 1903-08 he presided over the deliberations of the Board of Education of that city. He was also a candidate for election as congressman from the Second Congressional District of the State of Michigan, and came into national prominence among Methodist-Episcopal workers by his indefatigable labors in the cause. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference held in London, England. From 1900 to 1908 he was treasurer of the National Board of Control, Epworth League, and served one term as president of the Michigan League, and was three times elected a member of the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church. He also served on the Tuberculosis Commission of Michigan, was trustee of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and president of the Ann Arbor Board of Park Commissioners. Dr. Copeland has been elected to many offices of honor in medical organizations. He was president of the American Ophthalmological and Otological Association, 1904-05; president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, 1907-08; elected a delegate to the World's Homœopathic Congress, held in London, in 1896; has served as president of the Saginaw Valley Medical Society; secretary, vice-president and president of the Michigan Homœopathic Society; president of the Laryngological Society; corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Society; trustee of the New York Ophthalmologic Hospital; director of Flower Hospital; governor of the Michigan Society of New York; president of the University of Michigan Club, and a member of the Board of Ambulance Service, New York City; he is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and in 1897 Lawrence University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Dr. Copeland's hospital work in New York City has been confined mainly to Flower Hospital, where he is also at the present time attending oculist. Dr. Copeland has contributed much to medical literature that has been of interest and value to the profession, among his more noteworthy writings being: "Refraction;" "Diseases of the Ear;" "Scientific Reasonableness of Homœopathy," and he is also the author of several other subjects of a general nature, his articles on foreign travel having appeared in leading magazines. Dr. Copeland is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a Knights Templar. He is also a member of the New York Athletic and Graduates clubs, University of Michigan Club, and the Fallowcroft Club, of Detroit, Michigan, as well as the D.K.E. Transportation Club, and Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Alpha Sigma

fraternities. He is a member of the New York State Committee, Medical Section, Council of National Defense.

At Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 15, 1908, Dr. Copeland was married to Frances Spalding, a daughter of Major Spalding, of Ann Arbor. They have one son, Royal Spalding, born September 12, 1910.

EDWARD BRADFORD DENCH, Bachelor of Philosophy of Yale, Doctor of Medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (Columbia University), fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Professor of Otology for more than twenty years at leading New York medical colleges, Consulting Otologist with many important hospital appointments, and widely known as an authority on Otological Surgery, was born at Leedsville, Connecticut, January 16, 1864, son of Josiah Bradford and Frances M. (Lester) Dench.

After primary education in local schools and privately, Edward B. Dench entered the High School of Bridgeport, Connecticut, from which he graduated to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1879, and taking the three-year course succeeded in gaining the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy when he graduated with the class of 1883. Thence he proceeded to New York city to follow exclusively the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, which is the medical department of Columbia University. There he closely followed his studies, and so was able to graduate in 1885, and thus become entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which was in due course awarded him. Thereafter followed an internship of two years in New York hospitals, part of the period being passed as house surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, and the remainder in like capacity at Chambers Street Hospital. He then entered private practice of general medicine, but also pursued indefatigably his special study of otology, and in course of time found it necessary to confine his practice absolutely to the specialty.

His grasp of the subject and success in treatment in course of time came to be generally recognized in the profession, and he was invited to undertake many professional and educational responsibilities in this line of medical science. As an educator Dr. Dench has a long record of able service, and a considerable number of successful physicians of to-day have been under his preceptorship. In 1890 he was appointed to the faculty of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, occupying the chair of Otology thereat until 1893, when he resigned to accept a similar professorship at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. In 1898 the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the New York University Medical College were merged, the combined college then becoming known as the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. With the merger the faculties of the two colleges necessarily underwent considerable change, but Dr. Dench was retained as Professor of Otology in the combined school, and has continued as such to the present.

As an authority on otology, Dr. Dench has been nationally recognized by the profession, and has been a prominent member of some

of the leading medical associations. The undermentioned organizations are among those professional societies in which Dr. Dench holds membership: The American Medical Association; the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; the American Otological Society; the New York Otological Society; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Association; and the alumni associations of the New York and St. Luke's hospitals. Besides which he holds a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons.

His standing as an otological surgeon has brought Dr. Dench many hospital appointments during his generation of association with New York medicine. He has been consulting otologist to St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, since 1896, and is consulting otologist and surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Entirely on otological subjects, Dr. Dench has made some important contributions to the medical literature of the period. He is the author of the following, among others:

- Diseases of the Ear: First Edition—D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1894.
Fourth Edition—D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1909.
- 1892.—“Two Unusual Cases of Intracranial Inflammation following Purulent Otitis Media, with Mastoiditis” (Archiv. of Otology, Vol. 21, No. 3, 1892).
- 1894.—“Middle Ear Operations as a means of Improving the Utility of the Organ of Hearing” (Trans. Amer. Otol. Soc., 1894).
- 1896.—“Mastoid and Intracranial Complications of Middle Ear Suppuration” (Amer. Jour. of Obstet., Vol. 33, No. 6, '96).
- 1897.—“Intracranial Sequelae of Neglected Middle Ear Suppurations” (Archiv. of Pediatrics, July, 1897).
- “Labyrinthine Phenomena dependent upon Middle Ear Diseases and their Relief by Local Treatment” (Trans. of Am. Laryn., Rhin. & Otol. Soc., 1897).
- 1898.—“Technique of the Mastoid Operation” (N. Y. Eye & Ear Infir. Rep., Jan., '98).
- “A Case of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media followed by Cerebral Abscess and Suppurative Meningitis;” Operation; Death; Autopsy (Archives of Otol., June, 1898).
- 1899.—“The Stacks Operation in Chronic Otorrhoea” (Trans. Amer. Otol. Soc., July, 1899).
- “Chronic Catarrh of the Middle Ear” (The Am. Text-book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat, W. B. Sanders, Phila., '99).
- 1900.—“A Case of Sinus Thrombosis Complicated by Cerebellar Abscess” (Trans. of Amer. Otol. Soc., May 8, 1900).
- 1900.—“Report of Three Cases of Ligation of the Internal Jugular for Septic Thrombosis, following Purulent Otitis Media; Recovery” (Archiv. of Otology, Dec., 1900; Trans. Am. L. R. & O. Soc., 1900).
- 1901.—“Two cases of Intracranial Infection following Middle Ear Suppuration” (N. Y. Eye & Ear Infir. Rep., Jan., '01).
- “A Case of Otitic Brain Abscess; Operation; Recovery” (Trans. Amer. Otol. Soc., July, 1901).
- 1902.—“The Treatment of Thrombosis of the Lateral Sinus, following Middle Ear Suppuration” (Am. Jour. of Med. Sciences, May, '02).
- 1903.—“The Technique of the Radical Operation for Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media” (The Laryngoscope, St. Louis, June, 1903).
- “A Case of Acute Otitis Media and Sinus Thrombosis, Mastoidectomy; Excision of Internal Jugular Vein; Serous Meningitis; Exploratory Craniotomy; Death; Autopsy” (Trans. of Amer. Otol. Soc., 1903).

1904.—“Report of a Case of Chronic Purulent Otitis Media with Thrombosis of the Lateral Sinus; Radical Operation; Excision of Internal Jugular Vein; Recovery” (*Annals of Otol., Rhin. & Laryn.*, Mar., ’04).

1905.—“Report of a Case of Acute Suppurative Otitis Media, Complicated by Double Pneumonia, Septic Thrombosis of Jugular Bulb; Operation; Excision of Internal Jugular; General Systemic Infection; Death” (*The Laryngoscope*, St. Louis, Jan., 1905).

“Report of Two Fatal Cases of Brain Abscess” (*Am. Jour. of Med. Sci.*, Aug., 1905).

1907.—“The Major Operative Treatment of Middle-Ear Suppuration and Its Indications.” (Accepted by executive committee of the Section on Laryngology and Otology of Amer. Med. Assn., Presented before the Section at Atlantic City Session, June 4-7, 1907. Publication rights reserved by the Amer. Med. Assn.)

“Otitic Brain Abscess.” (*Transactions of the Amer. Otol. Soc.*, 1907).

1908.—“A Case of Sinus Thrombosis, Following Removal of Granulation Tissue from the Middle Ear; Excision of the Internal Jugular Vein; Recovery” (*Archiv. of Otol.*, Vol. XXXVII, Nos. 3 and 4, 1908).

“A Case of Acute Suppuration of the Labyrinth following Acute Otitis Media; Operation; Recovery” (*Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology*, Sept., 1908).

1910.—“The intracranial Complications of Acute and Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.” (Lecture delivered at the Jefferson Medical College, Phil., Mar. 22, 1909. Reprinted from *International Clinics*, Vol. III, Series 19.)

1911.—“Atypical Mastoiditis” (*Interstate Med. Jour.*, Vol. XVIII, No. 11, ’11).

1912.—“Vertigo from the Standpoint of the General Practitioner and the Otolologist” (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 6, 1912)

“Division of the Auditory Nerve for Persistent Tinnitus; Operation; Recovery; Report of Case” (*Interstate Med. Jour.*, St. Louis, Vol. XIX, No. 1).

“Brain Abscess of Otitic Origin.” (Read before the ninth International Otolological Congress, Boston, 1912. *Trans. of the Amer. Laryn. Rhino. and Otol. Soc.*)

1913.—“The Technic of the Labyrinth Operation” (*The Laryngoscope*, St. Louis, Aug., 1913).

1914.—“The Treatment of Accidental Wounds of the Dura during Operations upon the Mastoid Process” (*Trans. of the Amer. Otol. Soc.*, 1914).

1915.—“The Labyrinth Operation: The Frequency with which it is demanded as Determined by Hospital and Private Statistics, Extending over a Period of Ten Years.” (Read at the twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Amer. Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Soc., Chicago, June 15-16, 1915.)

“An Improved Technique in the Application of the Thiersch Graft in the Radical Operation for Chronic Middle-Ear Suppuration.” (Read before the 48th Annual Meeting of the Amer. Otological Soc., Niagara Falls, Canada, June 3 and 4, 1915.)

1916.—“Acute Mastoiditis with Unusual Symptoms Indicative of Intracranial Involvement; Operation; Recovery” (*Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology*, Sept., 1916).

1917.—“Indications for the Mastoid Operation in Acute Otitis Media.” (Read before the Section on Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology at the 68th Annual Session of the Amer. Med. Assn., N. Y., June, 1917.)

Socially Dr. Dench belongs to the Union, Athletic, Yale and Automobile Club of America, clubs of New York City, and the Royal Automobile Club, London.

His marriage was on October 3, 1888, to Marie Antionette Hunt, daughter of Horace and Catherine Hunt, of Boston. To the marriage has been born one child, Marie Catherine, born May 27, 1891.



Clearton Wallace

CHARLTON WALLACE, B.A., M.D., F.A.C.S., Specialist in Orthopedic Surgery, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Cornell University Medical College, has had an enviable career. A close student of the literature of his profession, he keeps thoroughly abreast of all the wonderful advance of the time and is also known as an author on medical subjects relating to his specialty.

Charlton Wallace was born at Lexington, Kentucky, October 18, 1872. After the customary preparatory education he entered the Transylvania University of Kentucky, from which classical institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894. He then became a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and in 1898 received the degree of M.D. Entering upon the practice of medicine with one year as an interne at the Willard Parker Hospital, New York, Dr. Wallace for the three years immediately following served the city of New York as an inspector in the Department of Health, concurrently acting as clinical assistant at the Vanderbilt Clinic, Orthopedic Department. During the years 1904 and 1905 Dr. Wallace was in charge of the experimental work at Seabreeze Hospital to ascertain the effect of sea air upon Bone Tuberculosis. The Neponsit Hospital was the result of the successful outcome of this. From 1905 to 1913 he was prominently identified with the East Side Free School for Crippled Children, established by him, as well as the Clinic in connection therewith, the East Side School being the first institution of its kind to combine the two departments. In 1907 Dr. Wallace was appointed Orthopedic Surgeon in charge of St. Charles Hospital for Crippled Children at Port Jefferson, Long Island, of which institution he is at present surgeon-in-chief. He is also Clinical Professor of Surgery, Orthopedic Department of Cornell University Medical College; consulting orthopedic surgeon to the Stamford (Connecticut) Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the East Side Free School for Crippled Children, New York; assistant surgeon on Orthopedic Surgery at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled from 1900 to the present time, and has been instructor and Adjunct Professor in Orthopedic Surgery at the New York Polyclinic Medical School since 1908. Dr. Wallace is a member of the following medical organizations: Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; the American Orthopedic Association, of which he was first vice-president, 1915; the American Medical Association; the Quiz Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine; for two years, 1912-13, was chairman of the Orthopedic section of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Wallace's contributions to medical literature are:

"Sea Air Treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis with Report of Cases" (Med. Rec., July 22, 1905).

"The Recent Epidemic of Poliomyelitis (Jnl. of Amer. Med. Asso., Dec. 21, 1907), in collaboration with Dr. V. P. Gibney.

"Early Diagnosis and Corrective Treatment of Pott's Disease—Analysis of 643 Cases" (Pediatrics, May, 1908).

"The Effect of Imperfect Hygiene in the Production of Bone Tuberculosis" (Amer. Jnl. of Ortho. Surg., Jan., 1908).

"Education of the Crippled Child" (Archives of Pediatrics, May, 1910).

"Surgical Tuberculosis and its Treatment" (Jnl. of Outdoor Life, Mar., 1913).

"Extract of the Pituitary Body of the Ox in the Treatment of Rheumatic Arthritis" (Med. Rec., Oct. 4, 1913).

"The Treatment of Anterior Poliomyelitis" (N. Y. State Jnl. of Med., Aug., 1916).

"The Operative Treatment for the Disabilities and Deformities Following Anterior Poliomyelitis as Practised at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled During the Past Three Years" (The Amer. Jnl. of Ortho. Surg., July, 1916).

"Orthopedic Observation in the Treatment of Anterior Poliomyelitis" (Archives of Pediatrics, Aug., 1916).

EDWARD GAMALIEL JANEWAY, M.D., LL.D.—One of the most distinguished physicians that the profession of medicine has produced in America, and probably the greatest diagnostician the country has ever seen, Dr. Edward G. Janeway, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 31, 1841. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1860, receiving the degree of B.A. and M.A. from that institution. In 1864 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, receiving the degree of M.D. Later in life the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers in 1898, by Columbia University in 1904, and by Princeton University in 1907. While in the medical schools in the year 1862 and 1863 he was made acting medical cadet of the United States Army Hospitals at Newark, New Jersey. After serving his internship, Dr. Janeway established himself in practice in New York City and continued there the remainder of his professional career. In 1869 he became Professor of Pathology and Practical Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and continued in that capacity until 1876. From 1868 to 1871 he was visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital, where he remained many years and where he won such distinction. From 1868 to 1871 he was also visiting physician at the Charity Hospital, and from 1870 to 1874 in the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics. From 1873 to 1876 he delivered courses in *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In later years he was connected with many other hospitals, and from 1875 to 1888 he was Health Commissioner of New York City. In 1874 he was president of the New York Pathological Society, and in 1876 was president of the New York Medical Journal Association. He was president of the Academy of Medicine in 1897-98, and trustee from 1899 to 1903. He died at Summit, New Jersey, February 10, 1911. His principal contributions to medical literature appeared in the medical journals of New York. He was joint author of an article in the *Bellevue Hospital Transactions* concerning the autopsies made in that institution; he was author of an article on "Leucothymia" in the *New York Medical Record* of April 29 and May 6, 1876; and of a clinical lecture on "Points in the Diagnosis of Hepatic Affections."

Probably no personality in his generation more finely illustrated the noblest traditions of the medical profession than did Dr. Janeway.

As a physician, as a teacher, and as a man, his life had a beneficence which not only helped but revitalized. His simplicity and directness were but the outward manifestations of a character which followed truth and labored all his life for the help of humanity.

Dr. Janeway married, June 1, 1871, Frances S. Rogers. Three children were born to them, one being Dr. Theodore C. Janeway.

ROBERT HUGH MACKAY DAWBARN, M.D. The well-known surgeon, Dr. Dawbarn, for many years the Professor of Surgery at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, was born January 11, 1860, in Westchester county, New York, the son of Charles and Mary E. (Mackay) Dawbarn. Charles Dawbarn was a native of Cambridge, England, and as a young man had come to Canada and had there engaged in the seed business in Toronto. Later he became interested in the stone-quarrying business and became one of the owners of the Penaegyl slate quarries situated near Easton, Pennsylvania. He later retired from active business and made his residence in Alameda county, California, until his death, in November, 1915. On the paternal side his family was of French Huguenot origin, their home ever since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes having been in England. The Mackays, Dr. Dawbarn's ancestors on his mother's side, were natives of Inverness, Scotland, from which place they had come to New England where the family has been settled for several generations.

Some of Dr. Dawbarn's preparatory work for college was done at Greenwich Academy in Connecticut, after having graduated from which he worked at home under the instruction of private tutors for two years. This was followed by a year's work at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, New York. He subsequently went abroad to continue his studies and also partly in search of health. As a special courtesy he was permitted to "walk the wards," and in this way, in spite of the handicap of physical disability, he gained valuable experience and a most practical insight into many advanced European methods of surgical work. He later returned to the United States and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, New York, remaining two years and graduating at the end of that time in March, 1881, as an Harsen honor man. He then served for fifteen months at Mt. Sinai Hospital as an interne, and later for a year at the Nursery and Child's Hospital. From 1884 until his death, which occurred July 18, 1915, he was established in practice in New York City, of late years devoting himself almost exclusively to general surgery. It is an interesting sidelight on the story of the history of civil service and an instance of the opposition with which the system was greeted by the politicians of the old school, that Dr. Dawbarn was one of those competing in the first examination ever held for the position of police surgeon on the New York city police force. Notwithstanding the fact that the young man's rating in the competition was one hundred in each of the seven subjects, and that he thus headed the list of the successful competitors he was never

appointed. Four years later Dr. Dawbarn brought the subject before the attention of his professional brethren in the *Medical Record*, of December 7, 1889, under the title, "Doctors and Politicians."

With the assistance of a number of other doctors, Dr. Dawbarn conducted for eighteen years after his first entry into practice, a "quiz" class whose object was to prepare young men doing post-graduate work for the examinations for the post of surgeon in the United States Army and Navy. During that period he came in connection with and exerted an excellent influence upon perhaps as many as half of the youthful candidates of the junior grades of the military service. The year 1885 was marked for him by his appointment as instructor in minor surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. From that year until his death he was connected with the New York Polyclinic School, holding the chairs of surgery and anatomy. He was also visiting surgeon at the New York City and the New York Polyclinic hospitals.

Dr. Dawbarn published contributions to the literature of his subject which were highly regarded by the profession. He was the author of a work entitled "An Aid to *Materia Medica*" (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons); also of a work under the name, "The Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths by Excision of Both External Carotids" (Philadelphia, 1903, F. A. Davis Company). He was the author of the articles on surgical subjects contained in Wood's Reference Handbook, under the headings: Contusions, Exostosis, Fomentations, Hernia, Issues, Osteitis, Starvation of Cancers, and Splints. He was also an extensive and frequent contributor to the medical periodicals, among these being the following: "Subcutaneous Emphysema" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., June, 1889); "Spinal Resection of Fracture" (N. Y. Med. Jnl., June, 1889); "Intestinal Anastomosis" (Med. Rec., June, 1891); "Water as a Local Anaesthetic" (Med. Rec., November, 1891); "Medical Hemorrhage Surgically Treated" (Med. Rec., November, 1892); "Saline Infusion" (Brooklyn Med. Jnl., October, 1892); "Arterial Saline Infusion" (Med. Rec., November, 1892); "Treatment of Tonsilar Hemorrhage" (Med. Rec., December, 1892); "Intestinal Surgical Technique" (Annals of Surgery, May, 1893); "Fracture of Thighbone" (Polyclinic Med. Jnl., April, 1893); "Transplantation of Testicles" (Med. Rec., May, 1895); "Thigh Amputation" (Med. Rec., January, 1895); "Symphyseotomy" (Amer. Jnl. of Obsts., February, 1896); "Bladder Drainage" (Annals of Surg., April, 1896, *idem*, October, 1899); "Appendicitis" (Med. Rec., June, 1896); "Anaesthesia" (Atlanta Med. Jnl., August, 1897); "Shock," *idem*, Med. News, February, 1897); "Fracture of Bones at Elbow" (Polyclinic Med. Jnl., July, 1897); "Murphy Button versus Absorbable Vegetable Plates" (Annals of Surg., 1896); "Shock and Saline Infusion" (Med. Rec., December, 1898, *idem*, Med. News, February 1899); "Tonsillar Amputation; Author's Bloodless Method" (Med. News, May and June, 1899; also Phila. Med. Jnl., April, 1899); "Antrum Disease" (Items of Interest, New York, July, 1900); "Bloodless Surgery" (Jnl. of the Amer. Med. Asso., February, 1903); "The



Arthur L. Root.

Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths by Excision of the External Carotids," this being the title of an essay representing seven years' work in this field, which won in 1902, the Samuel D. Gross prize awarded by the trustees of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery. The reward of one thousand dollars was donated for the purpose of rewarding the best original work in surgery during the preceding six years.

Dr. Dawbarn is a member of New York County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pathological Society of the Surgical Society, the West End Medical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He also holds membership in the American Association of Anatomists.

Dr. Dawbarn married (first), in 1886, Ethel Gordon, daughter of Charles Stuart Sussex Lennox, of Brooklyn, New York. She died in 1890, leaving one child, Waring Lennox, who died November 30, 1918. Dr. Dawbarn married (second), in 1893, Carolyn, daughter of Professor Edward Lorenzo Holmes, president of Rush College, Chicago. They have two children, Robert Holmes and Ethel Gordon.

ARTHUR LEWIS ROOT, M.D., general practitioner of medicine of all-around capability, equally skilled in the medical and surgical branches of his profession, has had an enviable career. As former president of the medical staff of the Metropolitan Hospital, New York, Dr. Root's appointment and service in that office is a record that speaks for itself, and stands as an example of the confidence and trust imposed, and is an indication of the high estimation in which he is held. A profound student of medical science his native talents, developed by solid acquirements and disciplined by research and a long and extensive practice, give to him an exceptional equipment of learning and skill. Whether as scholar, author, or physician, or as taking a prominent part in the affairs of the medical institutions of the city, his work is characterized by abilities of a high order.

Arthur Lewis Root was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego County, New York, May 24, 1859, a son of Major Charles Porter Root and Elizabeth Ann (Scotten) Root. He received his classical education at the Gilbertsville Academy, and later entered the New York University Medical College, where he graduated in 1883 with the degree of M.D. Afterwards for one year he served as a member of the house staff of Ward's Island Hospital, and in April, 1884, engaged in the private general practice of his profession in New York, in which he has since continued. In 1889, Dr. Root became visiting physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, a connection he has since continuously held, and in 1910 became president of the Medical Board of this institution, holding this appointment until January 1, 1917. He is also visiting physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, which connection he has held for twenty-four years—since 1892, and since May, 1917, has been president of the Medical Board.

Dr. Root has been president of the St. Andrew Society for twelve years, president of the Caledonian Society for two years, and president of the Burns Society, and is honorary member of the Caledonian Society of Montreal.

He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the West End Medical Association, and the following clubs: the Clinical, Colonial, West Side Republican, Englewood Country, and York Country Clubs, at York Harbour (Maine).

October 23, 1888, Dr. Root married Frances Robinson. Dr. Root has had his office and residence for many years at 114 West Eighty-first Street, New York City.

CHARLES NORTH DOWD, M.D., one of the prominent surgeons of New York City, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, the son of Charles Ferdinand and Harriet Miriam (North) Dowd. His father was a well-known educator, and was president of the North Granville Ladies' Seminary. His name became prominent as the originator of the system of standard time which has been in use in the United States since 1883. His suggestion resolved the confusion in the running of trains across the continent. By his devising the United States, beginning at its extreme eastern limit, is divided into four time-sections—eastern, central, mountain, and Pacific. The true local time of any place is slower or faster than the standard time as the place is east or west of the time meridian. This simple arrangement, which was adopted by the government, has immensely simplified the difficulties which formerly existed.

Dr. Charles N. Dowd received his early education at Saratoga Springs, New York, and was there prepared for college, and he then entered Williams College, graduating from this institution in 1879. After leaving college he taught for three years, going abroad at the end of that time and pursuing his studies there for a year. Having decided to make medicine his life work he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated with the class of 1886, taking one of the Harsen prizes for General Proficiency in Examination. For two years after graduation he served an internship in Roosevelt Hospital, and in 1888 established himself in the practice of his profession in New York City. His work has been surgical and he is regarded a skilled and able practitioner. His surgical work has been done at the Roosevelt Hospital, the General Memorial Hospital and St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

He has also been for many years a teacher in his profession. He was assistant gynecologist and then assistant surgeon in the Vanderbilt Clinic from 1886 to 1895; in 1887 he was instructor in histology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and since 1898 he has occupied the position of instructor in surgery and from 1907 to the present time has been Professor of Clinical Surgery in the same institution. He was assistant surgeon and then attending surgeon in the General Memorial Hospital from 1890 to 1914. He was assistant surgeon and then attending surgeon in St. Mary's Free Hospital for

Children from 1894 to 1914. From 1910 to 1914 he was junior surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital, and since 1914 he has been surgeon to that institution.

Dr. Dowd has done valuable work for his profession through literary contributions to the medical journals of articles on subjects upon which he is an authority. Among these are: "Fibrous Mammary Tumors" (N. Y. Med. Rec., April 16, 1892); "An Apparatus for the Sterilization of Catgut" (*Ibid.*, December, 1892); "Wound Treatment" (an article in Handbook of Med. Sci. supplement, 1893); "Different Types of Exudative Inflammation" (N. Y. Med. Rec., September, 1894); "Cleft Hand; Report of a Case Successfully Treated by the Use of Periostal Flaps" (Annals of Sur., August, 1896); "A Plastic Operation for Restoring the Lower Lip" (N. Y. Med. Rec., February 20, 1897); "Is Pain a Valuable Sign in Diagnosis of Cancer of the Breast" (N. Y. Med. Rec., August 7, 1897); "The Submaxillary Part of the Operation for Epithelioma of the Lip" (N. Y. Med. Rec., December 23, 1899); "Epithelioma of the Tongue" (Inter. Jnl. of Surg., October, 1900); "Strangulated Hernia in Infants, with Reports of Cases" (articles in Archives of Pediatrics, May, 1897, and April, 1898, and N. Y. Med. Rec., October, 1901); "Facial Angiomato Successfully Treated by Electrolysis" (Archives of Pediatrics, January, 1898); "Tubercular Cervical Lymph Nodes," a study based on thirty-six cases submitted to operation (Annals of Surg., May, 1899); "The Etiology of Mesenteric Cysts" (Annals of Surg., October, 1900); "Gangrenous Intussusception in a Child Four Years Old, Intestinal Resection, Recovery" (Annals of Surg., July, 1902); "Surgical Treatment of Empyema," a report based on seventy cases observed chiefly in St. Mary's Hospital for Children (N. Y. Med. News, September, 1902); "Intussusception" (article in Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, 1902); "Tubercular Femoral, Inguinal and Iliac Lymph Nodes Secondary to Foot Wounds" (Annals of Surg., May 19, 1903). Besides these just enumerated there might be added many reports of surgical cases printed in the Transactions of the New York Surgical Society, in Annals of Surgery, and important monographs on the various details of surgery of the neck and of the abdomen.

Dr. Dowd holds membership in a number of the leading medical societies and has frequently held office in these associations. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, and was formerly the chairman of the surgical section; the Surgical Society; the New York County Medical Society, of which he was at one time the president; the Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association, and the West End Medical Society, of both of which latter he was formerly president; the Hospital Graduate Club and the Harlem Medical Association. He is a member of the Century Club, the Williams College Alumni Association, and of Williams College Chapter of Alpha Delta Psi. At the beginning of the war, Dr. Dowd received a commission as major in the Medical Corps of the National Army. In November, 1917, he was appointed Chief of the Medical Division of the Selective Service

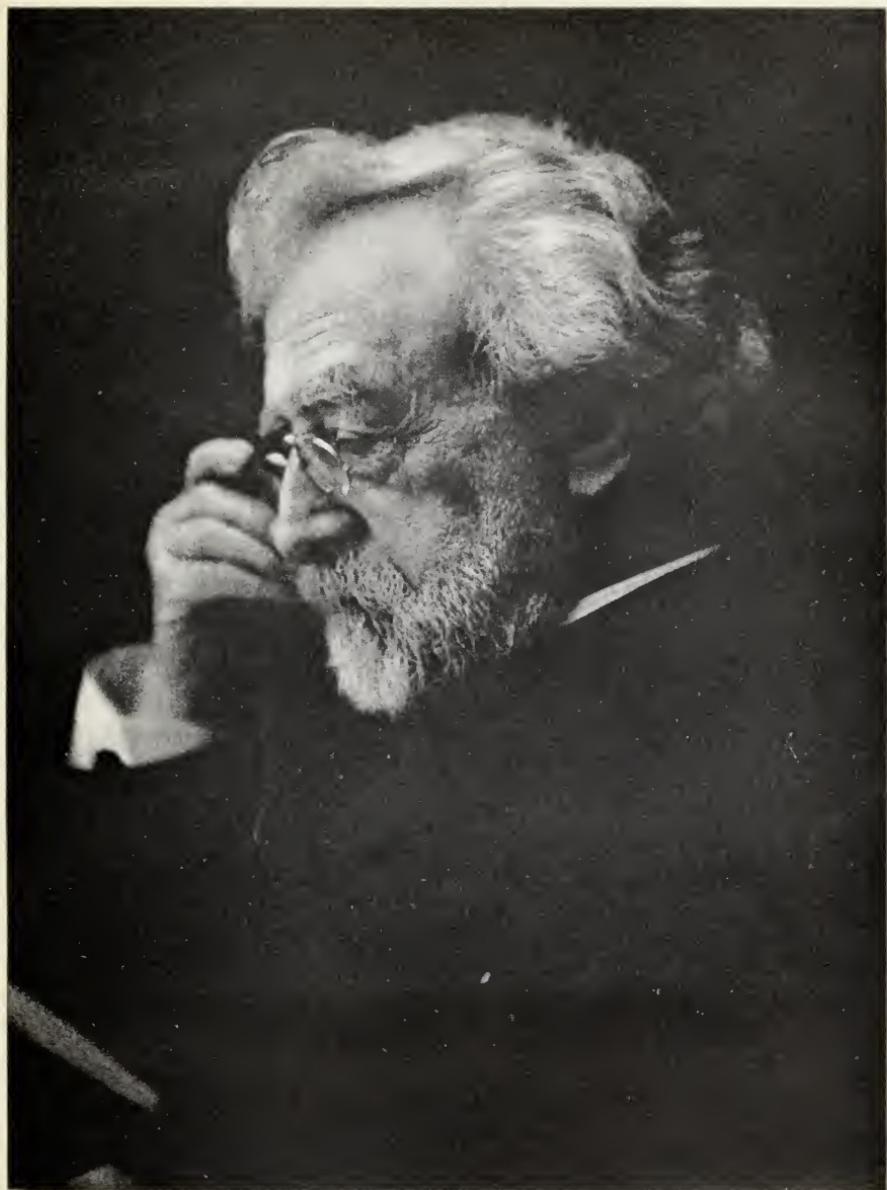
Department of the State of New York and medical aid to the Governor. He organized the Medical Advisory Boards throughout the State and supervised their work. The supervision at a later time extended to the Local Boards. He also coordinated the work of these boards with that of the examiners at mobilization camps. Since there were more than three thousand men connected with the Selective Service of New York State, the task was an important one.

Dr. Dowd married (first) June 16, 1891, Eleanor R. Bliss, daughter of Hon. Archibald Bliss, of Brooklyn. She died November 23, 1898, leaving one child, Constance. He married (second), 1908, Christiana, daughter of Mrs. Elbert Brinckerhoff Nostrand, of Brooklyn.

A BRAHAM JACOBI, M.D., who for many years ranked as one of the foremost American physicians, and one of its leading authorities in his specialty, the diseases of children, was born in Hartum, Westphalia, Germany, May 6, 1830. His preparatory education was finished at the Gymnasium of Minden, from which he went to the University of Griefswald, where he studied during the year 1847-48, going from there to the University of Göttingen the next year, and completing his course with the two years, 1849-51, at Bonn, receiving from the last-named university its degree of Doctor of Medicine. The title of the thesis presented at the time of graduation was "De Vita Rerum Naturalium."

The new revolutionary ideas prevalent among the more generous and advanced young men of that time found an enthusiastic supporter and advocate in this young intellectual man. High-spirited and brilliant as a speaker, his utterances gave alarm to the authorities and soon after leaving the university he was arrested on a technical charge of *lèse-majesté* and high treason and put in prison in Berlin, though removed afterwards to Cologne, taken from thence to Minden and Bielefeld, he was finally discharged in 1853. The Germany of that day was not ripe for men of his kind, and the incalculable injury it sustained in driving out of the country the men whose leadership would have shaped the highest ideals has only been made apparent after more than sixty years and the disasters of a war of unparalleled horror. Young Jacobi went upon his release to England, then as it had been for many years an asylum for men with advanced ideas. He remained in Manchester for a few months, and then set sail for New York which was destined to be the scene of his life's labors.

Although he has been engaged continuously in general practice, Dr. Jacobi has devoted much attention and study to the diseases of children, and stands at the head of those making this subject their specialty. He had not been in this country more than four years before he was called into public practice by an appointment as attending physician at the German Dispensary. In this capacity he was later connected with the German, Mount Sinai, Bellevue, Roosevelt and other hospitals. His interest in the diseases of children caused



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his selection for the professorship of that department at the New York Medical College in 1860, and from 1865 to 1870 he occupied that chair in the medical school of the University of the City of New York. In 1870 he became Clinical Professor of the diseases of children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Here for a number of years he labored indefatigably to send forth young men properly equipped for professional work and, by a commanding personality and by his setting the highest standards did a noble work in the training and instructing of some generations of students. The fruits of this are to be seen scattered far and wide over the land in the increased efficiency of the new régime. He was offered, after the resignation of Edward Henoth, the Professorship of the Diseases of Children in the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1873. He declined to accept it.

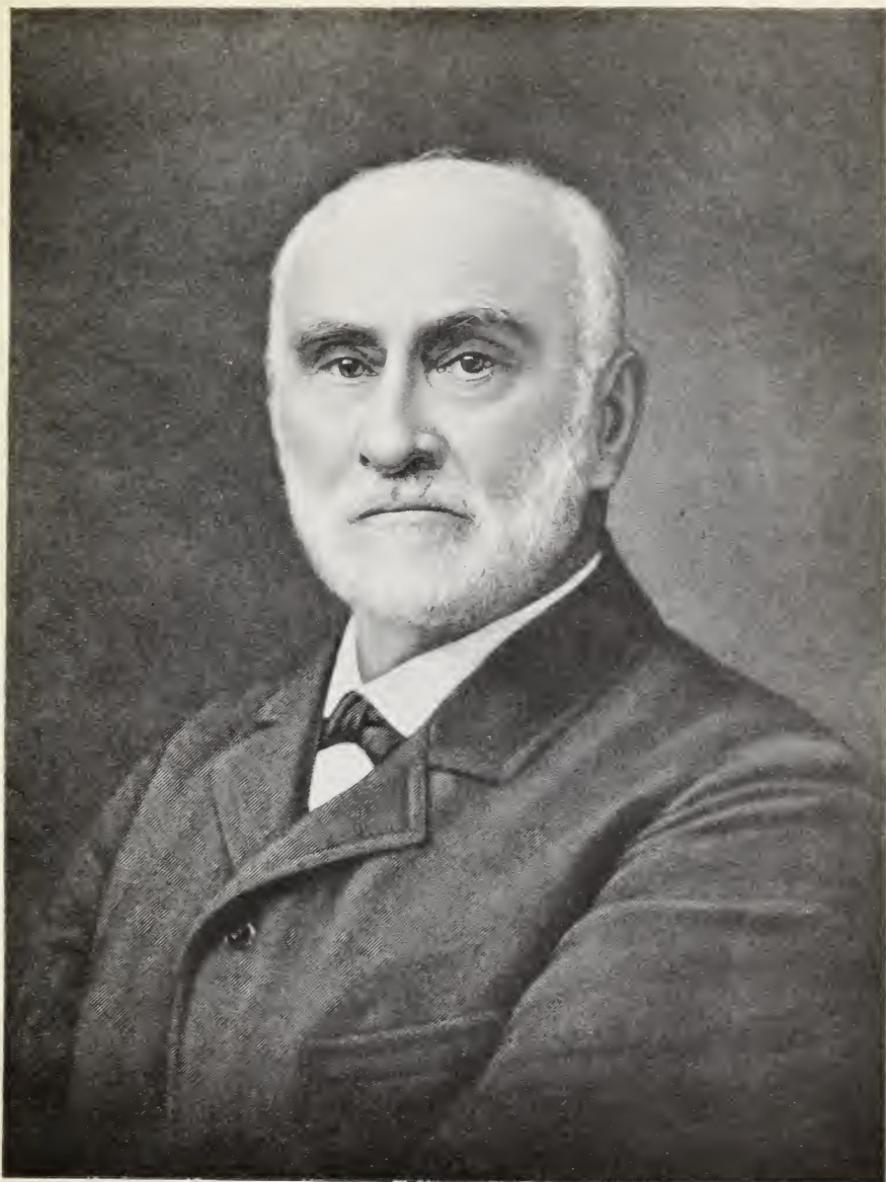
Dr. Jacobi has received a full meed of recognition from his professional brethren, and the list of his honors at their hands is a long one. He was president of the New York Pathological Society, 1866; of the New York Obstetrical Society, 1868; of the New York County Medical Society, 1870-72; of the New York State Medical Society, 1882; of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1885-89; of the American Pediatric Society, 1888; and of the Association of American Physicians, 1896. He was elected an honorary member of the Obstetrical Society of Berlin, and of the Medical Society of Wurzburg of Berlin, and of Buda-Pesth. He holds membership in the obstetrical societies of Boston, Louisville, and Philadelphia, in the Pediatric Society of Paris, Germany, Spain, and in many other similar organizations. In 1898 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, and the same from Columbia University in 1900; Yale, 1905, Harvard, 1906, Jefferson, 1911, and Washington University, 1913.

During 1868-71 he was associate editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* and he has been a frequent contributor to this periodical, his articles covering a wide range of subjects relating to the congenital and acquired diseases of infants. He has contributed also to the *American Medical Record*, the *American Medical Times* and the *New York Medical Journal*, as well as to a number of others. Many of these have been published in Europe, some of them having been translated and reprinted, appearing in foreign medical publications, in particular his "Congenital Sarcoma of the Tongue" (1869) and "Congenital Sarcoma of the Kidneys," which appeared in the "Transactions of the International Medical Congress," Copenhagen, 1884. He has besides these published a number of works of value: Contributions to "Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children," in conjunction with Emil Noeggerath (1859); "Dentition and Its Derangements" (1862); "The Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe" (1870); "Infant Diet" (1874); "Treatise on Diphtheria" (1880); "Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood" (1887); "Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood" (1896) and 1898 and

1903, translated in Germany, Italy and France. Dr. Jacobi has also contributed chapters to several medical cyclopedias and similar compilations. His "Collectanea Jacobi" were published by the "Critic and Guide" in 1909, in eight volumes. They contain one hundred papers, essays and addresses.

FRANCIS H. MARKOE, M.D., was the son of the late distinguished surgeon, Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe, and a descendant of a French Huguenot family which came from Montbeliard, France, and settled in the West Indies at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Dr. Markoe was born in New York City, March 20, 1856, and he was sent first to the private school of Mrs. Leverett, from thence going to Lyons Collegiate Institute, New York City. For two years (1870-72) he attended Holbrook's Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York, and here his preparation for college was completed. Going to Princeton University, he was graduated in 1876, and immediately afterwards entered upon his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He was one of the honor men of the class when he received his medical degree in 1879. He then served as an interne in the New York Hospital, and after some experience here continued his studies abroad for about a year. During this sojourn he visited the surgical clinics of the hospitals of Heidelberg, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Paris and London. Upon his return he entered on the practice of his profession, paying especial attention to surgical lines of work and gaining a reputation as a skillful and able practitioner. He soon gained an appointment on the surgical staff of the out-patient department of New York Hospital.

In 1880 Dr. Markoe became the Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and up to the time of his death retained his connection with the faculty of the institution. From 1884 until 1887 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy, becoming then Clinical Lecturer on Surgery and holding that post until 1900. In that year he was made Professor of Clinical Surgery. During the six years between 1881 and 1887 he served as attending physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and worked at the same time during this period in a post in the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital. He was for a short time (1882-83) a sanitary inspector of the New York Board of Health. He became in 1887 the attending surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, entering upon similar work two years later at St. Luke's Hospital. The work at Bellevue was given up in 1900, but the post at St. Luke's Hospital was held by Dr. Markoe until the time of his death in September, 1907. From 1894 he served as attending surgeon at the Orthopaedic Hospital, and in a similar capacity from 1899 at the New York Hospital. During all these years his fame as a skillful and successful surgeon won both popular and professional recognition, and kept pace with the distinguished work of instruction he continued to render at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was



Dr. James W. Marshall, M.D.

conferred on her distinguished son by Princeton University in 1901.

Dr. Markoe held membership in a number of medical societies. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the New York State, City, and County Medical societies, the Surgical Society of New York, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Pathological Society, the Clinical Society and the American Surgical Association. On the philanthropic side he held membership in the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. Other organizations of the humanitarian type to which he subscribed membership were the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the State Charities Aid Association and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The breadth of his outlook and the sympathy he had for all the movements tending towards social improvement and progress are indicated by the list of other societies in which he held life membership. These are: The American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Garden, the Zoological Society, and the Association for the Preservation of the Adirondacks. He was also a member of the Municipal Art Society, and the American Bible Society. He was always keenly interested in outdoor sports, and for the recreation afforded by his scanty leisure held membership in the New York Yacht Club, the Meadow Club at Southampton, Long Island, the Narrows Island (North Carolina) Shooting Club, and St. Andrews Golf Club. On the social side he was a member of the Princeton, University, Century, Union and Metropolitan clubs. Fraternally he was a member of the American Whig Society and the Zeta Psi Society. Scholarly and cultured in his tastes he found relaxation in the society of the best in literature and art.

Dr. Markoe married, March 9, 1882, in New York, Madeline Shelton, of an old Connecticut and Massachusetts family. They had two children born to them: Madeline S., born February 19, 1883, died in infancy; and Francis Hartman, Jr., born June 11, 1884.

HENRY FREEMAN WALKER, M.D.—Connected for over fifty years with the medical profession in New York City, Dr. Walker was born July 3, 1838, in Brattleboro, Vermont, son of Charles and Lueretia (Ambrose) Walter. He came of old New England stock, being descended both on his father's and his mother's sides from the English Puritans who landed in Massachusetts in 1630.

His early education was received in the common schools of his native region, and he was then prepared for college by a tutor at home. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1860 from Middlebury College, Vermont, this being followed in 1863 by the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. After this he taught for three years, his intention being to enter as soon as he was able the study of medicine. This work was begun at the School

for Medical Instruction in Portland, Maine, and followed up later by attendance at lectures at the Medical School of Bowdoin College, at the Long Island College Hospital, and finally at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. From the last named he received in 1866 his degree as Doctor of Medicine. For about nineteen months afterwards he served as interne in Bellevue Hospital. He then went abroad and continued his studies for a number of months in the leading hospitals of Europe, and made valuable additions to his fund of experience.

Upon his return from Europe, Dr. Walker associated himself in the practice of his profession with Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas. From the outset, Dr. Walker's work showed a man of great conscientiousness and ability, and his success was immediate. In 1869 he received the appointment as attending physician at the De Milt Dispensary for the cases with diseases of digestion, holding this post for a year, and in 1870 was made attending physician in diseases of the heart and lungs at the outdoor poor department of Bellevue Hospital, holding this until 1872, and then became attending physician in the diseases of women in the same institution, continuing until 1875. From 1871 to 1875 he was visiting physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and from 1875 to 1884 visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital and at the Emergency Hospital. From 1876 to 1881 he held the position of chief of clinic in diseases of women at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was also consulting physician at St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Walker made occasional contributions to medical literature through the professional periodicals.

Dr. Walker was a member of the County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the Medical Association of Greater New York, the Obstetrical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Practitioners Society, the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and on the social side, of the Century, University, the Grolier, and the South Side clubs. Dr. Walker died at his summer home in Pittsford, Vermont, on August 13, 1917.

LUDWIG KAST, M.D., eminent specialist in Internal Medicine, Professor of Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and holding other hospital connections, is a recognized authority in his special field of practice. Dr. Kast belongs to the scholarly, progressive type of physicians whose learning and skill and ethical standards have given so high a prestige to the profession in the metropolis.

Ludwig Kast was born in Vienna, Austria, March 2, 1877, a son of Dr. J. Kast, of that place; educated at the colleges of Vienna, Prague and Berlin, and at the medical universities of Vienna, Munich, Berlin, London and Paris. Dr. Kast's medical career has been briefly as follows: Engaged for several years in the laboratories and clinics of Germany, France, England and New York; specialty, Internal



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Medicine; engaged for one year in research work at the Rockefeller Institute, New York; Professor Internal Medicine at New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; attending physician, New York Post-Graduate Hospital; special researches in Internal Medicine; author, several contributions to medical literature relating to his specialty; member American Medical Association, New York County and State Medical Societies, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, Harney Society, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Gastro-Enterological Society, and the American X Ray Society. Clubs: Lotos, New York Athletic, New York Riding and the Sleepy Hollow Country.

THOMAS FRANKLIN SMITH, M.D.—Dr. Thomas F. Smith was born in New York City, April 26, 1833, son of John T. S. and Amelia (Franklin) Smith. Dr. Smith graduated from New York Medical College, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1860. For a year and a half he served in the medical service of the United States Army. He travelled extensively in Europe, visiting Italy, Switzerland, France and England. He served for three and a half years as member of Company C, Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, and for about ten years as surgeon on the staff of the Eighth Regiment, New York National Guard. From 1867 until his death, June 6, 1916, he was United States examining surgeon for pensions. He was examiner for lunacy, and visiting physician of Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island from 1875 until his death.

Dr. Smith was a member of Mt. Morris Baptist Church from 1865, and a deacon in that church from 1868, its church clerk from 1871, and associate superintendent of its Bible school for about thirty years. From 1891 until his death he served as the clerk of the Southern New York Baptist Association. Dr. Smith was a Republican in his political views, and voted for Frémont. He was a member of Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was its chaplain from its organization in 1884. He was a war veteran of the Seventh Regiment. He was a charter member of the International Hahnemannian Association, and the senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and its treasurer from 1892. He was also a member of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of New York County Homœopathic Medical Society. He was a manager of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and a director and vice-president of The Jennie Clarkson Home for Children. On the social side Dr. Smith found relaxation at the Quill, the Clinical, and the Bayard Medical clubs.

JABEZ EDWARD GILES, A.B., M.D., New York City, Ophthalmic Surgeon and member of board of directors of Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, also secretary of board of surgeons, same institution, since 1898. Practice limited to the eye for many years.

Jabez Edward Giles was born in Rockport, Massachusetts, January

23, 1853, son of Newell and Elizabeth Whipple (Gott) Giles. He attended Boston Latin School, Class of 1872; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1872-74; A.B., Harvard, 1876; M.D., University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College (New York University), 1884. Dr. Giles' medical career has been briefly as follows: Attending physician, Eastern Dispensary, department eye and ear, 1884-86; Demilt Dispensary, department eye and ear, 1886-90; clinical assistant, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 1886-89; Assistant Surgeon, 1889-98; Ophthalmic Surgeon, May, 1898, also director; secretary of board of surgeons, same, 1898. Fellow of New York Academy of Medicine; member of American Medical Association, New York County and State Medical societies. Clubs: Congregational, Technology. Associate Author of "Nursing in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat." Residence, No. 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Office, No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. On January 2, 1888, he married (first) Sarah Hayward Backus, of New York, who died, 1901. On June 18, 1903, he married (second) Mary C. Vanderbeek, of Englewood, New Jersey.

JOHN HENRY HUDDLESTON, M.D.—Although his professional life was identified with New York, Dr. Huddleston was a native of Boston, born July 11, 1864, son of Charles H. and Susan F. Huddleston. He received his Bachelor's degree in arts from Harvard University in 1886, and in 1891 gained his Master's degree from the same institution. He received in the same year his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical School of the University.

In 1892 Dr. Huddleston established himself in practice in New York City, and speedily won recognition as an able physician and surgeon. He served in 1903 as the secretary of the American Delegation to the Fourteenth International Medical Congress at Madrid, Spain. He was visiting physician to the Riverside Sanatorium and to the Gouverneur and the Willard Parker hospitals, and in 1915 became president of the Medical Board of Gouverneur Hospital. He served as consulting physician to the United Hospitals, Port Chester. He was appointed surgeon with the rank of captain to the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard in 1895 and served in that capacity until 1907. He was a trustee of the New York Academy of Medicine, and in 1902 was Carpenter lecturer at that institution. He was a member of the American Public Health Association, of the American Climatological Society, of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, of the American Medical Association, of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the New York Pathological Society; was a trustee of the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, and a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He belonged to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and to the Century, Harvard, and Barnard clubs. He was a frequent contributor to the medical journals.

Dr. Huddleston married in Raymond, New Hampshire, in 1894,



Cornelius C. Wyckoff, M.D.

Mabel Parker Clark, and their children are: Margaret Susan, born in 1896; Carroll Hyde, born in 1899, and Jean Fuller, born in 1905. Dr. Huddleston died of pneumonia on October 30, 1915, after a brief illness.

CORNELIUS COX WYCKOFF.—Although past his eighty-first birthday, Dr. Wyckoff did not surrender professional duty until the day preceding his death, he having been in continuous practice for fifty-five years, 1848-1903. He was a member of the second class graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and to few men was it ever given to practice so long in one community.

Cornelius Cox Wyckoff was born at Romulus, New York, August 5, 1822, and died at his home, No. 482 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, November 7, 1903, his health, although impaired, allowing him to fill professional engagements until the last. After completing courses of study at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, he began the study of medicine at Geneva Medical College, but before obtaining his degree the college was joined with and made part of the Buffalo Medical. He completed his studies at the medical department of the University of Buffalo, whence he was graduated M.D., June 14, 1838, the date of the second commencement. After graduation he at once began the practice of his profession along general lines, and so continued until the years of his service to his fellowmen numbered a half century and five. From the organization of the Buffalo General Hospital in 1858 until his death, he was a member of the visiting staff or consulting staff, and at last was the sole survivor of the original staff of 1858. He was one of the first three appointed attendant physicians. He became a member of the Erie County Medical Society in 1849, was president in 1864, and a member until his death. In 1858 he was president of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Institute; president of the board of trustees of the Eye and Ear Infirmary; curator of the University of Buffalo; member of the New York State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. During his earlier years he served the city as health physician, and during the cholera epidemic of 1852 he performed courageous and valuable service in ministering to those stricken by the dread disease. He was a member of the Park Commission and drove to the park about every day. He was not only an able, honorable physician, but a man of cultured, refined tastes, courteous in manner, a kind, loving friend, a public-spirited, useful citizen. Mounted upon his horse he daily rode through the streets of Buffalo, a familiar and welcome sight to his many friends and acquaintances.

The Medical societies of the county of Erie thus paid tribute to their fallen friend and brother at a special meeting held November 9, 1903:

IN MEMORIAM

As we meet to mourn the loss of one of our oldest and most respected associates, we wish to express our affectionate regard in some tribute to his memory. As

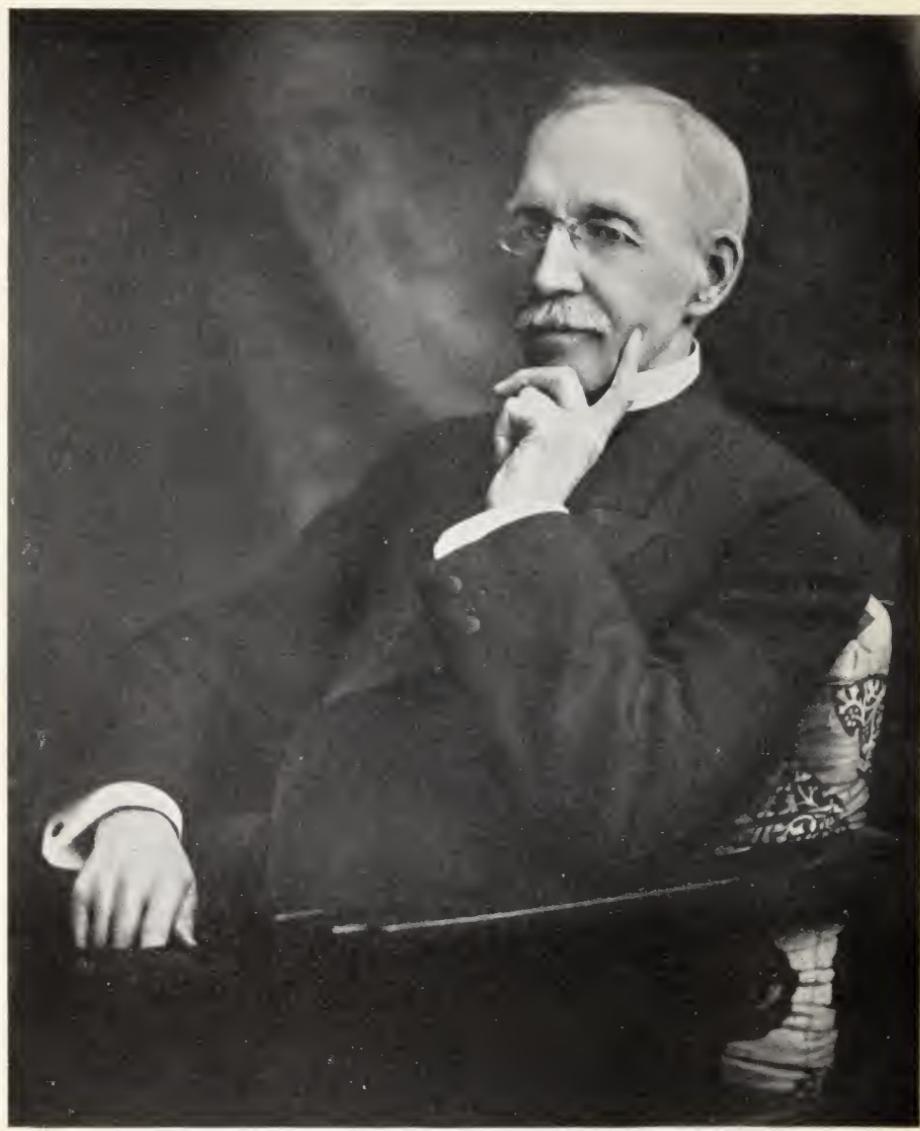
a man he has always been identified with what was elevating and of good repute, active in the interests of the community, and always foremost in his efforts to make the city better, purer and most beautiful. Dr. Wyckoff was one of the builders of Buffalo in all that pertains to the medical profession. We honor the work he has done, in assisting in the foundation of its largest hospital, in giving his services gratuitously to it for a large part of his long life, and in identifying himself also with the interests with other institutions of a similar kind. We admire too his bravery in the days of cholera when he faced death in all the forms which that dreaded pestilence presented. Most of all we cherish the beautiful example he left as an earnest, quiet and conscientious physician. His life is a record of nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and love. His example seems as the model of the good and true physician, and it is with affectionate remembrance that we spread upon the records of this Society this imperfect tribute to the memory of our beloved associate, Cornelius C. Wyckoff.

J. COAKLEY,
F. F. HOYER,
H. R. HOPKINS,
D. W. HARRINGTON,
LUCIEN HOWE.

Dr. Wyckoff married (first) in 1849, Frances Hall Hastings, who died in 1869. He married (second) Alice Linsley Hall, who survives him, a resident of Buffalo, an active Red Cross worker.

L EWIS ATTERBURY STIMSON, M.D., one of the most distinguished surgeons of his generation in New York, was born at Paterson, New Jersey, in August, 1844, one of the sons of Henry C. and Julia M. (Atterbury) Stimson. No less prominent in different professions were his two brothers, the clergyman, Dr. Henry A. Stimson, and the artist, John Ward Stimson.

Dr. Lewis A. Stimson received his baccalaureate degree in arts from Yale University in 1863, and following this with the course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College obtained his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1874. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to his country and served as captain and aide-de-camp from 1864 to 1865. After the close of the conflict he went abroad and traveled and studied in Europe until 1875. He established himself in practice in New York City and speedily acquired a reputation as a skillful and careful surgeon. In 1883 he accepted the position of Professor of Physiology at the medical school of New York University, and served in this capacity until 1885, becoming in that year Professor of Anatomy and serving for four years, and then from 1889 to 1898 occupying the chair of Surgery. In 1898 he became the Professor of Surgery at Cornell University Medical College, holding this position until his death. Dr. Stimson was attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital for some years, and attending surgeon at the New York Hospital for twenty-two years, during the greater part of which time he carried the full service at the emergency branch of the Hospital, the House of Relief, situated first at Chambers Street and later at Hudson Street. He was also consulting surgeon to New York, Bellevue, St. Johns' and Christ hospitals. During the years 1893-1904 he served as a regent of the University of the State of New York, and in 1900 received the degree of LL.D. from Yale



Almon A. Hubbard

University. Dr. Stimson was the author of "Operative Surgery," 1900; "Fractures and Dislocations" (eighth edition, 1917).

Dr. Stimson married, in November, 1866, Candace Wheeler, of New York, and his son, Henry Lewis Stimson, born September 21, 1867, served as Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Taft from May, 1911, to March 5, 1913. Besides this son, Dr. Stimson left a daughter, Candace C. Stimson. Dr. Stimson died in the latter part of 1917.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1844, son of Moncure and Charlotte (Taylor) Robinson. He received his baccalaureate degree in arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and served in 1863, emergency call, as a private in the Pennsylvania State Militia, volunteering for ninety days. This was followed by a course in the University of Paris, France, where he became an interne of the hospitals, and which conferred upon him at the completion of his studies in its medical school the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1872. Since 1873 Dr. Robinson has been practising medicine in New York, in which time he has won an honorable recognition from his professional brethren and from the public-at-large. From 1877 to 1882 he served as lecturer on clinical medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was promoted to full professor in the latter year. He has been consulting physician at St. Luke's and City hospitals. He is an honorary member of the Association of American Physicians, and is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of Delta Psi Fraternity. On the social side he holds membership in the Century and the University clubs. He is the author of "Nasal Catarrh and Allied Diseases," "Inhalers and Inhalants," and essays on "Clinical Medicine."

Dr. Robinson married, April 8, 1875, Anna Eliza Foster, and their children are: Beverley Randolph, born June 24, 1876, a successful lawyer of New York City; Pauline L.; and Anna F.

ALVIN ALLACE HUBBELL.—There is a wealth of useful lessons to be gathered from the life story of Dr. Alvin A. Hubbell, a man who, with nothing but the characteristics of the race of pioneers from which he sprang, blazed his own path from a western New York farm to a very high position of professional eminence, and was recognized as one of the leading oculists of the country. As a boy he thirsted for knowledge, and when the degree of M.D. gave him authority to go out into the world as a practitioner, he only changed the extensive observations of the university for others more intensive on the patients who came to him. As his practice grew he studied harder, and soon became a man of rank among ophthalmologists. He thoroughly appreciated the fact that a medical man must give out as well as absorb knowledge, and as writer and teacher he disseminated the knowledge he gained by practice, observation, investigation and research. His library of special works, one of the most complete in the State, was a special source of satisfaction to him, and in keeping

with the doctor's spirit of helpfulness, Mrs. Hubbell has generously donated them to the Grosvenor Library, of Buffalo, there to be free to all students and readers. His executive ability was high, the medical institutions and professional organizations benefiting by his intelligent interest and aid. He labored with untiring zeal as student, teacher and practitioner until the end came. He was a man of religious trend of mind but liberal in his views, despising cant and hypocrisy, calling forth from a well known writer this eulogy: "He stands before his Maker as an honest man with no mask upon his face and no shackles on his conscience." He closely observed the ethics of his honored profession, his closest rivals freely conceding him the highest ideals, and vying one with the other in honoring his memory.

Dr. Hubbell was a descendant of Richard Hubbell, who is first of record in the New Haven Colony, March 7, 1647, the line of descent being through Samuel Hubbell, son of the founder. Stephen Hubbell succeeded his father Samuel, and in turn was succeeded by his son, Gershom Hubbell, a Revolutionary soldier. All the foregoing Hubbells resided in Connecticut, but in the fifth generation Ezbon Hubbell, son of Gershom, after the Revolutionary war, in which he served, settled in Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, there met with financial difficulties, and then moved to Ovid, Seneca county. Eli Hubbell, son of Ezbon, was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, in 1796, and in 1827 settled at Conewango, Cattaraugus county, New York, and there cleared his purchase of one hundred acres of timber land. He married at Wheatland, Monroe county, New York, November 30, 1820, Mary Huxley. Their eldest child, Schuyler Philip Hubbell, born November 2, 1821, married, in 1845, Hepzibah Farnsworth, and they became the parents of Alvin Allace Hubbell, to whom this review is dedicated, he being the eldest of four children.

Alvin A. Hubbell was born at the farm in Conewango, Cattaraugus county, New York, May 1, 1846, and died in Buffalo, New York, August 10, 1911. He spent his youth at the farm and attended the district school, later becoming a student at Randolph Academy, a noted educational institution, located in Randolph, New York, now known as Chamberlain Institute. He taught school for several years in the intervals of his own education, but from the age of eighteen he spent a good deal of time in company with the neighborhood doctors, reading their books and often driving with them on their long country visits. He read and studied under different doctors in Cattaraugus county, one of them Dr. Thomas J. Wheeler, of Rutledge (now Conewango), then ranked as one of the most eminent of western New York physicians. He attended medical college in Philadelphia for two years, and at the age of twenty-three years began practice at Leon, in Cattaraugus county, New York. There he practiced for six years along general lines, then, feeling dissatisfied with his educational equipment, entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, whence he was graduated M.D., February 23, 1876, winner of one of the Millard Filmore prizes for the best thesis. He then returned to Leon

and resumed practice, but his interest in eye and ear diseases widened, and after additional study and preparation he located in Buffalo, where he began practice as an eye and ear specialist. During the thirty years which elapsed before his death, he rose to the highest success as an eye specialist. He practiced along general lines to a large extent during the first three years of his location in Buffalo, but thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear. In his specialties he kept closely and constantly in touch with the leading oculists, not only in the United States, but abroad, thrice crossing the ocean to visit and study at the leading ophthalmic hospitals of Birmingham, London and Paris. He performed many difficult operations, the most notable one being laparotomy for intussusception of the intestines, that being but the fourth time that operation had ever been performed in the United States for that disease. Dr. Hubbell at that time had only been out of medical college two years. He added materially to the appliances for the practice of his specialty, inventing in 1884 an improved electro-magnet for extracting bits of steel from the interior of the eye; also a new style of scissors, made for him by George Tilman & Company, of New York.

He was one of the founders of the medical department of Niagara University and was Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology 1883-1898; was secretary of the faculty for some years, and in 1886 received from the University the *ad eundem* degree M.D., and the degree Ph.D. in 1893. When the two universities of Buffalo and of Niagara combined their medical departments in 1898, Dr. Hubbell was chosen Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Buffalo, filling that chair most ably until his death. He was for years Ophthalmologic Surgeon to the Sisters of Charity, the Erie County, and the Charity Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospitals, and ministered also to the needs of a large private clientèle. He read, studied, investigated, wrote, published, practiced and worked untiringly, and left to the world a record of great good accomplished. He was the author of "A Complete History and Development of Ophthalmology from 1800 to 1870," a volume which attracted more than ordinary attention from a busy professional world; and wrote a great deal for the medical journals, most of his articles being short and practical, though some were more elaborate. On subjects relating to his specialty he was associate editor of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, and in 1888 he made an address published by Peter Paul & Brother, of Buffalo. In the spring of 1911, having reached the age of sixty-five, he was made Professor Emeritus of the University of Buffalo.

Dr. Hubbell was a member of several of the largest national medical societies, including the American Medical Association, in which he was chairman of the Ophthalmological section; American Ophthalmological Society, chairman 1908-1909; New York State Medical Society, president, 1902; Erie County Medical Society; was founder of the Buffalo Ophthalmological Club; member of Buffalo Academy of Medicine; Buffalo Society Natural Science; Buffalo Historical Society; and for several years was a trustee of the social settlement

known as "Neighborhood House." He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress held in Washington, D. C., in 1887; member of the Pan-American Medical Congress held in the same place in 1893, and of the American Ophthalmological Congress held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1894. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, gaining admission through the patriotic Revolutionary services of his paternal great-grandfather, Ezbon Hubbell, and his maternal great-grandfather, William Farnsworth.

Dr. Hubbell married, June 26, 1872, Evangeline Fancher of Leon, New York, a sister of State Senator Fancher. Dr. and Mrs. Hubbell were the parents of a daughter, Bula, who married Everett Ward Olmstead, of Ithaca, New York, and they have been residents of Minneapolis since August, 1914.

EDWARD FRANKEL.—Dr. Edward Frankel is a son of the late Dr. E. J. Frankel, of this city. Dr. Frankel, Sr., was a native of Prussia.

After graduation from the University of Berlin, he became military surgeon of the "2d Garde du corps" and was on the staff of Surgeon General von Hasserfuhr. He was also one of the amanuenses of the celebrated Hufeland. He was interested in studies for the reform and improvement of military barracks and hospitals, for which purpose he was sent by his government to France and England. As one of the results of his reports, may be mentioned his advocacy and adoption of the "open air treatment of typhoid fever." In 1840 he came to New York and established himself as a general practitioner, being one of the first seven German physicians of our city. Later he specialized in diseases of children, in which branch he was very successful in his class at the Eastern Dispensary. When, in 1868, sickness compelled his retirement from that institution where he served for twelve years, the trustees presented him with a testimonial which states that "the Dispensary and the community at large suffers a serious loss by the Doctor's resignation, and it may well fear that it will be difficult to find a physician of his ripe judgment, extensive attainments, acuteness in diagnosis and skillful treatment to fill his place. . . ." That his services over a period of twelve years, his "treatment of more than 26,000 patients, the record of which exists, fully entitle him to the gratitude, the warmest esteem and the kindest and most lasting remembrance of the Board and the public." He was an active member of the Sanitary Council in 1861, devoted considerable time to philanthropic efforts with the object of the better sanitation of New York City, and many of his ideas were adopted and incorporated in "The Tenement House Act" enacted in 1901. He died in 1881 at the age of 74 years.

Dr. Edward Frankel, his son, received his preliminary education first in the public schools, later in sciences, languages and laboratory work under private tuition. He graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia, in 1868, receiving the First Thesis Prize for an essay on the "Congenital Malformations of

the Heart," illustrated by eleven original schemes and drawings in water-colors. He then served as interne at the Old New York Hospital for twenty months during 1868-'69 and '70. He was, under city government, Assistant Sanitary Inspector during 1870-'74; also occupied in the examination of the adulteration of foods and in other chemical and microscopical investigation. He was physician to the Eastern Dispensary from 1870-'75; trustee of the same institution from 1880-'89. Surgeon in the New York Dispensary, 1872-'79; visiting Surgeon to Charity (now City) Hospital, Blackwell's Island, from 1874-'90.

He was active in the establishment of the Training School for Nurses, City Hospital, commenced in August, 1875, for which he prepared a "Manual on Nursing"; appointed honorary Consulting Surgeon, 1893; also Consulting Surgeon, Fordham Hospital, 1896. He was collaborator in the New York Medical Journal, foreign department, 1872-'81; and also of the Journal of Syphilology and Dermatology, New York; one of the translators of Ziemssen's "Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine." Dr. Frankel was an amateur musician, and an occasional contributor to journals of music, among which were: "Anatomy of the Hand in its Relation to Piano-Playing"; "Use of the Voice in Singing," etc., etc. For years he was an active member of the Liederkranz Society; and was also one of the original members of the Lambs' club, in which organization he acted as accompanist.

Dr. Edward Frankel, Jr., received his preliminary education in the academic department of New York University, after which he pursued the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University, New York City). After having completed his medical course, he took up the study of the Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, in the practice of which specialty he is now actively engaged.

Dr. Frankel, Jr., is also an amateur musician, and, like his father, both a singer and a pianist. The father and son are both interested in Free Masonry and are very active members in Masonic affairs in New York City, both being members of Kane Lodge No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; and Cœur de Lion No. 23, Knights Templar. Dr. Frankel, Jr., has also been an active member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. By virtue of his work in his specialty and his interest in the musical and theatrical professions, he is well known in those circles.

DR. LOUIS JULIUS LADINSKI, A.B., 1884, M.D., 1887, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a well-known New York City specialist in Gynecology, was born October 15, 1862, son of Aaron Harris and Rachel (Peiser) Ladinski.

Of Hebraic extraction and Russian birth, Dr. Ladinski was brought to this country by his parents very early in his life, and as a boy attended the public schools of New York City. With natural ability, and a keen desire to succeed in life, young Ladinski applied himself closely to his text books, and eventually qualified for entrance to the

College of the City of New York. During his five years of academic study, he proved himself an earnest, painstaking student, quick of perception, as well as conscientious of application, and he received the Haarsen Medal for drawing in his sophomore year and was one of the prize speakers in his senior year.

Having successfully graduated at the end of his fifth year in 1884, as Bachelor of Arts, Dr. Ladinski immediately thereafter entered upon a course of medical study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and in 1887 was awarded the University's diploma. Dr. Ladinski, however, thought it preferable to become a surgical interne for a time, therefore, in that capacity he entered Mount Sinai Hospital, where he remained for two years. In the spring of 1889 he opened an office for private practice, and specialized in Gynecology, since which time he has steadily added to his good repute as a surgeon. He has undertaken exhaustive research in many branches of medical science, but has devoted himself mainly, and for many years exclusively, to Gynecology, and his grasp of the subject places him among the leading gynecologists of New York. His hospital work has been extensive, and during his active medical career of almost thirty years he has held many important hospital appointments. After a surgical internship of two years at Mount Sinai Hospital, Dr. Ladinski was in 1890 appointed surgeon to Mount Sinai Dispensary, and in the same year was assistant in Gynecology to Dr. Mundé in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, where he later occupied the chair of Professor of Gynecology, which he still retains, and is connected with the hospital, being on the visiting staff of surgeons. In 1895 Dr. Ladinski was appointed visiting surgeon to Beth-Israel Hospital, the duties of which position he performed until 1902, when he became visiting gynecologist to the institution, which appointment he still holds, as he does also that of visiting surgeon to Gouverneur Hospital, in which capacity he has participated in the work of that Institution since 1898. Dr. Ladinski is also special consulting gynecologist to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, New York City, and consulting gynecologist to St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury, Connecticut; so that, with his private practice, his time has been fully occupied, and in spite of his limited opportunity for writing his name often appears in the pages of medical journals, to which he is a frequent contributor. Dr. Ladinski is the author of many papers on surgical subjects, relating particularly to his gynecological experiments, observations and deductions, one of the more important of his published works being "*Deciduoma Malignum*," which was read before the section of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the New York Academy of Medicine, June 23, 1902, and afterwards issued by William Wood & Company.

Dr. Ladinski is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; has been president of the Eastern Medical Society of the City of New York; has been chairman of the section of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the New York Academy of Medicine; and is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Medical Society of the

County of New York, the Harlem Medical Association, the Metropolitan Medical Society of New York, the American Medical Association, and the Alumni of Mount Sinai Hospital. He is a Mason, belonging to Centennial Lodge, New York City, and politically is independent and was an adherent of the Progressive Party.

On February 16, 1893, Dr. Ladinski married Evelyn Louise Adler. They have two children: Edward Seligman, born December 7, 1893, and now engaged with the firm of W. J. Wollman & Company, bankers and brokers, and members of the New York Stock Exchange; Paul Mundé, born June 3, 1898, and now a sophomore at Dartmouth College.

MARTIN BURKE, M.A., M.D., general practitioner of medicine, was born in New York City, November 20, 1855, a son of Dr. John Burke, who graduated from the University Medical College in 1849. He received a liberal classical education at private and public schools of New York City, and graduated from St. Francis Xavier College with the degree of Master of Arts. He entered upon the study of medicine at the New York University Medical College, where he graduated with the degree of M.D., in 1876. Dr. Burke then became an interne at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, connected with the third surgical division of that institution until October, 1877, when he was appointed assistant surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1877 Dr. Burke engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, in which he has continued successfully to the present time. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital, and is a devout member and staunch supporter of the Roman Catholic church.

In 1907 Dr. Burke was married to Mary O. Hare. Dr. Burke has resided at No. 147 Lexington Avenue, New York City, for many years, where he also maintains his office.

HENRY ARNOLD FAIRBAIRN, M.D., M.A., Litt.D., F.A.C.P., for forty years identified with the medical profession of Brooklyn, was born May 5, 1855, at Catskill, New York. His father was the Rev. Robert Brinkerhoff Fairbairn, D.D., LL.D., warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York, and his mother was Juliet (Arnold) Fairbairn. His grandfather, William Fairbairn, was born in Boswell's Parish, Roxburghshire, Scotland, but had come to this country and had settled in Philadelphia, in 1796.

His elementary education was received at the Parish School, going later to St. Stephen's College from which he was graduated in 1875, with the baccalaureate degree and honors and receiving three years later in course from the same institution the master's degree in Arts, and in 1910 that of Litt.D. In 1875 he matriculated at the University of Virginia, entering the medical school and obtaining his degree of Doctor of Medicine, *cum laude* in 1877. In 1878 he gained from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City its diploma,

and later in the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession in Kingston, New York. He remained here only for a few months, removing to Brooklyn, with which he has ever since identified himself.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and outside of his professional affiliations he is a member of the Board of Regents, and also of the Council of the Long Island College Hospital; a member of the Board of Managers of the Church Charity Foundation, Brooklyn; and a member of the Authors' Club, London, and of Victoria Institute. For three years he was interne at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, and has been attending physician at the St. John's, Bushwick, Swedish, and Brooklyn Hospitals, and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and is still the attending physician at St. John's Hospital. He is consultant to the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn Hospital, St. Giles's Hospital, and Brooklyn State Hospital. He has been president, vice-president, trustee and councillor of the Medical Society of Kings County. He has published a number of papers and addresses which have appeared from time to time in the medical and other journals. He is also the author of a book entitled "The College Warden."

Dr. Fairbairn married at New York, in 1888, Alice LeFevre, of New Rochelle, and their children are: Robert LeFevre, Russell Arnold, Ruth and Agnes Lathers.

MATTHEW DERBYSHIRE MANN.—When Dr. Mann came to the chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, in 1882, to succeed Dr. James P. White, he was then an authority on diseases of women, and at Yale Medical School and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, had served as clinical lecturer and instructor. His preparation for his professional work has been most thorough and complete, American medical college and hospital combining with the best hospitals of London, Paris, Heidelberg, and Vienna, to fully equip him for the great work to which his life has been devoted. Forty-seven years have elapsed since he wrote his graduation thesis in 1871, and forty-eight years since he became an interne on the first staff of the then newly opened Stranger Hospital of New York. New York City, Hartford, Connecticut, and Buffalo, New York, have been the three cities in which he has practiced; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; Yale Medical School, New Haven; and Buffalo University Medical School, having been the three institutions of learning in which he has lectured and taught. In Buffalo he has limited his practice to Gynaecology, Abdominal Surgery, and Consultant in Obstetrics. In Abdominal Surgery he has performed many thousands of operations, and the literature of his profession is enriched by over ninety contributions from his pen, published in the medical journals and by published works. He descends from the Mann family of Scituate, Massachusetts, who were early settlers, this branch later moving to Fairfield, New York; Charles Addison Mann,



Matthew D. Mann

an eminent lawyer, locating in Utica, where his son, Dr. Matthew D. Mann, was born. Charles Addison Mann married Emma Bagg, of English parentage.

Matthew Derbyshire Mann, son of Charles Addison and Emma (Bagg) Mann, was born in Utica, New York, July 12, 1845, and there spent the first sixteen years of his life, attending public schools, primary, grammar, and high. In 1861 he went abroad and lived in Europe for nearly two years, then returned to the United States, and entered Yale College, whence he was graduated with honors, A.B., class of 1867, A.M., 1870. After graduation in 1867 he spent a few months in Western travel, then returned to his home in Utica, and began the study of medicine under the direction of his maternal uncle, Dr. M. M. Bagg, and in the spring of 1868 he attended his first course of lectures in the Long Island Medical College, going the following year to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He continued a student until 1871, but in the fall of 1870 he became interne at the new Stranger Hospital, there serving with credit for one year and coming under the beneficial influence of Dr. T. G. Thomas, Dr. Henry B. Sands and other distinguished men. In 1871 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), his graduation thesis receiving honorable mention. He finished his connection with the Stranger Hospital the same year, and immediately went abroad, studying in London and Paris; then was under Professors Simon and Arnold at Heidelberg several months, and in Vienna studied obstetrics under Carl Braun, and pathology under Kundrat, spending several months under these two professors. He toured Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, while in Europe, also visited Constantinople and the East.

In 1873 Dr. Mann returned to the United States, beginning practice in New York City, there continuing six years, being during this period instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, also holding several dispensary positions and devoting his study largely to pathology and gynaecology. In 1879 he located in Hartford, Connecticut, there confining his practice solely to diseases of women. In 1880 he was appointed clinical lecturer on Gynaecology in the medical department of Yale University. In 1882 the death of Dr. James P. White created a vacancy in the chair of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, a vacancy which the appointing board sought to fill by securing the services of Dr. Mann, whose reputation had far outgrown local limits. He accepted the post, and in 1882 took up his residence in Buffalo. In addition to most ably filling the chair mentioned, he became Gynaecologist to Buffalo General Hospital, and later consulting Obstetrician. He was also consulting Gynaecologist to several of the other Buffalo Hospitals. For twenty-eight years, 1882-1910, Dr. Mann retained his position at the University, having been dean of the medical department for twenty-five years. Thousands of students have gone out from under his teachings to carry their message of hope and blessing to the suffering. He resigned in 1910, and has since devoted

himself to consultation and private practice in keeping with his years. During his near half a century Dr. Mann has limited his practice to Gynaecology and Abdominal Surgery. He has reached the mountain peak of professional success in the special lines of medicine he has pursued, with a devotion unrivalled, and no physician is richer in the love of those who have sought his healing aid.

Dr. Mann came into national prominence when, on the afternoon of Friday, September 6, 1901, the unspeakable assassin, in the Temple of Music, at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, fired two shots which struck William McKinley, president of the United States. The shots were fired at about seven minutes past four, and at 5:10 following, Dr. Mann arrived at the Exposition Hospital. A consultation of surgeons decided upon an operation at once, and in the absence of Dr. Roswell Park, medical director of the Exposition, Dr. Mann was selected to perform the operation with Dr. Mynter as his associate. Dr. Mann also selected Doctors Lee and Parmenter, as assistants. An exhaustive report was made upon the case of the President by the medical attendants, Dr. Mann writing the surgical history. This was published as the official report of the case in a special number of the American Journal of the American Sciences, October 19, 1901. Dr. Mann was connected with the case until the end came at 2:15 A.M., September 14, 1901. In his surgical history of the case he gives warm praise to the "surgeons who skillfully assisted me," and added: "Never, I am sure, under like circumstances, was there a more harmonious or better agreed band of consultants. That our best endeavors failed, was, I believe, no fault of ours, but it must be an ever-living and a keen regret to each one of us that we were not allowed the privilege of saving so noble a man." Said the New York "Tribune" editorially:

While all the news from Buffalo is reassuring, and hope grows stronger hourly, positive prediction of the President's recovery must still be deferred. But it is not too soon to express a profound sense of gratitude and obligation to the skillful and devoted doctors who have attended him, and especially to Dr. Mann, who performed the operation. With that momentous responsibility suddenly devolved upon Dr. Mann, he did not hesitate to accept it beyond a brief interval of waiting for an expected colleague. Promptness was of the first importance, provided the requisite efficiency unimpaired by the extraordinary circumstances of the case could be relied upon to take advantage of the most favorable moment. That Dr. Mann was equal to a supreme trial, the immediate result, the subsequent development, and the strongest professional testimony conclusively proves. There is no higher or more disinterested authority than that of Dr. McBurney, who has taken care to speak in terms of the warmest praise of the manner in which the operation was performed, and of the cool discernment with which an indispensable decision was simply formed by the consulting surgeons. Whatever the issue now so hopefully awaited may be, Dr. Mann and his associates will be held in lasting honor by the country and the world.

In his address to the graduating class of the University of Buffalo, delivered commencement day, May 27, 1910, Dr. Mann spoke with great feeling and earnestness, the following extract showing the cause of his emotion:

With the conclusion of this address, my duties as professor of obstetrics and gynaecology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo came to an end. It has been one of the most important relations of my life and one of the most enjoyable. It is what brought me to Buffalo, and so east my lines in pleasant places. Whether I have properly fulfilled my duties I must leave to my colleagues, my associates and my students to decide. I have done the best I could. To my colleagues in the permanent faculty I wish to express my sincerest thanks for all their courtesies and forbearance. I have found in their number some of the truest friends, and some of the noblest men with whom it has been by privilege to be brought in close association. I shall always consider it an honor to have been in the same faculty with the late Drs. Moore, Thomas F. Rochester, and Miner. They were men whose like is rarely seen and their influence on my life, especially the influence of Dr. Rochester, with whom I was associated for a longer period and whom I succeeded as Dean, has been greatly to my advantage. They were noble men who always stood for what was right and whose example to all the younger men of the profession was most illustrious.

In 1894 Dr. Mann was elected president of the American Gynaecological Society. He was a member of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the New York State Medical Society, president of Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and of many other medical societies. He has been a voluminous contributor to the pages of the medical journals, his rich fund of experience furnishing an inexhaustible storehouse of valuable facts of value to the profession. Almost, if not quite, the first publication upon the subject in the country was his paper (1874) on "Immediate Treatment of Rupture of the Perineum," which led to the revolutionizing of practice in that accident. In 1879 he published "Manual of Prescription Writing," which is a standard, and has passed through five editions. He edited "American System of Gynaecology," two volumes, in 1888. He is fond of sports of the out-of-doors, and has long been a member of the Buffalo Golf and the Lawn Bowling clubs, and has made many trips to the woods for hunting and fishing. His social clubs are the University and the Churchman's of Buffalo, his official relation with the last named that of president.

In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, taking an active part in all branches of church work for many years. He has served the city of Buffalo as park commissioner, and has always taken a great interest in civic affairs. It was through his influence as president of the Society for Beautifying Buffalo that the department of forestry was established in Buffalo.

Dr. Mann married, November 11, 1869, Elizabeth Pope, daughter of Daniel M. and Charlotte S. (Cox) Pope, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Dr. and Mrs. Mann are the parents of: Helen, Ethel, Edward Cox, Arthur Sitgreaves, Paul Ford, Matthew Derbyshire (2), Alan Newall, and Richard Leach.

Such is the record of a life of usefulness, now in its seventy-third year, but still vigorous and helpful. To estimate the blessings this life has brought to humanity, try to imagine what the history of the University School of Medicine and the life of the city of Buffalo, which he has touched, would have been without the learning, skill and

influence of Dr. Matthew Derbyshire Mann. To this add the influence exerted on the thousands who have sat beneath his teaching and carried his spirit out into their work.

GUSTAV GRANT FISCH, M.D., a native of New York City, whereof he is a well-regarded and successful physician, was born March 4, 1869, a son of Isaac and Annie (Rauchinger) Fischlowitz, who had emigrated from Austria to this country a few years prior to his birth. The Fischlowitz family was of substance and good standing in Austrian Poland, and in the national affairs of Poland prior to its dismemberment, the great-grandfather of Dr. Fisch attained high rank in the administration, having been comptroller of Poland under the monarchical government.

Gustav Grant Fisch acquired a sound fundamental education in the public schools of New York City, and then entered the College of the City of New York, from which institution he successfully graduated in 1889, gaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts; thereafter, for three years, he devoted his thought and time exclusively to the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, being fortunate in having as preceptor Dr. William H. Porter, of the Post-Graduate Medical College. In 1892, Gustav G. Fisch creditably graduated and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon receipt of which he accepted the proffered appointment of house surgeon and house physician at the German Hospital, where he remained for two years, during which he added appreciably to his medical knowledge, being fortunate in serving his internship under such men as Dr. Willymeyer, Dr. F. Kammerer, Dr. A. G. Gerster, Dr. E. Gruening, Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. I. Adler and others. In October, 1894, Dr. Fisch became chief of medical clinic, Mount Sinai Dispensary, maintaining this hospital connection for many years, and concurrently meeting with gratifying success in his private practice, which he has continued satisfactorily to this date. For many years, from September, 1901, he performed the duties pertaining to the assistant-attending-obstetrician at the New York Maternity Hospital, and also attending physician to the New York Red Cross Hospital; he is now adjunct visiting physician to the German Hospital of this city. In connection with his profession, Dr. Fisch has held some municipal offices, having been, in 1898, appointed school inspector by Hon. W. L. Strong, holding the office until it was abolished by act of charter, and in 1902 being appointed a member of the local school board.

Dr. Fisch is identified with many medical organizations, being a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Metropolitan Medical Society, the Harlem Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Eastern Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of the German Hospital. He has given much of his spare time to the activities of the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, Free and Accepted Masons, and past grand steward of the Grand Lodge of Free and

Accepted Masons. He is also a director of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and a member of a host of other organizations. On March 5, 1913, he was appointed to the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army by President Woodrow Wilson.

On February 23, 1897, Dr. Fisch married Ella Louise Wise, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, of New York City, has one daughter, Stephanie Wise Fisch. Dr. Fisch has been in residence and office at No. 1298 Madison Avenue, New York City, since 1894.

EDWARD CLARK.—A native son of Buffalo, New York, Dr. Clark has given to his city valued public service, and as a specialist in rectal diseases, he has won honors as practitioner and writer. He was born in Buffalo, October 28, 1855, and after completing grade and high school courses of study, entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1880. To the knowledge gained there, he added a course of study under Professor Charles B. Kelsey, and post-graduate work in rectal surgery, at the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York. Notwithstanding the demands of a private practice, Dr. Clark has given much time to institutional work, and for five years was Lecturer on Anatomy at Niagara University, for four years Assistant Surgeon to the Buffalo Emergency Hospital, and during the same period was attending Physician for Rectal Diseases at Erie County Hospital, and is Consulting Surgeon at Buffalo Municipal Hospital.

He has devoted a great deal of time to the public service of city and state along professional lines, beginning with two years' service as health physician of Buffalo, 1888-1890; deputy commissioner of health for five years; an appointive member of public health council of New York state, six years; acting director of the division of Child Hygiene, New York State Department of Health, for seven months of the year 1917 (now 1918); sanitary supervisor, New York State board of health. His military service is comprised of four years as an enlisted member of Company D, Buffalo City Guard.

Numerous papers have been contributed by Dr. Clark to the literature of his profession. Among those read before medical societies which have been published in the medical journals are: "Smallpox and Vaccination, 1889; Fistula in Ano and Other Rectal Diseases, 1896; Food and its Relation to Health, 1892; Disposal of City Waste, 1892; Poliomyelitis, 1917." In his practice he has devised a new operation for Prolapsus of the Rectum, which has proved a most successful one. He is a member of the American Public Health Association, and formerly of its executive committee; member of the New York State Medical Society, and a former member of the Committee on Legislation; member and ex-secretary, ex-treasurer, and ex-president of the Erie County Medical Society; member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. He is a Past Master of Erie Lodge No. 161, Free and Accepted Masons of Buffalo; and is Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second

degree, Buffalo Consistory ; and is a Noble of Ismailia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Clark was married May 1, 1884, to Nellie M. Daniels, daughter of Lyman A. and Sarah A. Daniels of Buffalo. They are the parents of a daughter, Marian L. Clark, A.B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1916, who is now a teacher in Lafayette High School, Buffalo. The only son, Lieutenant Edward D. Clark, M.D., died in Syracuse in 1915, where he was instructor in Preventive Medicine. Mrs. Clark died December 23, 1906.

CARL GEORGE LEO-WOLF.—In preparing for the profession he follows, Dr. Leo-Wolf was not content with the knowledge required before being given his degree by the University of Leipsic, but in Vienna, London, Berlin, Budapest and Paris, pursued post-graduate courses prior to his beginning practice in Buffalo, New York, on May 1, 1914. He comes from a medical family, and through heredity may almost be said to have been predestined to the profession. He is a great-grandson of a Dr. Leo-Wolf, and a grandson of Dr. William Leo-Wolf of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of Hamburg, Germany, who had three sons, all practicing physicians of the United States,—Doctors Morris Leo-Wolf of New York, Joseph Leo-Wolf of New York, and George Leo-Wolf, who lost his life on the ship, "President," in 1844. Another son of Dr. William Leo-Wolf was Louis Leo-Wolf, who, however, did not embrace the medical profession as did his brothers, but took up the manufacture of agricultural machines in New York, and later lived in Vienna, Austria, where he married Otilie Hilb and where their son, Dr. Carl George Leo-Wolf, now a member of the medical profession of Buffalo, New York, was born.

Carl George Leo-Wolf, M.D., son of Louis and Otilie (Hilb) Leo-Wolf, was born in Vienna, Austria, July 30, 1868. After primary and intermediate grades were passed, he attended school at Frankfort-on-Maine, and later in March, 1889, was graduated from the Gymnasium at Weilburg, a town in Nassau, on the river Lahn. Two years were then spent at the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, Germany; the summer of 1891, at the University of Kiel, founded in 1665; the following year at the University of Berlin, and the eighteen months following at the University of Leipsic, Saxony, Germany. It was from the last named institution, founded in 1409, that he received his degree, M.D., April 9, 1894. During the summer of 1894, he pursued post-graduate study at Vienna, and during the following winter was similarly engaged in London, England. During the summer of 1895 he was ship surgeon to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and while in New York City applied for license to practice, which was granted him in October, 1895.

Dr. Leo-Wolf began his American practice in Buffalo, New York, during the winter of 1895, but the following March he located at Niagara Falls, New York, there continuing in practice until 1913, and serving as health officer during the years, 1902-'03. In 1913-'14 he studied abroad in Berlin, Budapest, Vienna and Paris, returning

to the United States, and on May 1, 1914, locating in Buffalo, New York, having since specialized in pediatrics. In addition to the demands of his private practice, he is Instructor in Pediatrics, University of Buffalo, Chief of Clinic for Sick Babies and Children for the Health Department, attending pediatrician to the Buffalo German Deaconess, and German Hospitals; consulting pediatrician to Our Lady of Victory Infant Home at Lackawanna, New York, and the J. N. Adam Hospital at Perrysburg, New York.

The literature of the medical profession has been enriched by contributions from his pen. His book for mothers, "The Child in Health and Sickness," being published by the George H. Doran Company, New York, appearing in 1917, followed by "Nursing in Diseases of Children," from the presses of C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. He has long taken a deep interest in diseases of children and ranking as a specialist in such. He is a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Niagara Falls Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of Erie County, New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality. His clubs are the University of Buffalo, the Niagara of Niagara Falls, and he is a member of the Masonic order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Leo-Wolf married Clara Graebe, daughter of William and Emily (Kaltenbach) Graebe, her father now deceased, a member of the Rochester, New York, bar. Dr. and Mrs. Leo-Wolf are the parents of: Anita Otilie; Helene Louise; Albert Louis; and Gertrude Doris.

WILLIAM STIMPSON HUBBARD, M.D., of Brooklyn, was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, September 20, 1866, and is the son of the Rev. Isaac G. and Elizabeth D. (Stimpson) Hubbard. He was sent to the Holderness School for Boys, and from thence went to Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. Here he received his bachelor's degree in 1888. In 1894 he was graduated in medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, after one year at the University of Michigan. From 1888 he was interested in the training of boys, holding until 1891 the position of master in the Holderness School for Boys, where he had spent some time in his own boyhood. From 1889 he was part owner of the Camp Sunapee School for Boys, one of the first of the summer camps for boys which have since become so popular.

In 1893 Dr. Hubbard entered upon the profession for which he had prepared himself, taking up the general practice of medicine in Brooklyn. He is attending surgeon at the St. Giles House for Cripples, and visiting physician at the St. John's Hospital. He is a member of the American, New York State, and County of Kings Medical Societies. He also belongs to the Association of Physicians of Long Island, to the Brooklyn Pathological Society, to the Society of the Alumni of St. John's Hospital, to the Delta Kappa Epsilon

fraternity, and to Hyatt Lodge No. 205, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a trustee of the Holderness School for Boys, of Trinity College, and of the House of St. Giles, the Cripple. He is also a member of the University Club of Brooklyn and the Church Club.

Dr. Hubbard married in Brooklyn, April 9, 1896, Marie Howe Rice Weaver, and they have three children: Ruth W., Elizabeth W. and William Stimpson, Jr. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church. In politics Dr. Hubbard is a Republican.

Dr. Hubbard traces his descent directly back to the Dane, Ragnar, who with two sons, Hingna and Hubba, and a large body of followers landed in 866 on the northeast coast of England and laid the foundations of the Danish kingdom of Northumbria. The American branch settled in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1643, removing later to Toland, Connecticut. Calvin Hubbard, a brother of Dr. Hubbard's grandfather, was a prominent physician in Springfield, Vermont, and his great-grandson, F. Elmore Hubbard, occupies a similar position in Montclair, New Jersey.

DR. ERNEST WENDE, who had an established international reputation as a master in the application of the principles of modern, scientific, preventive medicine to human life in a great city, was born at Mill Grove, New York, July 23, 1853, and died in Buffalo, New York, February 11, 1910. He was a son of Bernard P. and Susan K. Wende.

Dr. Wende was a graduate of the University of Buffalo, medical department, 1878; took a special course in Columbia, 1881-82; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1884, B.S., 1885; took a special course in Berlin and Vienna, 1885-86; was Professor of Dermatology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo; Professor of Botany and Microscopy in the College of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo; and served as Health Commissioner of Buffalo for nearly three terms, his first term beginning in 1892 and ending in 1897, when he was reappointed by Mayor Jewett, a Republican, and served until the end of the term, July, 1902. He did not serve during the term following, but was appointed in 1907 and served up to the time of his death in 1910. When he took office, under Mayor Charles Bishop, in 1892, under the revised charter, it was provided that the Health Commissioner was to give his entire time to the reorganized Health Department of the city of Buffalo. While there has been a general appreciation of the wonderful preventive medical work done by Dr. Wende in his two terms of office, perhaps there has been no statement of it as a whole that has given an adequate view of the permanent results of putting this capable and efficient physician into this office. Few even of his professional brothers in Buffalo realize that the almost revolutionary, but thoroughly scientific, methods he introduced into the office, the thoroughly non-political and efficient organization he made of it in 1892, and the extraordinary vigor he then injected into it, have continued to dominate it, in the main, during all these years. The



Ernest Wende M.D.

year before Dr. Wende took office the death rate of the city was nearly twenty-four per thousand, but so efficient was Dr. Wende's attack upon disease along the line of scientific medicine, that within one year he had substantially reduced this death rate to about fourteen per thousand, and from that time down to the last full year Dr. Wende held office as health commissioner, the death rate of Buffalo was firmly held to from some fraction above thirteen per thousand to fifteen per thousand.

In considering Dr. Wende's life, it becomes clearly evident that it was no accident that he accomplished these results, but that they were the natural result of the most thorough scientific preparation of a naturally able man for the practice of his profession along the most modern lines, and the faithful adherence of that man to the principles of civil service reform. Had not Dr. Wende had natural ability of a very high order, had he not been thoroughly prepared along the most advanced scientific lines for his task, and had he not entered upon the discharge of his official duties with the desire to do his utmost for the public health of the city of Buffalo, and above all, had he not had indomitable courage and persistence in his great task, the results he accomplished would have been absolutely impossible for him or any other man in the same high position. Dr. Wende's inheritance, his early life, his education, and his early professional training and experience, all alike fitted him most naturally and completely to do for Buffalo the great and permanent work he did in the health department.

Prior to his appointment as health commissioner, Dr. Wende spent some time in Germany, where he studied the most advanced scientific methods of medicine under such masters as Koch, who was then the leader in making practical application in medicine of Pasteur's discoveries concerning bacteria. As the result of more than a year spent in studying with Koch and other masters in Berlin and Vienna in the newly opened field of bacteriology, Dr. Wende returned to this country and established his office for the practice of medicine in Buffalo, in 1887. Up to that time the vast majority of the medical profession knew nothing of bacteria or germs, but after his appointment as health commissioner, Dr. Wende installed Dr. Bissell as bacteriologist, and when an epidemic of typhoid fever commenced in the early spring, he consulted imperfect records and found that there had been a recurring epidemic of typhoid fever every spring for many years. His training told him that the water was probably at fault, and Dr. Bissell's analysis proving that this was the case, Dr. Wende took steps to have it remedied, as he did in many other cases of infectious disease, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Dr. Wende was an expert in the use of the microscope, and he made much use of it in his work. It was through the microscope that he first learned that it was impossible to properly cleanse the tube of the long-necked nursing bottle then so popular and so universally used, and through his efforts the manufacture of them was discontinued. This reform was not only a local and a state reform,

but in a very short time it was a national, if not an international, reform. At first, Dr. Wende encountered opposition from not only the politicians and the uninformed public, but often from a great majority of his own profession. All this made no difference to him, for he was absolutely without personal bias in his fighting, and friend or foe had alike to succumb, for when Dr. Wende began to push a reform, he secured his material first, and was able to demonstrate by proof of such a scientific character that no one could successfully withstand his proposed reforms.

One of the last of these was that with reference to contagious diseases. At the time this reform was commenced, no hospital in Buffalo had any accommodations of any size for contagious diseases. Dr. Wende, therefore, began to agitate for a city hospital that would treat nothing but contagious diseases. Finally, after considerable discussion, it occurred to Dr. Wende that the building of School No. 41, at Broadway and Spring Street, which had been abandoned as unfit for school purposes, could be made over into such a hospital, and an epidemic of scarlet fever occurring at just this time, he was allowed to take possession of the building and convert it into a temporary hospital of the character he wanted. He did not intend, at that time, to make this a permanent hospital, but only planned to clean it and repair it so that it could be used for this purpose. He improved, repaired and remodelled it as far as he could, and the result is that, continuing his methods to the present day, this old school building, of which only the original walls remain, has been converted into one of the most up-to-date contagious-disease hospitals to be found anywhere in this country. It was opened February 19, 1909, and since that time over five thousand cases of contagious diseases have been there treated, and it has beds for one hundred and fifty patients. The various diseases are scientifically isolated from each other. Most appropriately, since Dr. Wende's death, the hospital has been named the "Ernest Wende Hospital," and this is a fitting monument to his last permanent reform of conditions for the benefit of the masses of his beloved city. His ambition always was to keep Buffalo in the very front of the procession of great cities in its healthfulness. His constant study was to prevent premature death, and save more and more of human suffering and human life, nor did he abate his interest or his work for his city until he was removed by death.

In private life, Dr. Wende was a man of simple, unpretentious habits, and of direct purpose and method. He was a genial, loyal son and brother, an affectionate, devoted and loving husband and father, a patriotic and public-spirited citizen. He was a member of the American Microscopical Society, Pan-American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, a fellow of the Electro-Therapeutic Association and its president in 1901; Royal Microscopical Society, England; a member of the New York State Medical Society, and Supreme President of the Order of the Iroquois. He was an ardent sportsman and delighted in hunting and fishing.



Jimm W. Wender.

Dr. Wende married, August 25, 1881, Frances Harriet Cutler, of Buffalo. Children: Flavilla; Margaret, became the wife of Chauncey F. Lufkin, 2nd; and Hamilton H. To his family and his friends, Dr. Wende left a memory and a reputation that transcends any money value.

DR. GROVER WILLIAM WENDE, of Buffalo, was born at Mill Grove, Erie county, New York, April 6, 1867, the son of Bernard Philip and Susan (Kirk) Wende and he is therefore the younger brother of the distinguished Dr. Ernest Wende already written of in this work. He was educated in the country district schools and the high school of Alden, New York. In 1889 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He then did post-graduate work in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, 1890, and the University of Prague, Vienna and in Paris, 1897 and 1898. He is the dermatologist at the Erie County, Buffalo Sisters of Charity, German, Buffalo General, Children's, Municipal, and United States Marine hospitals, and at the Good Samaritan Dispensary, Buffalo, New York. He is Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, University of Buffalo, Medical and Dental departments, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Venereal Diseases to the Surgeon General, there. "A Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences," by Albert H. Buck, M.D., published by William Wood & Company, New York City, 1901-1908, contains the following articles by Dr. Grover W. Wende: "Elephantiasis," Vol. III, pp. 781-786; "Keratoderma Palmare et Plantare," Vol. V, pp. 304-306; "Keratosis Follicularis," Vol. V, pp. 306-307; "Keratosis Follicularis Contagiosa," Vol. V, p. 307; "Keratosis Pilaris," Vol. V, pp. 307-308; "Porokeratosis," Vol. VI, pp. 735-736. Other articles by Dr. Wende are as follows: "Official Report of the Proceedings of the American Dermatological Association, 1905-1909"; "A Case of Rhinoscleroma Originating in the United States," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1896, Vol. XIV, p. 90; "An Interesting Case of Tinea Favosa Epidermidis," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1896, Vol. XIV, p. 383; "Mycosis Fungoides, with report of a case," Buffalo Medical Journal, 1896, Vol. XXXVI, p. 832; "The Use of Electricity in Acne Vulgaris and Acne Rosacea," Buffalo Medical Journal, 1898, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 254; "A Case of Multiple, Idiopathic Sarcoma," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1898, Vol. XVI, p. 205; "Porokeratosis, with report of a case," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1898, Vol. XVI, p. 505; "Rhinophyma," conjointly with Ernest Wende, M.D., Buffalo Medical Journal, 1899, Vol. XXXIX, p. 207; "Acute Circumscribed Edema associated with Hemoglobinuria," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1899, Vol. XVII, p. 178; "Dermatitis Vesico-Bullosa et Gangrenosa Mutilans," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1900, Vol. XVIII, p. 548; "A Case of Dermatitis Herpetiformis, illustrating an unusual variety of the Disease," conjointly with Herbert D. Pease, M.D., Journal of Cutaneous and

Venereal Diseases, 1901, Vol. XIX, p. 171; "Vegetating Dermatitis developing during the course of Infantile Eczema," conjointly with Herman K. DeGroat, M.D., Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1902, Vol. XX, p. 58; "Sarcomatosis Cutis," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1903, Vol. XXI, p. 307; "A Case of Epidermolysis Bullosa Hereditaria, associated with congenital Alopecia and Atrophy of the finger ends," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, Vol. XXII, p. 14; "A Case of Epidermolysis Bullosa; report of a case," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, Vol. XX, p. 537; "Rhinophyma; a pathological analysis of five separate tumors occurring in the same patient," conjointly with Charles A. Bentz, M.D., Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1904, Vol. XXII, p. 447; "Alopecia Areata, as Associated with Nail Changes," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1905, Vol. XXIII, p. 517; "Erythema Perstans, with report of two cases involving Circinate Lesions," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1906, Vol. XXIV, p. 241; "Infectious Dermatitis Gangrenosa," conjointly with Charles A. Bentz, M.D., Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1908, Vol. XXIV, p. 445; "Keratosis Follicularis resulting in Multiple Epithelioma; report of a case," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1908, Vol. XXIV, p. 531; "Erythema Figuratum Perstans," Journal of American Medical Association, 1908, Vol. LI, pp. 1936-39; "A Nodular, terminating in a Ring Eruption (granuloma annulare)," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1909, Vol. XXVII, p. 388; "Localized Facial Sweating, following certain olfactory stimuli," conjointly with Frederick C. Busch, M.D., Journal of American Medical Association, 1909, Vol. LIII, pp. 207-8; "Dermatology as a Specialty, and its relation to Internal Medicine," Journal of American Medical Association, 1910, Vol. LV, pp. 1-3; "Nodular Tuberculosis of the Hypoderm," Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1911, Vol. XXIX, p. 1; "Mutual Relations of Physician and Layman," Buffalo Medical Journal, February, 1911; "A Case of Lymphatic Leukemia apparently developing out of Hodgkin's Disease, accompanied by Leukaemic Lesions and Pigmentations of the Skin, culminating in streptococcus infection," American Journal of Medical Sciences, December, 1901; "Pellagra in Buffalo," Buffalo Medical Journal, May, 1911; "Dermatitis Vegetans in Infants," conjointly with Herman K. DeGroat, M.D., Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases, 1911, Vol. XXIX, p. 437; and "Modern Methods in Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Syphilis," Buffalo Sanitary Bulletin, Vol. VII, No. 1, January 31, 1914.

Dr. Grover W. Wende is ex-president of the American Dermatological Association, of which he is yet a member; ex-chairman of section on Dermatology of the American Medical Association; ex-president of the Medical Society of the State of New York; member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; American Association for Cancer Research; American Association for the Control of Syphilis; Medical Society of the County of Erie; Buffalo

Academy of Medicine; Roswell Park Medical Club; Buffalo Medical Club; Buffalo Medical Union; and the Gross Medical Club. He is also a member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, and of the Saturn and Rotary Clubs. He married Mary Graham Tucker, deceased, daughter of David and Mary (Graham) Tucker.

EDWARD JAMES WARE, M.D., a general practitioner of medicine of all-around capability, was born in New York City, June 16, 1859, a son of Enoch Richmond and Mary Coutant (Peck) Ware, the former a native of Winterport, Maine, and the latter of New York. Dr. Ware on both paternal and maternal lines comes of worthy Colonial families, Robert Ware, who was the progenitor of the American branches of the main English family of that patronymic, having voyaged from England to Boston Bay in 1625, in the same year joining the Massachusetts Bay Colony, settling at Dedham, his name being preserved in Colonial archives as having been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1644. The maternal lineage is derived from the French Huguenot family of Coutant, and the Dutch family of Varian.

Edward J. Ware was educated at the Peekskill Military Academy, Irving Institute, Tarrytown, New York, and Harvard University, graduating therefrom in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1885. After serving in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, for eighteen months as an interne, he entered upon the active practice of his profession, first on the upper west side of New York City. He was for several years a lecturer and instructor in the Department of Diseases of the Chest at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, has been assistant attending physician to the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital and attending physician to St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, of New York City. Dr. Ware is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Association, American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, the Society of Alumni of Mt. Sinai Hospital, and a member and former president of the West End Medical Society. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York, was a member of the famous Hasty Pudding Club while a student at Harvard, and for many years a vestryman of St. Michael's Episcopal Church.

Dr. Ware was married on October 4, 1888, to Caroline L. Barlow, of Ossining, New York. They have three children: Edward Richmond, born March 25, 1892; William Barlow, born March 20, 1895; Catherine, born May 27, 1902.

HARMON ALBERT VEDDER, A.B., M.D., is a general practitioner of medicine of all-around capability, equally skilled in the medical and surgical branches of the profession. He was born at Flushing, Long Island, January 16, 1868, a son of Dr. Maus Rosa and Sarah (Outwater) Vedder. Dr. Maus R. Vedder, father of Dr.

Vedder, had been one of three brothers who were prominent physicians of the State of New York, his brothers being Dr. Alexander M. Vedder, of Schenectady, and Dr. Joseph H. Vedder, of Flushing. The Vedder family is of Dutch origin and prominent in Colonial times in this country, Dr. Harmon A. Vedder being of the eighth generation in the direct line from Harmon Albertse Vedder, who came to this country about the year 1635.

Harmon A. Vedder received a liberal classical education in the private schools of New York City and Columbia University, graduating therefrom in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered upon the study of medicine at the medical college of the same institution, graduating therefrom with the degree of M. D., in 1891. Immediately thereafter he became an interne in the New York Hospital, remaining a member of its house staff for eighteen months, also acting in a similar capacity at the Sloane Maternity Hospital for three months. He afterwards went abroad, where he took a post-graduate course at the famous Edinburgh University, Scotland, and at the clinics of the Royal Infirmary of the same city. In 1893 he returned to New York City and engaged in the private practice of his profession, where he has been successfully engaged to the present time. Dr. Vedder was a statistician for the New York Hospital for many years. He is a member of the Quiz Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, Medico-Surgical Society, and the alumni societies of the New York and Sloane Maternity hospitals. He is also a member of the Greater New York Medical Association and the Holland Society.

On December 12, 1894, Dr. Vedder was married to Effie Boulbee, of Toronto, Canada. They have three sons: Harmon Boulbee, James Outwater and Glen Turner Vedder.

JAMES WALTER LYMAN, M.D., general practitioner of medicine of all-around capability, equally skilled in the medical and surgical branches of his profession, has been in general practice in New York City for thirty-four years, and is one of New York's representative physicians.

James W. Lyman was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 10, 1856, a son of Norman and Louisa Gertrude (Wickham) Lyman. Dr. Lyman comes of ancient and honorable Colonial ancestry in this country, on both his paternal and maternal lines, Richard Lyman, the progenitor of the Lyman family of America, having reached this country from England in 1631, also Miles Standish, who was a grand-ancestor of the maternal line, who is famous in Colonial history as one of the Plymouth Pilgrims. James W. Lyman received a liberal classical education in the public schools of his native city and the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating therefrom in 1881 with the degree of M. D. He immediately joined the house staff of the Almshouse and Workhouse Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he remained until 1882, and in



Thos. F. Rochester

May, 1882, he engaged in the private general practice of his profession in New York, in which he has continued successfully to the present time. Dr. Lyman is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, New York County Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

On November 1, 1887, Dr. Lyman was married to Alice Smith, of New York. They have one child, Alice Louise Lyman.

RICHARD GEORGE WIENER, A.M., M.D., general practitioner of medicine, one of New York's representative medical men, was born in New York City, June 13, 1854, a son of Solomon and Theresa (Falkenau) Wiener.

He received his classical education in the public schools of his native city, and the University of New York, graduating therefrom in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the Master degree of the same institution in 1878. In the fall of 1875 he entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated with the degree of M.D., in 1878. While still a student he served as assistant in anatomy under Drs. Sands and Sabin, and after his graduation he spent one year as interne at the Lincoln Hospital of New York City. October 1, 1878, Dr. Wiener engaged in the private general practice of his profession in New York City, in which he has since continued successfully. For six years, 1878-83, he was clinical assistant to Dr. Detmold and Professor Seguin, in the surgical department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from 1890 to 1895 he was surgeon to Charity Hospital, New York City, and also was an instructor in the out-patient departments of the New York and Roosevelt hospitals. At the present time he is attending physician to Harlem Hospital, which appointment he has continuously held since 1890, and has also been consulting physician to the Sheltering Arms. Dr. Wiener has contributed articles to medical literature that have been read before various medical societies. Dr. Wiener is a member of the American Medical Society, the New York State Medical Association, New York County Medical Association, the Obstetrical Society, the Pathological Society, the Neurological Society, Academy of Medicine, German Medical Association, and the Metropolitan Medical and Surgical Society. Dr. Wiener is a member of the Society for Ethical Culture, presided over by Professor Felix Adler, and was one of the board of trustees of the school connected with the society.

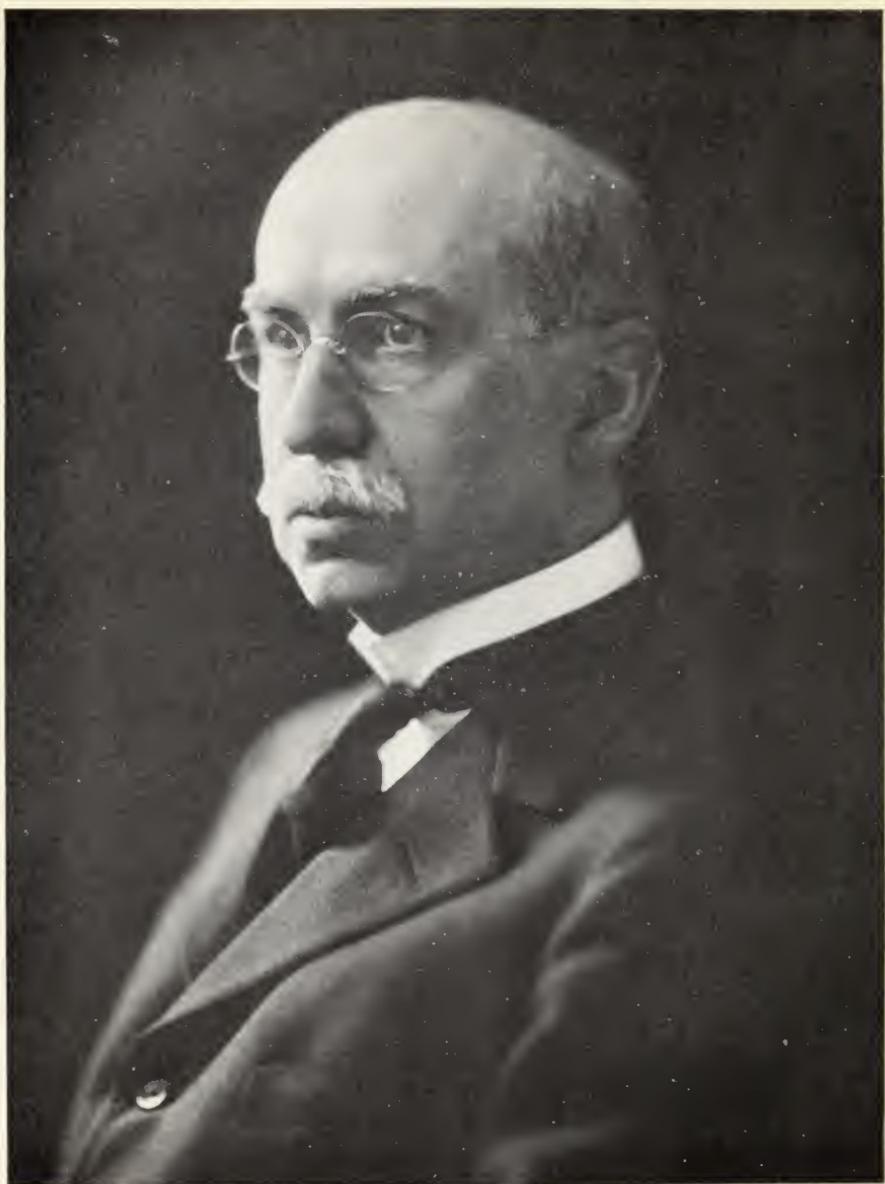
In New York City, in 1884, Dr. Wiener was married to Fannie Hirsch, a daughter of Samuel Hirsch, of New York City. They have four sons: Arthur S., a graduate of Harvard University; Dr. Herbert J., a physician; Ernest H. and Frank R.

THOMAS FORTESCUE ROCHESTER, M.D., a leader of his profession in Western New York, a public-spirited citizen, a man of broad and generous sympathies, one of nature's noblemen, was descended from Colonial English settlers of Virginia, eldest son

of Thomas H. Rochester, and grandson of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, deputy commissary-general in the Continental Army, and for whom the city of Rochester is named. Thomas H. Rochester was the fifth mayor of Rochester, holding office in 1839.

Dr. Thomas F. Rochester was born at Rochester, Monroe County, New York, October 8, 1823. After a preliminary training in the schools of his native city, he became a student in Geneva College, from which institution he graduated in 1845 with the degree of Master of Arts. Choosing medicine for his profession, he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1848. For the year following he was assistant physician at Bellevue Hospital, where he enjoyed rare opportunities for practice and study, and for the following year and a half he traveled in many countries in Europe, and also continued his professional studies. Upon his return to the United States, in 1851, he established himself in New York City; and there engaged in a general practice until June, 1853, when he came to Buffalo, New York, to take the chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the University of Buffalo. From 1853 to 1883 he was attending or consulting physician at the Sisters of Charity Hospital, and from 1861 until his decease was consulting physician to the Buffalo General Hospital. In the early years of his practice in Buffalo, Dr. Rochester was in partnership with Dr. Austin Flint, Sr.

Of Dr. Rochester's professional publications may be mentioned: "The Winter Climate of Malaga," being observations made during personal residence; "History of the Medical Societies of Buffalo," "The Army Surgeon," "The Modern Hygeia," "Medical Men and Medical Matters of 1776," and many monographs on various professional subjects. With No. 2 of the first volume of the "Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal and Reporter," September, 1861, Dr. Rochester began the publication of a series of articles on the "History of the Origin and Transactions of the Medical Societies of Buffalo," which was continued through three numbers. He brought the abstract of proceedings down to April, 1861, beginning with "the earliest record of medical association for professional improvement and advancement," which was entitled "The Constitution and By-Laws of the Medical Society of the Village of Buffalo, adopted July 16, 1831." On February 24, 1863, Dr. Rochester delivered an address to the graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on "The Army Surgeon," which attracted wide attention, and was published in the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* for March, 1863. For many years, during Dr. Miner's management of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, it contained frequent contributions from Dr. Rochester, notable among these being papers on cholera, in which are recorded many interesting facts relating to the epidemic of 1854, with observations on cases at Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo. In 1848 Dr. Rochester was elected a member of the New York Pathological Society. He was a member of the Erie County Medical So-



Dr Laney Rochester

society, and was its president in 1860. He was president of the New York State Medical Society in 1875-76, and its delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876. He was also an ex-vice-president of the American Medical Association. He was president of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and a practical patron and promoter of art. He was also a life member of the Young Men's Association of Buffalo, and a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Dr. Rochester married, May 6, 1852, Margaret Munro, daughter of the Rt. Rev. W. H. DeLancey, D.D., D.C.L., Oxon, first Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York. Children: Nathaniel, president of the Third National Bank, Buffalo, until his death; Dr. DeLancey Rochester, who was associated with his father in the practice of medicine until the latter's death; Elizabeth, Margaret, Emily, and Mrs. Charles B. Wheeler. Dr. Rochester passed away May 24, 1887, aged sixty-three years.

DE LANCEY ROCHESTER, M.D., of Buffalo, is a valued man in his profession and in the capacity of Professor of Medicine in the University of Buffalo. As an authority in the field of his specialty of internal diseases his consultation on unusual and difficult cases is frequently and eagerly sought.

Dr. De Lancey Rochester was born in Buffalo, New York, February 4, 1859, the son of Dr. Thomas Fortescue and Margaret Munro (De Lancey) Rochester. He attended the Heathcote School, Buffalo, during his early years, and later entered Harvard College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881. He then entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, completing the course with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884. From that time until the following year he served as an interne at the Buffalo General Hospital. During 1885 and 1886 he took post-graduate work at Harvard University and the University of Berlin, Germany. Since that time he has been practicing medicine in Buffalo. He was formerly attending physician in the Erie County, German—Deaconess, and Sisters of Charity hospitals. He is now attending physician at the Buffalo General Hospital and consulting physician to the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, Buffalo. He previously taught in various positions in the department of medicine, University of Buffalo, where in 1916 he was appointed Professor of Medicine. He has made various contributions on medical subjects to different medical journals. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, of which he was the first president. He also belongs to the Saturn Club, the Harvard Club, the Medical Club, and the Thursday Club.

Dr. Rochester married Mary Lathrop, daughter of John P. P. and Anna Buell (Sedgwick) Lathrop. They are the parents of four children: Anna Perit, Margaret DeLancey (Mrs. Frank B. Ober), DeLancey, Jr., and John Lathrop.

JOHN RUDOLPH KNAPP, M.D., son of Charles Sidney and Elizabeth Amanda (Johnson) Knapp, was born December 24, 1869, at Montgomery Square, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. There he attended the public schools and later entered the North Wales Academy, North Wales, Pennsylvania, graduating from there in June, 1889. He then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, from the medical department of which institution he was graduated with the degree of M.D., and honorable mention in June, 1894. From October of that year until January, 1896, he was house physician and surgeon of Randall's Island Hospital, New York City. Since June, 1896, he has been on the staff of the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York City, as junior assistant, assistant, and senior assistant physician. He has written several papers on subjects of his profession, in which he has made a specialty of mental and nervous diseases. He is a member of the University of Pennsylvania Medical Society of New York and Vicinity, New York County and State Medical Societies, American Medical Association, Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, and of the American Medico-Psychological Association. He belongs to the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York City and to the Travel Club of America.

Dr. Knapp married, in New York City, August 5, 1898, Mary Isabel O'Donnel.

ERNEST CHARLES SCHULTZE, M.D., 1890, Specialist in Dermatology and Syphilis, was born at Jersey City, New Jersey, 1868, the son of Emile and Anna (Feldner) Schultze.

After preliminary education in the public schools, he entered Hoboken Academy, Hoboken, New Jersey, later studying at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Connecticut, Andover College, Andover, Massachusetts, and Fordham College. In medicine, he studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, graduating as Doctor of Medicine in 1890. Dr. Schultze immediately engaged in the practice of his profession, substituting for eight months at Roosevelt Hospital, after which followed terms as interne: German Hospital, six months; Presbyterian Hospital, two years; Foundling Hospital, one year. His present hospital connections are: physician-in-chief of Good Samaritan Dispensary, assistant dermatologist, New York Polyclinic Hospital; attending dermatologist, New York Foundling Hospital.

His scientific investigations are, in part, referred to in "A Preliminary Report on the Importance in Scarlatina of an Early Bacterial Examination of the Secretion from the Postnasal Region," (Med. Rec., Dec. 10, 1910); and "A Report of 128 Cases of Scarlatina Treated by Vaccines, and the Method of Milne," (Med. Rec., May 23, 1914). Dr. Schultze is affiliated with the following societies: County, State, and American Medical associations; Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, Academy of Medicine, Alumni associations of Presbyterian, German, Polyclinic and Foundling hospitals. He also

has the honor of being a Fellow of the National Geographical Society. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., his interest in this probably arising from his national military service. During the war with Spain Dr. Schultze served as contract surgeon on the United States hospital ship *Relief*, and he also saw service in Porto Rico, after which his valued experience was requisitioned during the campaign in the Philippine Islands. On his return he received the New York State Decoration for Service in War, and in the event of national need his services are still available to the Government, as he, at present, holds a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, ranking as first lieutenant.

In 1905, at Hoboken, N. J., he married Blanche Sheldon Schrieber, daughter of Louis and Margaret (Raymond) Schrieber. They have one child, Anita, who was born in New York City in 1906.

NATHON A. WARREN, M.D., was born in Hubbardstown, Massachusetts, in 1856, the son of Walter and Lydia Warren. His father was a successful business man, connected with the tanning industry and the manufacture of leather.

Dr. Warren received his early education in the public schools of Worcester, in his native State, from there going to the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, entering with the class of 1875. A course at Harvard Medical College followed this, occupying the years 1876 and 1877. He worked at Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1877 to 1879, where in the latter year he received his medical degree.

From the year 1879 to 1881 he served as house physician at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, taking also post-graduate courses in diseases of the nose, eye, and throat, and in surgery. In 1882 he opened his office for the general practice of medicine. He is a member of the surgical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, serving for a time as the secretary of the staff, and at the present time as its president. He has also found time to prepare a number of papers on his specialty, surgery, and kindred topics, which have been presented before the professional bodies and published in the medical journals.

Dr. Warren has held a large number of offices in the service of the community. He was mayor of the city of Yonkers for one term, and postmaster for four years. Previous to 1908 he held the office of surgeon to the Fire Department. For eight years he served on the United States Pension Board, local district, embracing Westchester and Rockland counties, as president. He was and is president of the Chamber of Commerce of the city, and is president of the City Club, having served for fourteen terms.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, Westchester Medical Society, and the New York State Medical Society. He belongs to the Jenkins Medical Society and has served as its secretary and president, and for one year was the vice-president of the County Society. He is a member of a large number of the fraternal societies,

holding membership in the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Royal Ar-canum, the Foresters, and the Modern Woodmen. He is a member of the Historic and Scenic Preservation Society, and of the City Club. On the athletic and social side he belongs to the Palisade Boat Club, to the Corinthian Yacht Club, and the Yonkers Yacht Club. He is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church and has been a trustee for over twenty years.

STEPHEN F. LEO, M.D., was born at Saratoga, New York, in 1862, and is the son of Patrick and Hannah Leo. His father was a farmer. Dr. Leo received his early education at the public schools of Saratoga, where he was prepared for Union College, Schenectady, New York. In 1884, at the end of a four years' course at that institution, he received his bachelor degree. He then taught for a time, being principal of grammar school, and superintendent of schools at Cohoes, New York, in 1887. Deciding to take up the profession of medicine, he entered the medical school of the University of Vermont, and received from it the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890. During the years between 1890 and 1893 he practiced in Cohoes, where he was Health Officer from 1891 to 1893, and during the same period he served as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Separate Company.

After leaving Cohoes he took post-graduate work at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. He became a resident of Yonkers, New York, in 1895, and since 1896 has been connected with St. John's Hospital staff and is also physician to the parochial schools of Yonkers. He was the Director of Hygiene and Sanitation for the Hill View Reservoir, which is part of the New York Water Supply System, serving in that capacity during the years of construction, 1910 to 1916. Dr. Leo is a member of the Westchester County Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, and of the Alumni of Union College. He is also a member of the City Club of Yonkers. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Dr. Leo married, in 1900, at Yonkers, Sarah Grace Clark, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Jane (Smith) Clark, and they have four children: Grace, born in 1901; Mary Charlotte, born in 1906; Eugene Clark, born in 1906, and Stephen, born in 1909.

W. STANTON GLEASON, M.D., one of the leading physicians of Orange county, New York, member of the medical fraternity of Newburgh, Orange county, for almost thirty years, president of the State Medical Society in 1915, and connected in official capacity as attending and consulting physician with St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, Highland Hospital, Beacon, and St. Francis Hospital, Poughkeepsie, for many years, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, July 24, 1860, son of the Rev. W. H. and Helen (Gladwin) Gleason, the former a Doctor of Divinity, who for many years was pastor of

the American Reformed Church, Newburgh, New York, and Newark, New Jersey.

Much of the earlier education of Dr. W. Stanton Gleason was supervised by his father, and he later was prepared for college at the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, subsequently entering Amherst College, wherein he pursued the advanced classical course. Having decided to take up the study of medicine, with the intention of eventually entering the profession, he journeyed to New York City in 1883, and entered the Medical College of the New York University, under the preceptorship of the late Professor William H. Thomson. As a student of medicine he manifested much aptitude and earnestness, and while he followed the lecture courses intelligently and conscientiously, he also studied practical medicine in the clinics and hospitals of the city. In due course he became possessed of his medical degree and the title to enter upon the general practice of the profession. Having received the degree of Doctor of Medicine by graduating with honor in the class of 1886 at the New York University Medical College, Dr. W. Stanton Gleason went to Newburgh, New York, in 1887, and since that time has been in continuous office and general practice in Newburgh, during which practice many professional triumphs have been his. He has held hospital appointments practically throughout his practice, and at present is senior attending physician to St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, consulting to the Highland Hospital, Beacon, New York, consulting to the St. Frances Hospital, Poughkeepsie, New York. Many other responsibilities and honors have come to him; he has been president of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and member of the State Committee Council of National Defense, Medical Section. He is affiliated in membership with some of the principal medical organizations, including the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, ex-president of the Newburgh Bay Medical Society, and ex-president of the Orange County Medical Society. He also has been elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Gleason has taken an active interest in fraternal affairs, particularly in Masonic activities. He also is a Knight-Templar, and has concerned himself with the educational facilities of his town, having been a member of the Newburgh Board of Education.

In 1888, Dr. Gleason married Grace Hoysralt, daughter of the late Senator J. W. Hoysralt, of Hudson, New York. They have one child, Charles B., born June 22, 1900, who is now the head of the Cleveland, Ohio, Branch of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City.

CHARLES A. ELSBERG, A.B., M.D., surgeon, occupies a distinct place of prominence among medical men.

Charles A. Elsberg was born in New York City, August 24, 1871, a son of Albert and Rebecca (Moses) Elsberg, the former a prominent merchant of New York City, who passed away in 1891. Dr. Elsberg is a nephew of the late Dr. Louis Elsberg, who was a dis-

tinguished New York physician, and holds a prominent place in American medical history, as having introduced the study of Laryngology into this country and established the first public clinic here for the study of diseases of the throat, and was honored by receiving a gold medal awarded him in 1865 by the American Medical Association. Charles A. Elsberg received a liberal classical education in the public schools of his native city, and the College of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1890, graduating with honors therefrom with the degree of M.D., in 1893, gaining the first place in the graduating class of his year, and winning the "Harsen" prize of five hundred dollars, and the "Harsen" clinical prize of one hundred and fifty dollars. Dr. Elsberg then was appointed to the house staff of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, where he remained for two years, leaving there to go abroad, where he took post-graduate courses in leading hospitals and clinics of Europe, remaining there one year when he returned to New York City and engaged in the private practice of his profession, making a specialty of surgery, in which he has successfully continued to the present time. He has been attending surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital since 1900, and since 1906 has been attending surgeon to the Neurological Institute. Dr. Elsberg has contributed many important books and papers to medical literature that have been of great value and interest to the profession, among them being: "Experimental Investigation of the Treatment of Wounds of the Heart by Means of Suture of the Heart Muscle," (*Jour. of Exper. Med.*, 1898), which was also translated into many foreign languages; various papers on "Spinal and Intra Clavial Surgery," and a book called "Surgical Diseases of the Spinal Cord and their Treatment."

Dr. Elsberg is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he is also a fellow; American Medical Association, American Neurological Association, New York Pathological Society, New York Surgical Society, State Medical Society, County Medical Association, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and is a member of the alumni societies of Mount Sinai and the Sloane Maternity Hospitals, and of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

WILLIAM H. PURDY, M.D., of Mt. Vernon, New York, was born at Harrison, New York, November 30, 1874, and is the son of William H. Purdy, Sr., and of Mary F. Purdy. His father, who was a farmer of Westchester county, belonged to one of the oldest families in that part of the State, the original ancestor having come from England and settled there in 1648. Dr. Purdy received his early education at the public schools of Mamaroneck, and later at Chappaqua Institute. After a course of study at Bellevue Hospital Medical College he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898. In his second and third year there he did extensive dispensary work. He began his professional career at Mt. Vernon,

in 1898, in 1901 becoming the house surgeon of the Mt. Vernon Hospital, and continuing in that position for a year. Since 1910 he has been the senior medical attendant at that hospital. While he gives his attention to a general practice he also specializes in internal medicine.

Dr. Purdy was the president of the Board of Health from 1901 to 1903. He is associated with the Red Cross and is a member of the Examining Board. He is a member of the Mt. Vernon Medical Society and of the Jenkins Medical Society, of the Westchester County Medical Society, of the New York State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, serving as the president of the Mt. Vernon Medical and of the Jenkins Medical societies, and at present is secretary of the Westchester County Medical Society. He also holds the position of medical examiner to the Royal Arcanum. He holds membership in all the Masonic bodies of the York Rite, including the Mystic Shrine. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Purdy married, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, June 27, 1900, Grace M. Bronson, daughter of Charles R. and Georgia Bronson. They have two children: William Henry, born December 12, 1903, and H. Bronson, born May 16, 1907.

SYDNEY ORMOND GOLDAN, M.D., a son of Stanley and Rose (Weyler) Goldan, the former a linen merchant of Philadelphia, was born in that city December 6, 1869. He spent his youth in his native city, and in the grade and high schools obtained a good education. When a profession was to be decided upon he chose medicine, and in June, 1896, he was graduated with the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City. From that year he has continuously practiced his profession, holding licenses to practice in the states of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. He was formerly House Surgeon and Gynecologist at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital in New York City. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, New York City, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Medical Association of Greater New York, New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, New York State Medical Society, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

Through the research of Dr. Goldan on the subcutaneous use of chloroform for the relief and cure of pain, and in other fields of medical discovery, the literature of his profession has been enriched through the publication of papers and articles bearing Dr. Goldan's name. Articles from his pen appeared in the *Medical Journal* under date of April 28, and May 5, 1900; *Dental Cosmos*, in October, 1900; *New York Medical Journal*, November 3, 1900; *New York Medical Journal*, December 22, 1900; *Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 15, 1900; *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, June, 1901; *American Medical Journal*, July, 1901; *New York Medi-*

cal Journal, August 12, 1903; *New York Medical Journal*, June 13, 1908.

The Doctor is a Thirty-second degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, a Democrat in national politics, independent in local affairs, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His offices are at No. 25 West 74th Street, New York City. Doctor Goldan is unmarried.

ROBERT GRIGG REESE, Ph.G., M.D., F.A.C.S., eminent specialist in Ophthalmology, New York City, since 1894, Professor of Ophthalmology, Cornell University Medical College, Ophthalmic Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, General Memorial Hospital and the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, and holding important connections in other hospitals, has had an enviable career and is a recognized authority in his special field of practice. To Dr. Reese belongs the distinction of originating an operation for Squint.

Robert G. Reese was born in Virginia in 1866, a son of Beverly Patrick and Elizabeth Mildred (Grigg) Reese, the former a physician and a graduate of the University of Virginia, of Princeton University in 1847, and of Jefferson Medical College in 1850, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Staunton, Virginia, since 1866. Robert G. Reese received his education in the public schools of his native city, and at Staunton Military Academy; University of Virginia, 1888-90; Ph.G., Maryland College of Pharmacy, 1887; M.D., University of the City of New York, 1891. Dr. Reese's medical career has been briefly as follows: House surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1892-4; assisted the late Dr. Emil Gruening, 1894-6; studied Ophthalmology, Vienna, Austria, 1897-1911; since 1894 engaged in practice of Ophthalmology, New York City; Professor Ophthalmology, Cornell University Medical College; Ophthalmic Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and member of its board of directors; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, General Memorial Hospital, New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children; specialty, diseases of the eye; was originator of an operation for Squint; author of numerous papers to medical literature dealing principally with his specialty; member New York Academy of Medicine, New York Ophthalmological Society, American Ophthalmological Society, New York State Medical Society, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Alpha Sigma fraternities, and the New York Athletic Club.

August, 1908, at Greenwich, Connecticut, Dr. Reese married Louise De l'Aigle, daughter of Louis and Mary (Stedman) De l'Aigle. Residence: 50 West 52nd Street, New York City.

DR. JAMES J. WALSH was born at Archbald, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1865, the son of Martin J. and Bridget Golden Walsh. He received his earliest schooling in one of the little country schools where all the grades were represented in one room, and at the age of



Jas J. Walsh.

twelve went to the parochial school of the Sisters of Mercy in Wilkes-Barre in preparation for boarding school. He did his high school work at St. John's College, Fordham, (now Fordham University), and completed his college work there in 1884, receiving his degree of A.B. at the age of nineteen. He did graduate work the following year at Fordham and received his Master's Degree in Arts. The Doctorate in Philosophy was conferred on him for work done at Frederick and Woodstock College, Maryland, during the subsequent years.

He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895, and spent the next three years in Europe, the first in France, at the Salpêtrière and the Pasteur Institute, a semester in Vienna, and two semesters in the University of Berlin, where with his brother, Dr. Joseph Walsh, he had a place in Virchow's laboratory.

On the return of Dr. Walsh to the United States in the fall of 1898 he became assistant editor of the *Medical News*. He had been foreign correspondent for several medical journals in America during his years of study in Europe, and reported the International Medical Congress at Moscow for the New York *Medical Record*. He secured a number of clinical articles for the *International Clinics*, some of which attracted wide attention. His career as a writer in medicine was thus begun.

His work as a teacher began as an assistant in the clinic of Professor Katzenbach in 1899, at the New York Polyclinic. He became an instructor in medicine the following year, and Adjunct Professor in 1904. This position he resigned to become the Acting Dean and Professor of Neurology at the recently founded Medical School of Fordham University, in 1907. The rapid growth of the Medical School, its attendance practically doubling every year for the next six years, gave evidence of the appreciation of the work that was being done in the organization of the new school. He devoted his attention more and more to the two special departments of the History of Medicine and the influence of the mind on the body. He established the first regular lectures on the History of Medicine for medical students given in this country, and organized a special course in Physiological Psychology, to enable the medical students to understand and make use of mental influences to as great an extent as possible in the practice of medicine. He became Professor of Physiological Psychology at the Cathedral College, New York City, in 1907, and has continued that work ever since, furnishing an introduction for young ecclesiastics to modern analytical psychology.

During his deanship at Fordham, an Extension Course in Neurology and Psychiatry was organized for one of the summer sessions. This brought together a group of distinguished modern investigators in Neurology and Psychiatry whom American neurologists found of great interest. Professor Head and Professor Holmes of London, Jung from Zurich, Knauer, Kraeplin's assistant from Munich, Achucarro, assistant to Ramon y Cajal of Madrid, brought the prestige of their various schools with them and attracted to the lectures more

than a hundred American specialists from various parts of the country. Owing to lack of sympathy with the work of maintaining medical school standards on the part of the University faculty, Dr. Walsh's resignation as Dean of the Medical School occurred just after this.

In the meantime Dr. Walsh had been for years the medical and scientific editor of the *Independent* (New York), a contributing editor to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and to the *New York Medical Journal*, and for some years medical editor of the *New York Herald*. Shortly after his return from Europe, he became a collaborating editor of the *International Clinics*, and in many ways deeply influenced medical thought in the country. His duties as an editor brought him for many years to regular attendance at the meetings of the various medical societies, state and national, until he became a familiar figure.

Dr. Walsh established the Fordham University Press and proceeded to publish a series of works on the history of medicine and related subjects. The first volume, "Makers of Modern Medicine," went into its third edition, breaking the records in such matters. The second volume of the series was "The Popes and Science," containing the documentary evidence that the Popes by their encouragement of anatomy, of astronomy and of hospitals and dissection as well as observatory work, had been the constant patrons of science. The Papal physicians are the most distinguished list of men connected by any band in the history of medicine. Of this book, Pagel, Professor of History at the University of Berlin, declared that it was "the most serious contribution to the history of medicine that has ever come out of America." This was followed by "Old Time Makers of Medicine," the story of the medical sciences during the Middle Ages. The description of the wonderful advances made in surgery, of the practical use of anaesthetics and the anticipation of antisepsis, made this, in the words of the London *Lancet*, "a fascinating volume." Then came the volumes on "Education, How Old the New," and "Modern Progress and History," in which Dr. Walsh showed how many features of modern life supposed to be very recent and novel, from the gold filling of teeth and bridge work among the Etruscans seven centuries before Christ, through Galen's recommendation of fresh air and good food, especially milk and eggs, for tuberculosis and mediaeval anaesthesia and antisepsis, are very old and not at all new.

A special phase of medicine hitherto neglected in English was developed in Dr. Walsh's "Pastoral Medicine" (Longmans) written in collaboration with Dr. Austin O'Malley. This volume was meant as a book of reference with regard to medical matters for clergymen, superiors of religious orders, superintendents of hospitals and asylums and nurses who have to apply medical information to moral questions. The book has continued to be called for in recurring reprints for some fifteen years, so that it evidently came to fill a longfelt want. It has been used as a text-book in many theological seminaries, both

Protestant and Catholic, throughout the country, and has sold extensively in all the English speaking countries.

As a trustee of the Champlain Assembly Summer School, on Lake Champlain, which afterwards became the Catholic Summer School of America, Dr. Walsh gave a series of lectures on mediæval history into which he had been tempted by the discovery of the marvelous progress made in medicine and surgery in the old mediæval universities. These lectures were published by the Catholic Summer School Press, of which Dr. Walsh was the founder, in two volumes—"The Thirteenth, Greatest of Centuries," and "The Century of Columbus." The first of these, in spite of the challenge of its title, perhaps because of it, attracted wide attention and went into edition after edition until over 50,000 have been sold. Professor Osler, delivering the Linacre lecture at the University of Cambridge, ventured to say that the book was not only charming, but that it made out a good justification of its thesis. "The Century of Columbus" made it much easier to understand just how the great Italian navigator came to discover America when he did, for he lived at a time when more great men were accomplishing supremely great work than at almost any other time in history.

Other volumes written by Dr. Walsh have been: "Makers of Electricity," written in collaboration with Brother Potamian, F.F.C., Sc.D., London (Professor of Physics at Manhattan College), and "Catholic Churchmen in Science" (3 volumes), a series of sketches of the work of a score of Catholic clergymen who during the last seven centuries have done work in science that has made their names forever famous. Among the lives are those of Albertus Magnus and Roger Bacon, Guy De Chauliac, the father of modern surgery; Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, the first to apply exact methods to medicine; Copernicus, who was a physician as well as an astronomer and the canon of a cathedral; Linacre, the great English physician who turned from medicine to the Church towards the end of his life; Spallanzani, a cleric precursor of Pasteur; Abbot Mendel, whose work revolutionized Biology in our own day; and Abbe Brueil and Father Obermaier, who have rescued the cave man, our earliest known ancestor, from the imputation of being only a step removed from the beasts by showing that he was an artist, the inventor of painting in oils and manifestly a man to whom the sense of beauty had a deep appeal.

Shortly before the World War, Dr. Walsh's book on Psychotherapy, a text-book of the use of mental influence in healing, was published by Appleton, and declared by a well-known English medical authority to be "the best medical work written in English since Hilton's 'Rest and Pain.'" Indulging in no rhapsodies over the marvels of mental influence, but telling the simple story of how quacks and charlatans have used the mind for healing purposes unconsciously, and how a great deal of that important chapter in the history of medicine, "The Cures That Have Failed," is really the story of psychotherapy down the ages, Dr. Walsh has shown how suggestion has its application in every form of ailment, not only the functional nervous affections, but

also organic disease, in modifying symptoms, relieving conditions and encouraging the patient.

Dr. Walsh's attention in recent years has been turned almost entirely to the treatment of the important social problems of our time. With the feeling that the next war, unless social abuses are corrected, will occur within the nations instead of between them, he has taken up the work of the medical directorship of the Fordham University School of Sociology, with the ideas so well expressed in Virchow's phrase, that "physicians above all must be the attorneys of the poor." His lectures not only at the school itself but for the Forums in New England and elsewhere through the country, have emphasized the need of applying the principles of the Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God to the solution of our social evils, if we are to have anything like the opportunity for the pursuit of happiness for the generality of men a generation from now. Dr. Walsh's contributions to medical periodical literature are many and various. Among them the most important are the following:

"Some Notes on the Bacteriology of Mumps," with P. M. McCray, M.D., N. Y. Med. Record, Sept. 26, 1896.

"Rheumatism and the Prevention of the Heart Complications," Journal A. M. A., Dec. 15, 1911.

"Persistent Slow Pulse," Med. News, Nov. 10, 1910.

"Rheumatism vs. Muscular and Joint Pains," Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, Aug., 1903.

"Winged Insects and their Larvae as Parasites of Man," International Clinics, Jan., 1902.

"Insects Pests of Human Beings," Inter. Clinics, vol. 4, Series 11, 1902.

"Subcortical Cyst and Fibroma due to Trauma Producing Jacksonian Epilepsy Cured by Operation"; with Max Schlapp, M.D., Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease," Dec., 1914.

"Some So-called Rheumatisms," Med. News, Feb. 18, 1915.

"Pulmonary Tuberculosis as an Infectious Disease, its Early Diagnosis," Med. News, April 9, 1904.

"The Eye and the Hand in the Diagnosis of Heart Disease," Inter. Clinics, vol. L, Series 15, 1905.

"The Popes and the History of Anatomy," Med. Library and Historical Journal, Jan., 1914.

"Graves Disease and Parathyroid Therapy," Amer. Medicine, May 20, 1905.

"The Irish School of Medicine," Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, Sept., 1906.

"The Early Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Inter. Clinics, 1907.

"The Supposed Warfare between Medical Science and Theology," Messenger, July, 1906.

"The Wisdom of Our Grandfathers," N. Y. State Journal of Medicine, Feb., 1917.

"First Pictures of Surgical Operations Extant," Journal A. M. A., Nov. 9, 1907.

"Insanity, Responsibility and Punishment for Crime," Amer. Journal of the Medical Sciences, Aug., 1909.

"St. Luke the Physician," N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan. 22, 1910.

"Prescriptions Old and New," N. Y. Med. Jour., June 17, 1911.

"The Fee Book of an Irish Physician of the Seventeenth Century," N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 24, 1912.

"Women in the Medical World," N. Y. Med. Jour., Dec. 28, 1912.

"Insomnia as a Dread," International Clinics, vol. 11, Series 26.

"Constipation and Natural Food," International Clinics, vol. 11, Series 27.

"The Mayas and Their Monuments," Studies, Dublin, Sept., 1916.



Samuel G. Dorr M.D.

"Functional Tremors; Same Shell Shock, Lessons," International Clinics, vol. 4, Series 28.

"What Surgery Owes to Military Surgery; A Great Pioneer in Clinical Surgery," International Clinics, vol. 3, Series 28.

Dr. Walsh is a life member of the National Arts Club, the New York Historical Society, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He is a trustee of the Catholic Summer School of America, of the College of New Rochelle, and of St. Joseph's College, Brooklyn. He is director of Fordham University School of Sociology, and of the Catholic Institute for the Blind. He is a fellow of the A.A.A.S., of the A.M.A., and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical Societies, and an honorary member of the New Orleans Medical Society, the Monroe (Mich.) Medical Society, the Cuyahoga (Ohio) Medical Society, and the New York Celtic Medical Society. He is a member of the French, Italian and German Societies for the History of Medicine, and one of the organizers of the first meeting of the section on the History of Medicine at the last International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.

Dr. Walsh is Neurologist to the Central and Neurological Hospital, New York City; Consulting Physician at Gabriel's Sanatorium, Adirondacks; Consulting Neurologist to the United Hospital, Portchester; St. Agnes' Hospital for Crippled Children, White Plains; the Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburg, N. Y.; and the Mercy Hospital, Hempstead, L. I.

Dr. Walsh was married, Aug. 14, 1915, to Miss Julia Huelat, a graduate of Barnard College, and has one child, James Joseph, born Sept. 8, 1917.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD DORR.—A skilled physician long and favorably known in Buffalo, a leader in the political party with which he was connected from the days of Fremont, it was as a citizen that Dr. Dorr's true nobility of character shone forth. He was a most striking personality, pleasing to an extreme, while his great kindness of heart and broad sympathy were known to all. Dr. Dorr was born at Dansville, New York, in 1840, and died April 26, 1901, son of Dr. Samuel G. Dorr, and Selima (Phelps) Dorr, and a descendant of Captain Matthew Dorr, of the Revolution.

He attended Nunda Academy (New York), and was a student at Albion State Academy, in Wisconsin, until graduation, then returned to South Dansville, New York, where he operated a flour mill, purchased from his father. He continued in the milling business until 1861, then with patriotic fervor enlisted upon President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 three months' men. He enlisted in the One Hundred Sixteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and within forty hours after enlistment he was stricken with a severe illness on the troop train which was bearing the regiment to the front. When sufficiently recovered he was sent home and there, under appointment of Governor Seymour, was recruiting agent for one-half

of Livingston county. He continued in that position until the close of the war, then returned to private life.

After the war he went to the newly-discovered Pennsylvania oil field, and with Charles Twining engaged in oil refining at Oil Creek, then was in the cooperage business at Watertown. Neither business was congenial, and finally he decided to consult his personal preferences, which were intellectual, and prepare for a profession. He chose medicine, and from 1873 until 1875 was a student at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. In 1875 he was awarded his M.D. and at once located in East Buffalo, there attaining eminence in his profession and becoming equally prominent in political life. He was a member of the Erie County Medical and New York State Medical societies, and the Buffalo College of Medicine; was connected with the medical staff of several hospitals, was highly regarded by his professional brethren, and ministered to a large clientèle, whose perfect confidence he held.

A Republican from youth, he became prominent in Buffalo and widely known. His unaffected cordiality, earnest sympathy and genial, affable manner won him popularity, and he was one of the strong men of the party, his influence sought for and his support necessary to success. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison, the successful candidate against Grover Cleveland for a second term; was elected supervisor of Buffalo's Fifth Ward in 1889, serving two terms, and in 1899 was appointed postmaster of Buffalo, by President McKinley. He administered the affairs of the office with an earnestness and a fidelity characteristic of the man, and made a most satisfactory postmaster. He was a pleasing, forceful campaign orator, and his services were always in demand. He was a member of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, which he served as trustee; belonged to the Masonic order; and was interested in many charities and benevolences.

Dr. Dorr married in July, 1864, Rebecca Bradley, of Dansville, New York. They were the parents of six sons and daughters.

L. BRADLEY DORR, M.D., a son of Dr. Samuel Griswold and Rebecca (Bradley) Dorr, was born in Dansville, New York, July 4, 1865. His youth was spent in Buffalo, where he completed graded and high school courses of study, preparatory to entering Johns Hopkins University, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1888. He then pursued medical courses at the University of Maryland, finishing with graduation in 1890, receiving his M.D. He located in Buffalo shortly afterward, and is one of the leading practitioners in Internal Medicine and Therapeutics. He is a member of the usual medical societies. He is unmarried and has devoted himself to his profession and scientific research. He has not neglected his civic duties and his motto has been a "Better world to live in." With that aim in view he has taken an interest in politics and was a candidate for Congress on two occasions, served the city of Buffalo as councilman, and was the chairman of the Erie county organization of the National

Progressive party and their candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state.

CARL FERDINAND HERMANN FISCHER.—Dr. Carl F. H. Fischer, graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a prolific and able writer on medical subjects, and a rising New York City surgeon with many hospital appointments, and an important consulting practice, was born at Clausthal, in the Hartz Mountains, Germany, April 24, 1871, a son of William and Marie (Germelmann) Fischer, the former a successful German physician.

Dr. Fischer received his general education in the Gymnasium in Clausthal, Germany, and in a similar institution at Hildesheim, Germany. After he had been in the United States for some time, he decided to study for admission to the profession his father practiced, and consequently became an undergraduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (Columbia University). He was a painstaking and able student, with an inclination to deep study, and he advanced rapidly in knowledge of the science. While following the lectures during the three-year course, he also observed much practical work in the clinics and hospitals of the city, and undertook some original research. He graduated in 1896, and in due course received the Columbia University diploma conferring upon him the institution's degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter, for a time, he attached himself as interne to the German Hospital, New York City, and continued his studies, subsequently going abroad, and applying himself observantly and closely to post-graduate work in Berlin and Leipzig.

In 1899, Dr. Fischer returned to New York City, and, having received the state license, entered into practice in New York, and has been very successful. Of late years his practice has been mainly a consulting one, and his standing as a surgeon is indicated by his appointments to various leading institutions of the city and state. He has been consulting surgeon to Rockaway Beach Hospital, and to the United Hospital, Portchester, New York, for many years, and he has been identified with the German Hospital, New York City, practically throughout his association with New York medicine, his present staff connection with the hospital being that of Adjunct Surgeon. Dr. Fischer has also associated himself with the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the medical department of Columbia University; at present he is instructor of Clinical Surgery there.

As before stated, Dr. Fischer is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He also holds membership in the following medical societies: the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Association, the German Medical Society of New York, the Manhattan Medical Society, the Clinical Society of the German Hospital and Dispensary, New York, the Yorkville Medical

Society, and the Alumni Society of the German Hospital, New York. Socially, he belongs to the Bohemian Club.

Dr. Fischer has contributed many important works to medical literature. Many of his writings have been published in medical journals for the benefit of the profession, and they emphasize the indefatigable nature of Dr. Fischer's research, as well as the extent of his knowledge of surgery. He is the author of: "Two Cases of Rare Congenital Malformations"; "Beitrag Zur Kasuistik Der Thrombose und Embolie Der Mesenterialgefäßes"; "Fibroma of the Stomach, Complicated by Post-Operative Tetany"; "Diagnosis and Differential Diagnosis of Appendicitis"; "Thrombosis and Embolism of the Mesenteric Vessels"; "Congenital Diverticula of the Bladder"; "Transthoracic Cardiotomy, a New Method for the Cure of Impassible Benign Stricture of the Esophagus"; "Continuous Intrathoracic Operations in the Human Subject, with Descriptions of the Apparatus"; "Method of Dealing with the Sac in Large Inguinal Hernias"; "Diverticula of the Esophagus"; "Injuries of the Pancreas."

Dr. Fischer married, January 12, 1901, in New York City, Cornelia Norström. Children: Nils Gustaf, born April 11, 1902; Walter Eric, born June 24, 1903.

WARD BRYANT HOAG.—In the professional life of Dr. Ward B. Hoag, of New York City, he has gained a creditable position and won gratifying success, for he is well equipped for the practice of medicine and his efforts have been discerningly directed and they have gained him precedence among the followers of the calling.

Dr. Hoag was born in Dutchess county, New York, July 3, 1859, son of Charles W. and Laura (Bryant) Hoag, the former having devoted the active years of his life to agricultural pursuits. The common schools in the neighborhood of his home afforded Ward B. Hoag the opportunity of acquiring a practical rudimentary education, and having decided upon the profession of medicine as his life work, he pursued a course of study along that line in Bellevue Hospital College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. He at once engaged in active practice, with an office in New York City, and in due course of time had a large and lucrative patronage, the result of knowledge well applied, of skill in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, especially those of children, which he chose as his specialty, and by his kindly interest and consideration for all his patients, he being their friend as well as physician. In addition to his private practice, he is attending pediatric physician in the Polyclinic, and attending physician in Wilkes Dispensary for Children. He keeps in constant touch with the progress which is constantly being made in the profession of medicine by membership in the American Medical Association, Academy of Medicine, Alumni Society of Bellevue, State Medical Society, County Medical Society, West End Medical Society and Polyclinic Clinical Society. Dr. Hoag is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Hoag married, in New York City, in 1895, L. Lilian Sills, daughter of John S. and Caroline (Jaynes) Sills, and they are the parents of three children: Helen Bernice, born, 1896; Carolyn, 1897; Lilian, 1902.

JOSEPH HENRY BYRNE, M.D., general practitioner of medicine, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 21, 1864, a son of William P. and Mary (Corr) Byrne. Dr. Byrne comes of an old Irish family, the annals of which are closely intertwined with Irish national history. William P. Byrne, father of Dr. Byrne, was a man of rare intellectual attainment, and was an Irish patriot who devoted the greater part of his life to assiduous labor in behalf of his fellow countrymen, both in this country and in Ireland, and for a period of twenty-five years he was treasurer of the Irish Emigrants' Society, and was held in high esteem by the Irish people in this country.

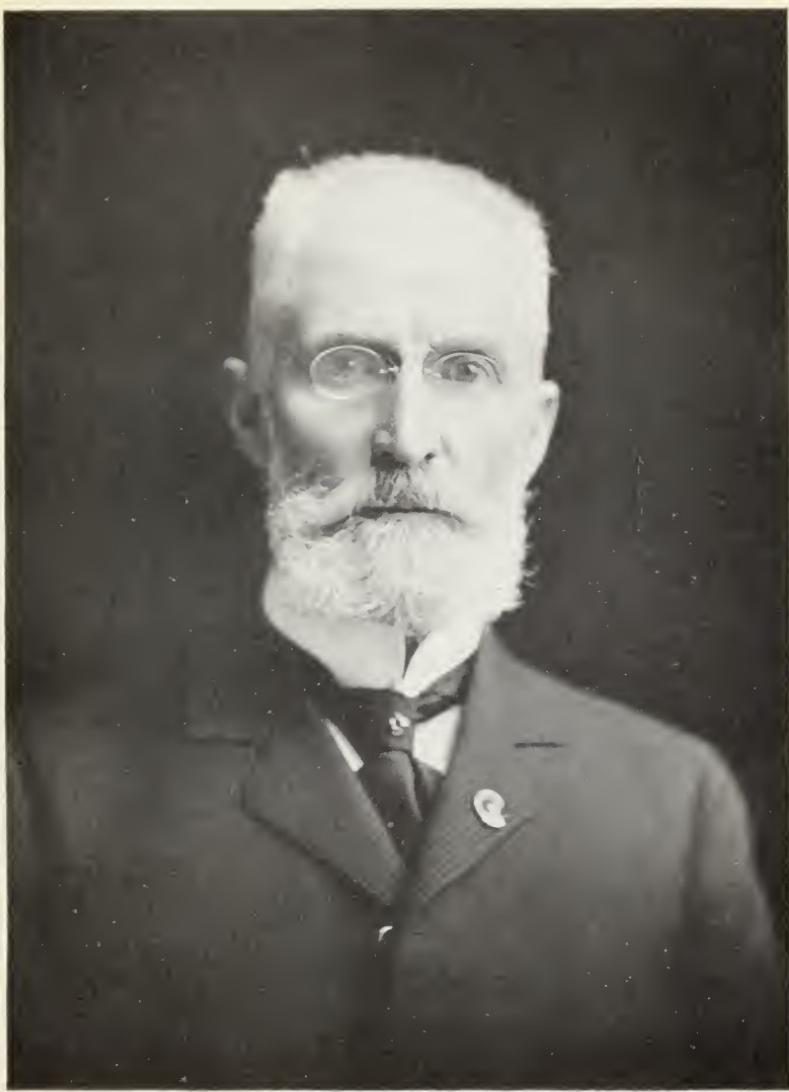
Joseph H. Byrne received a liberal classical education in the public schools of his native city, and St. Louis and St. Francis Xavier's colleges, New York City, and M.D. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which institution he graduated May 12, 1885, with the degree of M.D. He was interne of St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, 1885 to 1887. Immediately thereafter he engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time. Dr. Byrne is at present visiting physician to the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and is also Medical Examiner of the Department of Finance, New York City. Dr. Byrne is a member of the following fraternal and medical societies: The Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Association, American Medical Association, New York County Medical Association, Society of the Alumni of St. Vincent's Hospital, American Congress on Internal Medicine, Fellow of American College of Physicians, and in fraternal affiliations is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of which order he is a grand knight and district deputy. Dr. Byrne is a devout Catholic.

On November 20, 1889, in New York City, Dr. Byrne was married to Mary C. Bacon, a daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Bacon. They have five children: Marie, born August 28, 1890; William E., born September 17, 1892; Joseph J., born May 6, 1894; Margaret M., born May 29, 1898, and Louise M., born April 29, 1900.

GEORGE HOPE RYDER, M.D., was born in 1872, at Plainfield, New Jersey, the son of Charles Edwin and Kathleen (Culver) Ryder. He attended Leal's Private School at Plainfield, New Jersey, and later entered Yale University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894. A year later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and in 1899 was given the degree of M.D., upon the completion of his course at this institution. In July of the same year he became a surgical interne at St.

Vincent's Hospital, New York City, and remained as such until December 31, 1900. From January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1902, he served as interne at the New York Foundling Hospital; from January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902, as gynecological interne at the Roosevelt Hospital; and from May, 1904, to June 30, 1907, as resident obstetrician at the Sloane Hospital for Women (at that time called The Sloane Maternity Hospital), New York City. He was an instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at the Vanderbilt Clinic in Gynecology from July 1, 1907, to January 1, 1917. He has been consultant physician to the New York Infant Asylum, Out-Patient's Department, since July, 1905, and assistant obstetrician at the Sloane Hospital for Women since May 1, 1915. Dr. Ryder has had published: "Some Observations on Thirty-seven Cases of Eclampsia" (Jnl. of Obst., 1906); "Temperatures Occurring During the Puerperium" (Jnl. of Surg., Gyn. and Obst., Jan., 1907); "Cardiac Diseases as a Complication of Pregnancy" (Jnl. of Obst., etc., Vol. LIX, No. 1, 1909); "Some Observations on Primary Uterine Inertia" (Jnl. of Obst., etc., Vol. LXVI, No. 3, 1912); and "Some Observations on Nitrous Oxide Gas as an Analgesic in Labor, with Report of One Hundred Thirty-five Cases" (Jnl. of Obst., etc., Vol. LXXV, No. 6, 1917). He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, the Alumni societies of St. Vincent's Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, New York Foundling Hospital, Sloane Hospital for Women, also a member of the Obstetric Society and the Quiz Medical Society. He belongs to the Elihu Club, Yale Club, University Club, Riding Club, New York Athletic Club, and the West Side Tennis Club, New York City. He is a member of Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, New Jersey.

WILLIAM HADLEY SLACER.—The career of Dr. William Hadley Slacer began at a period of life when most boys are still in preparatory school, giving thought to little beyond their boyish pleasures and their school duties. At the age of eighteen he was married and holding a responsible position, not beginning medical study until some years later, and then supporting his family by filling the position of night manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Buffalo, while studying medicine. Equally remarkable is his continuance in professional duty, being now seventy-four years of age and in active daily practice, a splendid example of the well-preserved, devoted physician and surgeon, loved and honored by all who have the pleasure of knowing him. He has practiced his profession continuously in Buffalo, since receiving his M.D. in 1873, a period of forty-five years, but even that does not cover his entire medical experience, for he served the General Hospital for twenty-two months prior to receiving his degree, that being a part of his professional education. The present generation know Dr. Slacer as the eminent physician and surgeon, which he is, but a former generation knew him as the youthful expert telegraph operator, train dispatcher and Western Union manager, the latter position, one he filled for nine years. All



Wm H. Tracy M.D.

this was accomplished prior to his entering the medical profession with which he has been identified for nearly half a century.

His parents, John and Anna (Barber) Slacer, were residents of Oakville, a banking town of Halton county, Ontario, Canada, beautifully situated upon Lake Ontario, at the outlet of Sixteen Mile Creek. There William Hadley Slacer was born December 5, 1844, and there he attended the grade and high schools. Deciding to prepare for the teaching profession, he entered the Cruikshank School at Smithville. Mr. Cruikshank was a man of superior learning and to have the benefit of his teaching the lad walked the intervening four miles twice daily, attending each session of the school year. He attended the Cruikshank School one year, then all his plans for the future were changed in a twinkling and he left school to go to Guelph, a city of Ontario, the capital of Wellington county, an inland port of entry, the seat of Ontario Agricultural College, and entered by two railroads, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk. There he became general utility boy in a book store, and there he picked up telegraphy, becoming fairly expert. Operators were not so common in those days and the fact that the lad was an operator became known to parties in railroad employ, and when, one day, a call came from Oakville for an emergency operator to relieve the regular man, he was sent to answer the call. This gave him his entry into railroad employ, and it was not long before he was assigned to the important station, Brantford, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, as ticket agent. He became an expert at the key, and soon he was called to a higher post in Buffalo, New York, there becoming dispatcher for the Lake Huron Railroad. From that position he went to the Erie Railroad in the train dispatcher's office, there remaining two years. His next position was with the Western Union as night manager of their Buffalo Central office, he being then but eighteen years of age. He held that position nine years, and was rated one of the best men in that branch of the company's business.

Although married and securely established in a good position, Mr. Slacer determined to study medicine, and very quietly began reading, studying, and later attending lectures in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, but fulfilling all the requirements of his position. He also entered a chemistry class taught by Professor Hadley, completing prescribed courses in two such classes. Finally he matriculated at the University of Buffalo (medical department), and in 1873, was graduated with the degree of M.D. He began practice at Black Rock near Buffalo, and there built up a very large practice to which he ministered devotedly for five years. In 1888, he moved to the central part of the city, and for thirty years has occupied No. 202 Niagara Street, as his office and home. His success at Black Rock was repeated in the city, and he has won high rank as a physician and surgeon. For many years Dr. Slacer was chief physician to the Sisters of Charity Hospital, succeeding Dr. John Cronyn; for six years attending physician and surgeon to Erie County Hospital and Erie County Insane Asylum; for twenty-

five years surgeon to the Michigan Central Railroad, in fact was the principal surgeon in Buffalo's North End for many years. He is still in splendid physical vigor, while the years have but added to his intellectual strength and mental power. He is a member of the various medical societies of the city, belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders; his Masonic lodge being the Ancient Landmark of Buffalo.

Dr. Slacer, shortly after reaching his eighteenth year, married Mary A. Nesen, who died in 1902, daughter of Joseph and Anna Nesen. Children: William Slacer, Doctor of Dental Surgery, a graduate of the dental department, University of Buffalo; Marie Ada, married John C. Trainor; Florence, married Robert Moncur; Orlando, a resident of Jackson, Michigan.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CAMPBELL.—No man holds a more respected name among his brethren of the medical profession in Brooklyn than does William F. Campbell, M.D., a place he has won for himself by sterling qualities of heart and mind. He is a native of Brooklyn, born November 7, 1865, the son of Alexander and Catharine Amelia (Bennett) Campbell, of Irish ancestry.

He was brought up in Brooklyn and went to the public schools of the place, later deciding to give his life to the practice of the healing art and going over to New York University to carry on the studies which were to prepare him for those of his profession. Here he received his baccalaureate degree in arts in 1887. He then went to the Long Island College Hospital to study medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution in 1892. Since that time he has been practicing in Brooklyn, building up for himself an enviable reputation for the skill, wisdom and conscientiousness of his work. He has made surgery his specialty and holds a number of responsible positions of a surgical character. After his graduation he served as interne at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, later becoming Professor of Anatomy and assistant surgeon at the Long Island College Hospital. He has held the position of Adjunct Surgeon at the Polhemus Memorial Clinic, and is also the surgeon at the Williamsburgh Hospital. Besides being the Professor of Surgery at the Long Island College Hospital since 1914, Dr. Campbell has also been the attending surgeon. He is surgeon-in-chief at Trinity Hospital, which was erected by him in memory of his mother, consulting surgeon at the Methodist Episepol Hospital, the Coney Island, the Swedish and the Jamaica hospitals. He is a major in the Medical Corps, and is surgeon of the Second Brigade of the National Guard of New York. He was the president of the Alexander Campbell Milk Company. Dr. Campbell is the author of a number of works on Surgery, his specialty, one the "Text-Book of Surgical Anatomy" (1908), and another written in conjunction with Dr. Legrand Kerr is the "Surgical Diseases of Childhood" (1912). Another work of Dr. Campbell is "Principles and Practice of Surgery." He is a fellow of the American College of Surgery,

and is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Anatomists, the American Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, having held the office of president in 1912-13, and is a member and an ex-president of the Medical Society of the County of Kings. He is a Congregationalist in his religious preferences, and is a Republican. He is also a member of the Masonic Order. He belongs to the Hamilton Club, and is a member and a director of the Apollo. He holds membership in the University Club, the Civic Club, the Crescent Club, and in the Riding and Driving Club. He is unmarried. At the present time (1918) Dr. Campbell is in France, a major in the Red Cross.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLACE MEAGHER, M.D., was born in Brooklyn, March 22, 1880, son of Thomas and Katherine (Foley) Meagher. Both his grandfather and his father were educated at Maynooth College, his father coming to this country from Ireland in 1860 and locating in Brooklyn, where he was in business for many years.

Dr. Meagher received his early education from the public and high schools of Brooklyn, going from thence to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he received in due course the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. He served as interne for a year and a half in St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn and also worked for two years in the hospitals for the insane of the State. This experience was followed by a two years' service with the Holland-American Line as surgeon, making during this period sixteen round trips to Europe. In 1906 he entered upon general practice, choosing Brooklyn as his residence. After two years his special interest in mental and nervous disorders led him to concentrate his attention in that direction. He is the neurologist at St. Mary's Hospital, the Holy Family Hospital and in the out-patient department of the Brooklyn Hospital; is the assistant neurologist of the Kings County Hospital, and the Greenpoint Hospital; and clinical assistant in the third division of the New York Neurological Hospital. He was formerly a member of the First Cavalry, New York National Guard, and surgeon of the Second Battalion, and is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, with the rank of captain. Upon the organization of the Hospital Unit of the Kings County Hospital, officially designated as United States Base Hospital No. 37, for overseas service, Dr. Meagher was appointed as its Neurologist. At the present time (1918) he is at Camp Efford, Plymouth, England, commissioned as major, being with Base Hospital No. 37.

Dr. Meagher has travelled extensively, not only in the United States, but also in Europe, South America and the West Indies. He has many interests outside his professional enthusiasms, especially along the line of current history. For this last he has made a very valuable and extensive collection of newspaper clippings grouped by subjects and covering the past quarter of a century.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Medical Association, the New York Neurological Society, the Brooklyn Neurological Society and its secretary, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn Medical Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, St. Mary's Medical Club, the Alumni Association of St. Mary's Hospital, Squadron C. Cavalry Club, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the National Geographic Society. He is a member of St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church.

LOUIS MICHAEL DUSSELDORF.—Among the front ranks of the general practitioners in Brooklyn, and much sought after in obstetrical cases, Dr. Dusseldorf had an enviable reputation in his community when an unfortunate automobile accident in 1916 made necessary the amputation of his right hand. This was a tragedy not only for himself but for the many thousands who were accustomed to confide their lives to his skillful hand. He was obliged to give up obstetrical work, of which he had served in five thousand cases. It is related that on two occasions he had six cases within twenty-four hours.

Dr. Dusseldorf was born October 10, 1866, in New York City, the son of Otto L. Dusseldorf, M. D., who was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and of Margaret (Gallagher) Dusseldorf, who had come to this country from Ireland where she had been born at Londonderry. The young boy had wise and careful training from the start, the thoroughness of the preparation aiding materially his native aptitude for the profession of his choice. He graduated at St. Peter's School, New York, and then took up his medical studies under his father as preceptor. He then went to work at the Long Island College Hospital, being a member of the class of 1888. Since 1895 he has held the position of United States Pension Examining Surgeon; he is also the examining physician for the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association and for the Life Insurance Company; and surgeon to the American Machine and Foundry Company for over fifteen years. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, Associated Physicians of Long Island, Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Columbus Club, the Knights of Columbus, and of the Benevolent Legion.

Dr. Dusseldorf married in Brooklyn, New York, April 23, 1890, Madeline Rippel, and their children are: Louis A., Florence Edna, Dorothy Merion, and Harold James.

O. PAUL HUMPSTONE, M.D., of Brooklyn, was born in Philadelphia, August 11, 1874, and is a son of the Rev. John Humpstone, D.D., pastor emeritus of Emmanuel Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and of Mary (Paul) Humpstone. He received his early education at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, going from there to pursue his



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professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. From this institution he was graduated in 1899, receiving at the time his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served an internship of two years at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, supplementing this experience with six months further work at the Sloane Maternity Hospital in New York. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, engaging in work of a general character, and acting as assistant in hospital work under Dr. Glentworth R. Butler. Ever since the beginning of his career he has devoted especial attention to obstetrical and gynecological work, and for the last three years has devoted himself exclusively to this line of work.

Ever since the time of his service as interne at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, the connection of Dr. Humpstone with that institution has been continuous, and he is now the attending obstetrician. He has been chief of the department of obstetrics in the Jewish Hospital since its founding in 1906, and is consulting obstetrician at the Rockaway Beach Hospital, the Good Samaritan Hospital, and at the Kingston Avenue Hospital. He wrote the chapter on Diabetes in Dr. Glentworth R. Butler's work, "Diagnostics of Internal Medicine," and the chapter on Obstetric Surgery in Dr. Russell S. Fowler's work, "The Operating Room and the Patient." He is also the author of a number of papers which he has presented before professional bodies, and which have been afterward published in the medical journals and in pamphlet form. His article on "The Use of Pituitrin in Obstetrics" was one of the earliest recognitions in this country of this now universally used treatment. He is probably best known in the profession in connection with the development of the Cesarian operation in America.

Dr. Humpstone is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of the New York Obstetrical Society, of the Associated Physicians of Long Island, of the Alumni Association of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the Montauk Club, and is a communicant in the Baptist Church.

Dr. Humpstone married February 12, 1902, Jessie M. Chalmers, daughter of Harvey Chalmers, a prominent manufacturer of Amsterdam, New York, and they have two children, John Harvey and Nancy Elizabeth.

BERNARD BARTOW, of Buffalo, New York, was born in Flint, Michigan, December 1, 1849, the son of John Bartow, an attorney of that city, a descendant of the Westchester county (New York) family of that name, and Katherine (Bemis) Bartow, a granddaughter of Gamaliel and Margaret St. John, pioneer settlers in Buf-

falo when, as a village, it was burned by the British during the War of 1812.

In early childhood he was brought to Buffalo by his parents, where he has since resided, a period of sixty-six years. His preliminary education was obtained in the local high and preparatory schools, and by special tutoring. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in February, 1874. From March, 1874, to June, 1876, he was interne in the Buffalo General Hospital, and on completing that service began the practise of medicine and surgery in Buffalo. After ten years spent in "general practice" he specialized in Orthopedic Surgery, being at that time (1886) the first surgeon in the western part of New York State to adopt and practice Orthopedics as a specialty. He was appointed Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the University of Buffalo in 1890, occupying that position until 1915, when he was retired "emeritus."

Dr. Bartow was an active participant in organizing the Children's Hospital of Buffalo, and after it was established was appointed orthopedic surgeon to that institution, in which capacity he has served until the present time (1918). He was appointed consulting orthopedic surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital in 1900, and consulting orthopedic surgeon to the New City Hospital in 1917.

His contributions, through medical journals, to the current literature of orthopedic surgery have been numerous during the thirty years he has practised his specialty. The extensive, and frequently radical, changes and innovations in procedure and technic marking the development of that branch of surgery during the period mentioned, afforded him an opportunity to participate in them in a practical manner. His membership in professional organizations is as follows: American Orthopedic Association, American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and Buffalo Medical Club.

Dr. Bartow married, June 26, 1879, Fanny F. Howes, daughter of Osborn and Abbie K. (Crowell) Howes, of Boston, Massachusetts.

CHARLES GRAEF, M.D., eminent specialist in diseases of the eye, ear and throat, New York City, former Adjunct Professor on throat, New York Post-Graduate and Medical School, and Professor of Ophthalmology, Fordham University Medical College since its foundation, Ophthalmologist and Otologist to Post-Graduate, Neurological, Blackwell's Island, Fordham, and Lincoln Hospitals, occupies a representative place of prominence in his chosen field of practice.

Charles Graef was born at Clifford, Ontario, Canada, February 28, 1872, a son of Frederick William and Maria Graef, the former a merchant by occupation. He received his education in the public and high schools and the Normal College of Toronto, and received his medical degree from Toronto University in 1896. He has been

successively engaged in the practice of his profession since graduation, at Toronto, Canada, 1896-1898, Vancouver, British Columbia, 1898-1900, and New York 1903 to the present time. Dr. Graef spent 1901-03 in post-graduate study abroad (eye, ear, throat), one year in London and the rest of the time in Paris, Berlin and Vienna. In addition to conducting a successful practice as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear and throat, Dr. Graef served as Adjunct Professor of the throat at New York Post-Graduate, 1903-10, Ophthalmologist and Otologist, Fordham University Medical College, the former since foundation. He is the author of numerous special articles on the Eye, Ear and Throat that have appeared in various medical periodicals from time to time and others that have been read before various medical bodies. He is the inventor of the Corneal Trephine, also of a Tonsil Snare and other instruments of lesser importance. He is a member of the A. M. A., New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Fellow American Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology Society and past president of the Bronx Medical Society and the New York Athletic and Knollwood Country Clubs.

July 14, 1904, Dr. Graef was married to Irma, a daughter of Dr. Henry Ruhl, of New York City. Mrs. Graef died in 1915. They had one daughter, Dorothy Irma Graef.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.—Considered by his colleagues as a valuable member of their fraternity, Dr. Simmons occupies a high place not only in the community but among the members of his own profession. He was born April 21, 1860, in Ancram, Columbia county, New York, the son of John Adam and Louise (Van Vliet) Simmons, who were natives of that place. His early studies were pursued at the Chatham Academy, Chatham, New York, from whence he went to Rocky Dell Institute, Lime Rock, Connecticut. As his school days were coming to an end he decided to take up the study and practice of medicine for his life work. He went therefore to Sing Sing and worked under the preceptorship of Samuel A. Mellen, during the year 1888. This accomplished he was enrolled at Long Island College Hospital, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. He has made an exclusive specialty of diseases of the eye. Between 1891 and 1893 was the house surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and held the position of assistant surgeon and surgeon at the same hospital from the latter year up to the present time. He is the instructor in the Diseases of the Eye in the medical department of the Union Missionary Training Institute. Since 1896 he has been the visiting ophthalmologist at the Kings County Hospital, of Brooklyn, and has held a similar position in the Jewish Hospital ever since it was opened about 1906. He is a surgeon at the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. He is outside of his professional interests a member of the Hamilton Club. He is a member and a vestryman in St. Ann's Episcopal Church.

Dr. Simmons married at Litchfield, Connecticut, November 14, 1893, Ettie Eugenia Pratt.

WILLIAM ALOYSIUS GILLEN, JR., M.D., of Brooklyn, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, November 19, 1882, and was a son of William Aloysius Gillen and Emilia E. (Rouget) Gillen. He was educated in Catholic private and parochial schools and the public schools of Jersey City. For seven years he attended St. Peter's College, Jersey City; his senior year he attended St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, and was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving an internship of six months in St. Francis' Hospital, Jersey City, and of two years and a half in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, he engaged in practice in Brooklyn, where he has since remained. His experience in hospitals happened to be largely surgical, a fact which added to a natural bent in that direction has turned his practice almost entirely into that field.

He was the assistant attending surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, and in 1916 he delivered a course of lectures on biology in St. John's College, Brooklyn. Dr. Gillen was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, of the Associated Physicians of Long Island, and of the Alumni Association of St. Mary's Hospital. He was a member of St. Gregory's Catholic Church. Dr. Gillen died of typhoid fever July 28, 1918.

JOHN EDWARD JENNINGS, M.D., of Brooklyn, was born in South Rutherford, New Jersey, August 6, 1875, and is a son of William N. and Susan (Williams) Jennings. He was prepared at the Rutgers Preparatory School for Rutgers College, from whence he went after graduation to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution in 1899. After serving an internship of eighteen months in the Brooklyn Hospital, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, where he has since continued. For a number of years his work has been confined to general surgery, and he has become recognized as one of the leading surgeons of the city. From 1902 to 1906 he was associated as assistant to the late Dr. George R. Fowler, and from 1906 to 1911, to Dr. Walter C. Wood, at the Brooklyn Hospital. Since that time he has been attending surgeon at the Brooklyn Hospital, and since the opening of the Greenpoint Hospital he has been its Surgeon-in-Chief. He was instructor in Surgery in the Long Island College Hospital for six years and is now Clinical Professor of Surgery.

Dr. Jennings is the author of a number of papers read before scientific bodies, and afterwards published in the professional journals or in pamphlet form. Among these may be mentioned: "Operation



William Warren Potter, M.D.

for Ingrowing Toenails"; "Bacterial Vaccine in Surgery"; "A Contribution to the Surgery of Blood Transfusion"; "The Diagnosis of Cancer of the Breast"; "The Origin and Course of Chronic Perityphlitis."

Dr. Jennings is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, of the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which he was president from 1916-1917, of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of the Brooklyn Medical Society, and of the Associated Physicians of Long Island. Outside of his professional interests Dr. Jennings is a member of the Brooklyn Union Club, and of the Hamilton Club. He is a member of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church and a major in the M. O. R. C. He married, September 22, 1903, Florence Thistle of Brooklyn, and they have two children, Susan Thistle, and John Edward, Jr.

WILLIAM WARREN POTTER.—A constant influence for good, Dr. William W. Potter, of Buffalo, New York, now gone to join the vast majority, was signally honored throughout his long and active career both by members of the profession and by civilians of high rank. In July, 1888, he became editor of the "Buffalo Medical Journal," and later was the owner, and in that way greatly widened his sphere of usefulness. But perhaps his greatest service rendered the profession was in his untiring effort to secure the establishment of the New York State Medical Examining Board. During those days of factional opposition he spent much time at Albany, lending his aid in favor of the bill, and finally saw the fruition of his hopes in the passage of the bill and its approval by the Governor, the law going into effect September 1, 1891. He came rightly by his professional skill and devotion, being a son, grandson and great-grandson of eminent physicians and having many collateral relations in the profession.

William Warren Potter was born at Strykersville, New York, December 31, 1838, son of Dr. Lindorf and Mary Green (Blanchard) Potter. His academic education was received at the Arcade Seminary, New York, and at Genesee Seminary and College, Lima, New York. He then entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he received his M.D. in 1859. Upon the completion of his medical studies he formed a partnership with his uncle, Dr. Milton E. Potter, of Cowlesville, New York, and began the practice of medicine.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Dr. Potter offered his services to the government. He passed the examination of the Army Board at Albany a few days after Fort Sumter was taken, and in the summer of 1861 was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Forty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers; he served in the Army of the Potomac under McClellan during the Peninsula and Antietam campaigns, and under Burnside in the Fredericksburg disaster was left in charge of wounded soldiers while the army was retreating to

Harrison's Landing; was captured by Confederates, June 30, 1862, and had an interesting interview with Stonewall Jackson. He was confined in Libby Prison, but was soon exchanged and returned to his regiment. In December, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of surgeon, and served with the Fifty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, during the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, he was assigned to the charge of the First Division Hospital, Second Army Corps, and continued on that duty until mustered out of service with his regiment at the close of the war. He was brevetted by the President of the United States for faithful and meritorious service as lieutenant-colonel of United States Volunteers, and by the Governor of New York State as lieutenant-colonel of New York Volunteers.

Returning to civil life, Dr. Potter practiced his profession at Mount Morris, and Batavia, New York, for a time, but soon returned to Buffalo, limiting his practice to diseases of women. He was a member of the American Medical Association in 1890, was elected chairman of the section of Diseases of Women. In 1891 he was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. In 1893 he was president of the Medical Society of the County of Erie, and during the same year he organized the Section of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery of the Pan-American Medical Congress. For the last fourteen years he was president of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of New York, and discharged the exacting duties of this office with ability and the most conscientious care.

Dr. Potter was a liberal contributor to medical literature upon practical subjects, specializing in gynecology and obstetrics during the years he was engaged in hospital and private practice. During the eventful years back in the eighties when gynecology was passing through a period of active development into its present high position of finished achievement, he made numerous valuable contributions to this department of surgery. Perhaps the most far-reaching and potential of his public professional services were rendered through his labors as permanent secretary of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He was one of the founders of this national organization, and has been its secretary and editor of the "Transactions" throughout the twenty-two years of its existence. He possessed rare skill for the difficult work of such an office. Accurate and methodical, with a capacity for details most unusual, he was recognized as *facile princeps* in discharging the duties of this office. He was quick to recognize true worth and brought many men into prominence by affording the opportunity to develop ability and skill who otherwise might have remained in obscurity. The literature of Gynecology and abdominal surgery has been enriched, and the practice of this special department of surgery has been materially advanced by this organization of which he was from the beginning the moving spirit.

Dr. Potter was a member of the American Medical Association (chairman of the Section of the Diseases of Women, 1890); Medical

Society, State of New York (president, 1891); Medical Society, County of Erie (president, 1893); Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association (president, 1886); Buffalo Obstetrical Society, 1884-86; president, section of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, First Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; president of the National Confederation of Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, 1895-99; secretary of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists since 1888; examiner in obstetrics and gynaecology, New York State Board of Medical Examiners, and president from 1897 until his death. Among hospital appointments held was that of consulting surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. Dr. Potter was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of Bidwell-Wilkinson Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Army and Navy Club, New York. In bearing, manners and dress, he was the typical refined and courtly gentleman, honorable in all his professional relations, and to those who enjoyed his confidence a true and loyal friend. He occupied a prominent and responsible place in the profession through a long period of years, and discharged his trust with honor and good faith.

Dr. Potter married, March 23, 1859, Emily A. Bostwick, of Lancaster, New York, who died November 28, 1906. They were the parents of a son, Dr. Frank Hamilton Potter, who died in 1891; his wife's name was Edith Sellstedt, daughter of the artist, Lars Sellstedt; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Potter had two sons, Lars S. and Frank H., the former First Lieutenant in the Ambulance Corps now in France; their son Frank H. lives in Buffalo. The two daughters of Dr. W. W. Potter are: Helen P., married Buie G. Tallman; and Alice F. Potter, both of Buffalo.

CHARLES GEORGE O'CONNOR, M.D., was born in Brooklyn, January 26, 1875, and is a son of Martin and Bridget (Wynne) O'Connor. His education was received from St. James' parochial school, and from Manhattan College, graduating from the latter in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine four years after in 1899. For eighteen months he served as interne in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, at the end of which period of apprenticeship he entered upon the practice of his profession in Brooklyn. His work is in the lines of a general practice, though he gives especial attention to internal medicine.

Dr. O'Connor was the adjunct physician to St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, now the Holy Name Hospital, for six years and has been assistant attending physician to St. Mary's Hospital since 1911. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the Associated Physicians of Long Island, of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of the Society of Internal Medicine, and of the Alumni Association of St. Mary's Hospital. Outside of his professional associations he belongs

to the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Cavalry Club, and was formerly a member of Troop C of the National Guard of the State of New York. Dr. O'Connor is at present (1918) in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, with the rank of captain. He and his family are members of St. Gregory's Catholic Church.

Dr. O'Connor married in 1913, Josephine Hinchliffe, of Paterson, New Jersey, and they have three children: Josephine; Eleanor; and Charles.

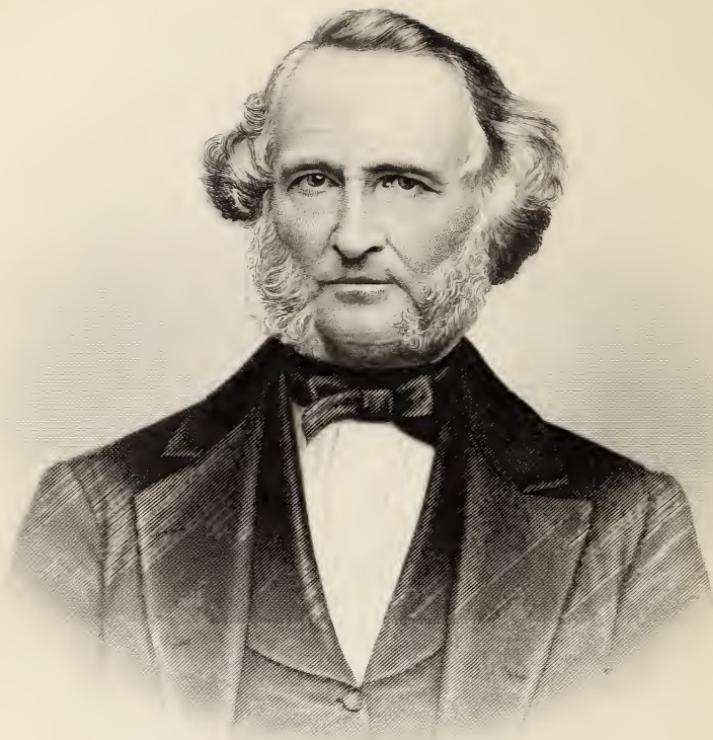
WILLIAM PFEIFFER, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1874, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Leupold) Pfeiffer. His early education was obtained at the public schools of Philadelphia, and a little later at those of Brooklyn, to which city his parents removed when he was ten years old. After graduating from the Brooklyn Boys' High School, he entered the medical department of Cornell University. From this medical school he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903. He then served an internship of sixteen months in the German Hospital and one of four months in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, both of them in Brooklyn. He then chose Brooklyn as the city in which to carry out his life work, electing to start out with a general practice, although in later years he has specialized in a large measure along the lines of gynaecology and obstetrics.

Dr. Pfeiffer served as health inspector until 1910 for the Board of Health, and since 1913 he has been the Instructor in Obstetrics in the Long Island College Hospital. He also holds the position of Obstetrician at the Bushwick Hospital and that of Assistant Gynecologist at the Kings County Hospital, and the Holy Family Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Medical Association, of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of the New York Obstetrical Society, and of the Brooklyn Medical Society. He belongs to the Lake George Club, and is a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

Dr. Pfeiffer married, June 4, 1907, May Smith of Brooklyn, and they have two children, Helen and Ruth.

DANIEL JOSEPH PHELAN.—In the medical fraternity of New York City, Dr. Daniel Joseph Phelan has acquired an enviable reputation as an earnest and proficient practitioner and a careful observer of the laws and ethics of his profession. He was born May 4, 1863, son of Daniel and Catherine (Cullen) Phelan, the former named, a teacher and writer of repute.

Dr. Daniel J. Phelan obtained his education under the competent instruction of his father, and choosing the profession of medicine for his life work he matriculated in the Bellevue Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. He pursued post-graduate courses in the New York Uni-



Bryant Russell

versity Medical College, 1897, and in the New York Polyclinic Medical School, 1900-03-05, and in addition to his private practice, in which he has met with the most gratifying success, he has been serving as assistant physician to the St. Elizabeth Hospital since 1910. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought and progress along his chosen line of work by membership in the American Medical Association, Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, and the National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Dr. Phelan is a Roman Catholic in religion, adhering to the faith of his forefathers, his great-grandfather, a Church of England minister, and his father having been received into the Catholic church the same day.

Dr. Phelan married, in New York City, June 15, 1898, Josephine F. Newlin, a daughter of John Newlin, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Catherine (Devine) Newlin, of New York City. No children.

JOHN T. GRANT COYLE was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 1, 1868, the third son of Michael Coyle, a native of Massachusetts, and Bridget (Kennealley) Coyle. He was educated in the public schools and prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, whence he graduated, with honor, winning a Franklin medal, in 1887. After a year of pre-medical study he entered New York University, Medical Department, in 1888, and graduated with honors in 1891. He entered the practice of his profession at once. For three years he was lecturer on hygiene and medical subjects for the Board of Education, and was actively connected with the New York County Medical Association, since merged with the County Medical Society. Dr. Coyle is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and for eighteen years was the chief physician to St. Rose Free Home for Incurable Cancer. He has published two papers, one on "Pseudo-Membranous Enteritis" and the other on "Painless Labor." In historical matters and in Catholic apologetics Dr. Coyle has been keenly interested for many years and has written largely and lectured frequently upon topics in connection with such studies.

In 1896 Dr. Coyle married Catherine Agnes Lennon, daughter of Edward and Agnes Lennon, and has one child, Ada.

BRYANT BURWELL, M.D.—In the town of Bussie, Herkimer county, New York, Dr. Bryant Burwell was born August 26, 1796. He was educated in the common schools of that period, then began his more active and studious career of self-education. With the aid of the text books he passed through the ordinary eighth academical course, and with access to the village library he made himself acquainted with general history, literature and the English classics. In 1814, when eighteen years of age, he entered the office of the eminent professor Willoughby, in the village of Newport, Dr. Jacob L. Sherwood then a partner with Dr. Willoughby. After attending to courses of lectures at the Fairfield Medical College, given by

Doctors Willoughby, Hadley, Beck and Delamater, he married Anna Clark, of Newport, and commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Norway. In 1824 he came to Buffalo, here first practicing in company with Dr. Cyrenius Chapin. In 1826 and 1827 he spent the winter in Philadelphia, where he enjoyed the advantages of the medical schools and association with the eminent medical men of that city. Dr. Burwell loved his profession, was devoted to it, and his relations with his brethren of the profession were truly cordial and happy, the younger ones looking up to him with confidence as a true friend who would promote their welfare. In the year 1838 he was deprived by death of his wife, who, after much patient suffering, passed from this life, leaving the survivor a sincere mourner and the protector of three children, one son and two daughters, of whom Dr. George N. Burwell was the eldest. In 1845 Dr. Burwell married the widow of Joseph Clary. She lived to attest to all the dignity of his character and the depths of his affection. Dr. Burwell, while at Washington, had violent lumbago, and for many months felt the effects upon his vigorous frame, so that after his return home he restricted his practice. In the autumn of 1856, while in the house of a patient, he was taken with a feeling of fullness in his head. Medical aid was summoned, and through the following year he experienced repeated attacks, and he was moved to the country, there passing away September 8, 1861, in his sixty-sixth year.

At a special meeting of the Erie County Medical Society, a special committee was appointed to prepare resolutions of respect, this committee consisting of Doctors Josiah Trowbridge, Moses Bristol, A. S. Sprague, Gorham F. Pratt, Josiah Barnes, and Charles Winne. The committee reported :

Whereas, Death has deprived our Society of our esteemed friend and colleague, Dr. Bryant Burwell; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his demise, this Society has lost one of the brightest ornaments and one of its most useful members in the community. In all his relations of professional and public life he was a model for imitation, alike distinguished for his urbanity of deportment, his untiring industry, his devotion to his profession and his liberality to the poor.

GEORGE N. BURWELL, M.D.—Born in 1819, Dr. George N. Burwell died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. William H. Glenny, in Buffalo, New York, May 15, 1891. For nearly half a century Dr. Burwell had been identified with the medical profession of Buffalo, and had come to be known as one of its strongest and most able men. At the time of his death he was almost the only remaining one of that coterie which has been familiarly spoken of as the old régime. Certainly he was one of the best-known physicians in Western New York, and he was particularly endeared to many of the old families in Buffalo. It has been stated that there was scarcely a house within the old city limits but Dr. Burwell has not entered in a professional capacity, either as attending or consulting physician. There was scarcely a family he had not ministered to some

member of, and his name became endeared to the community by all the attachments which surround the sacred name of family physician. To those who are familiar with Buffalo during the latter part of the "forties" and early "fifties" will be recalled the very active part Dr. Burwell took in establishing medical societies on a firm basis for good work. The proceedings at Buffalo Medical Association during that period presents evidences of his regular, conscientious and active attendance upon the meetings, and the part he bore in the discussions was creditable alike to himself personally as well as to the profession which he loved and served so well. His name will always remain a pleasant memory to the medical profession of Buffalo, and it can in truth be said of him in the words of the immortal bard, that "Take him all in all we shall not look upon his like again." He was buried from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Buffalo. He lived a pure, simple life; he died an ideal death.

ALBERT HENRY BRIGGS, a native son of Erie county, New York, a resident of Buffalo since 1867, and an active medical practitioner from graduation in 1871, is still in practice. Dr. Briggs has been connected with professional and public matters for half a century. He is one of the men who through professional ability reached eminence, and now at a comfortable old age can review the past with satisfaction.

Albert Henry Briggs was born in Lancaster, Erie county, New York, September 9, 1842, and there obtained his primary and intermediate education. His studies were continued in the Union School of Batavia, East Aurora Academy, and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, completing classical study at the last named institution. Deciding upon the profession of medicine as his life work, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, in 1867, and at the close of a four years' course was graduated M.D., February 20, 1871.

Immediately after graduation he opened an office in Buffalo and began practice, passing through all the discouraging experiences of the young physician. But he persevered and in time had the satisfaction of knowing that he had won his place in professional life and had acquired a loyal clientèle, who in time of sickness turned instinctively to him. Time strengthened the bond and at all times during his active career his services were in demand. In 1881 he opened offices at the corner of West and Hudson streets; was coroner's physician about three years, city physician for the Second District for three years, city health physician in 1880-81, and in 1886-87. He was called upon to organize the Buffalo Department of Vital Statistics, and after the organization was appointed its first registrar. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York National Guard, with the rank of First Lieutenant in October, 1879, Surgeon with the rank of Captain, in June, 1881, and on April 23, 1883, was commissioned Major. In 1880 he was appointed Grand Medical Examiner for New York State for the

American Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, New York State Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Academy of Medicine and Buffalo Medical Union. His clubs are the Arcacia of Buffalo, and the United Service of New York City. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. So in honor and usefulness a half century of life in Buffalo was passed.

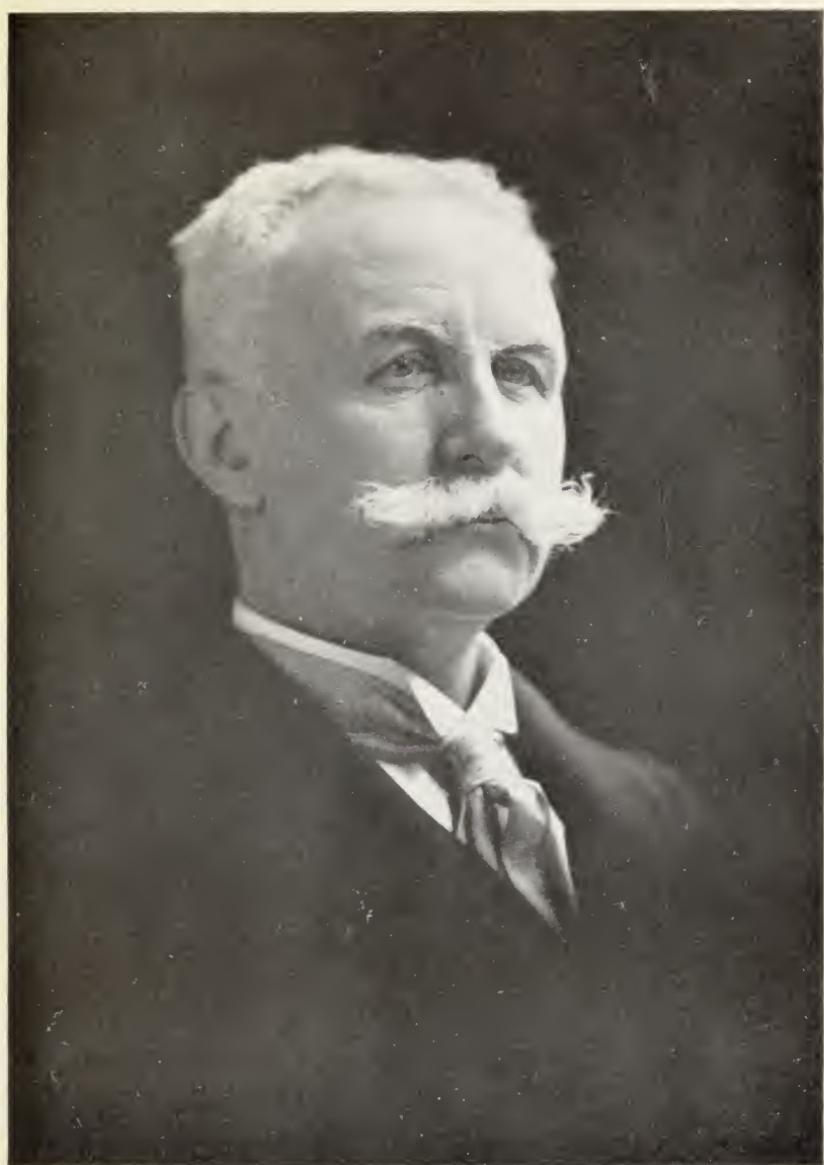
Dr. Briggs married, June 7, 1863, Sarah America Baker, daughter of Dr. Thaddeus Baker, of Andover, Allegany county, New York. Their children: Arthur C., and Mabel, who married Clayton J. Standart.

LUCIEN HOWE—Dr. Lucien Howe was born in Standish, Maine, September 18, 1848, son of Marshall S. and Anna (Cleland) Howe. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1870. As he had been occupied, especially during vacations, with the usual requirements in anatomy, chemistry, etc., it was possible for him to complete the course then required in medicine and graduate from the Long Island College Hospital in 1871. Later the degree of Doctor of Medicine was given him also by the Bellevue Hospital Medical College (New York University). He then went to Europe, and in 1873 qualified as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. The remainder of the time on the Continent was devoted to ophthalmology and otology, and when Dr. Howe returned to the United States he located in Buffalo to practice those specialties. In 1876 he established the Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary, of which he has since remained the surgeon-in-charge. It has recorded thus far about one hundred thousand new patients. His clinical duties there were supplemented by others as ophthalmologist to the Buffalo General Hospital, and as consulting ophthalmologist to the German Hospital. For over thirty years he was Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Buffalo.

His literary work consisted of two volumes on the "Muscles of the Eye" and over a hundred monographs and articles in ophthalmological and other journals, representing largely the result of clinical and laboratory work. Incidentally also he published a volume in 1916 on "Universal Military Education," which showed especially the physical advantages of military training.

He was the first to photograph the *fundus oculi*, and through his efforts the first law was passed for the prevention of *ophthalmia neonatorum*. He has twice been awarded the Merritt H. Cash prize of the Medical Society of the State of New York for original work, and at the Centennial anniversary of that Society he founded another permanent prize for investigation, especially in ophthalmology.

In 1908 he received the degree of Doctor of Science from Bowdoin College. In 1909 at the International Ophthalmological Congress in Naples, he received a medal from the Italian Department of Educa-



Lincoln Howe



The National Americana Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY

Clark G. Storklen

tion for an article on "The Lifting Power of the Adductors and Abductors."

He has been president of the local medical societies, vice-president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, is now president of the American Ophthalmological Society, is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, member of the Ophthalmologische Gessellschaft, of the Société Française d'Ophthalmologie, etc.

On August 16, 1893, Dr. Howe married Elizabeth M. Howe of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

CHARLES GLEASON STOCKTON, M.D., of Buffalo, descended from Richard Witham Stockton, of Princeton, N. J., was born at Madison, Ohio, August 27, 1853, son of Dr. Charles Lewis and Sarah (Shaver) Stockton.

His school life began at Painesville, Ohio; later he studied under private tutors in the State of Virginia, and prepared for college at Westfield Academy, New York. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which he graduated in 1878 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and later received the same degree from the Niagara University. For ten years after graduation he was engaged in general practice in Buffalo, then became Professor of Medicine in the University of Buffalo and so continued for many years. Prior to this time, from 1883 to 1887, he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Niagara University. He also served as house physician of the Buffalo General Hospital, also attending physician from 1888 to 1918. He was consulting physician at the Erie County Hospital, the Ernest Wende Hospital, Sisters Hospital, and the New York State Hospital for Crippled Children at Tarrytown, New York, for many years. He is the author of "Diseases of the Stomach," and has contributed to "Osler's Modern Medicine," "Wilson's American Text-Book of Applied Therapeutics," "Loomis and Thompson's American System of Practical Medicine," "Gould's Cyclopedie of Medicine and Surgery," "Personal Hygiene" (Pyle), "Nothnagel's Encyclopedia of Practical Medicine" (American edition), "International Clinics," "Practical Medicine," etc. He was surgeon of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, New York National Guard, with rank of major; past president of the Medical Society, State of New York, Buffalo Academy of Medicine and other societies, and member of the Association of American Physicians, American Medical Association, Washington Academy of Sciences; Saturn, University and Park clubs, and the Thursday Club, of Buffalo. He also holds membership in Trinity Episcopal Church, Buffalo. He was one of the physicians of the late President McKinley and also of the late Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Dr. Stockton married, November 23, 1875, Mary L. Taylor, of Westfield, New York, daughter of D. H. Taylor, and grand-daughter of the Hon. Thomas B. Campbell.

FRDERIC EWALD SONDERN, M. D. (College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 1889), was born in the City of Stuttgart, Germany, March 30, 1867. He is the son of Caspar Friedrich and Auguste Sophie (Bever) Sondern, who were natives of Barmen, Germany, the ancestral family home, and in the annals of which place their lineage is traced back through many generations. While still in his infancy, Dr. Sondern's parents left Germany for America and settled in New York, and thus the boyhood of Dr. Sondern was passed in New York City, where he attended the public schools, receiving his diploma in 1883. He then went to Europe, where for a period of two years he pursued his education under the tutelage of private teachers. Upon the expiration of his two years' course, he returned to New York City, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and after a course of study in that College was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. Thereafter for two years he was connected with the German Hospital of New York as a member of the house staff. In 1891 Dr. Sondern began the private practice of his profession, associated with D. A. Jacobi, and established an office at No. 36 West Thirty-third Street, New York City, where he remained about two years, in 1893 removing to No. 36 West Thirty-eighth Street, where he remained for two years, at No. 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, where he remained for twenty-one years, and at No. 20 West Fifty-fifth Street since 1916.

Dr. Sondern has held various important appointments from medical institutions of the City, among which may be mentioned those of clinical assistant in the Vanderbilt Clinic for a period running from 1893 to 1898; clinical pathologist at Roosevelt Hospital for two years; for many years Professor of Clinical Pathology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and the president of that Institution since March, 1917; director of the clinical laboratory of the Lying-In Hospital since its establishment. Since early in his career, Dr. Sondern has given exclusive attention to clinical laboratory work, and in connection therewith has published various papers, which are regarded as authoritative, on the results of his investigations. Dr. Sondern is a member of the following medical associations: New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society and the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. He belongs to the following clubs: New York Yacht, New York Athletic, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and the Army and Navy of Washington.

On April 30, 1895, Frederic Ewald Sondern married Elsa M. Ottmann at the Brick Presbyterian Church, in the City of New York.

ARTHUR STEIN, M. D., of New York City, was born June 7, 1877, in Frankfort, Germany, the son of Henry William and Sophie Stein. His father was a merchant of that place. Dr. Stein was educated at the High School of Frankfort, and afterwards went to the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, Berlin, and Strassburg, from

which latter he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has made a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics, and is the adjunct visiting gynecologist at the Harlem and the Lenox Hill (formerly German) Hospitals of New York City.

He is a member of the New York Pathological Society, of the German Gynecological Society (Berlin), and of the Harlem Medical Society. He is also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, of the American Medical Association and of the New York Academy of Medicine. On the social side he is a member of the Century Country Club. He married, in New York City, in 1911, Alice Mayer, daughter of Max and Ida Mayer, and they have one child, Edward Henry Stein, born February 13, 1915.

Dr. Stein has made a large number of contributions to the literature of his specialty, of which the subjoined is a list:

PUBLICATIONS OF DR. ARTHUR STEIN

- 1908 "The Operative Tendencies in Modern Obstetrics"—N. Y. Med. Jnl.
- 1908 "Who Originated the Method of Rapid Paraffin Imbedding"—N. Y. Med. Jnl.
- 1909 "Hyperemic Treatment in Gynecology and Obstetrics"—Jrnl. of A. M. A.
- 1909 "The Value of Cystoscopy in Gynecology"—Medical Record.
- 1909 "Placenta Praevia and Vaginal Cesarean Section"—Jrnl. of A. M. A.
- 1910 "Functional Disorders of the Bladder in the Female Simulating Cystitis"—American Journal of Obstetrics.
- 1911 "The Significance of the Wassermann Reaction, etc."—Archives of Diag.
- 1912 "Two Unusual Cases of Uterine Myomata"—New York Medical Journal.
- 1912 "An Abdominal Supporter for Enteroptosis and Movable Kidney"—Interstate Med. Jnl.
- 1912 "Esthiomene and Secondary Elephantiasis Vulvae"—Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics.
- 1913 "Pruritus Vulvae"—The Urologic and Cutaneous Review.
- 1913 "Exstirpation of the Kidney for Multiple Fistulæ"—American Journal of Obstetrics.
- 1913 "Unilateral Fused Kidney"—American Journal of Obstetrics.
- 1916 "Vaginal and Abdominal Cesarean Section"—American Journal of Surgery.
- 1916 "The X-Ray Treatment of Uterine Myomata"—Medical Record.
- 1916 "Primary Carcinoma of the Vulva"—American Journal of Obstetrics.
- 1916 "Puerperal Gangrene of the Extremities"—Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics.
- 1917 "Tetanus as a Sequel of Gynecological Operations etc."—Interstate Med. Jnl.
- 1917 "Attempted Abortion in the Absence of Uterine Pregnancy"—American Journal of Obstetrics.
- 1917 "On the Use of Small Doses of Pituitrin for Inducing and Shortening Labor at Term"—Medical Record.
- 1917 "The Influence of Labor on the Brain Development of the Child"—Journal of A. M. A.
- 1901 "Spaetausgaenge der Extrauterinschwangerschaft"—Monograph—Strassburg.
- 1903 "Beitraege zur Kenntnis der Entstehung des Gebaermutterkrebses"—Monatsschr. f. Geb. u. Gynaek. Bd. 17, H 2, 1903.
- 1903 "Ueber adenomatoese Wucherungen d. Tubenschleimhaut bei chron. Tuberkulose und Gonorrhoe der Tuben"—Monatsschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn. Bd. 17.

- 1903 "Ueber Schnellhaertung und Schnelleinbettung"—Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift—Nr. 44.
- 1904 "Kasuistischer Beitrag zur Lehre von den Fibromyomen der Bauchdecken"—Monatsschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.—Bd. 19.
- 1905 "Ueber Facialis—und Hypoglossusparese nach Spontangeburt"—Centralblatt f. Gynaekol. No. 11.
- 1905 "Kombination von kompletter Uterusruptur mit incompletem Cervixriss"—Medizin Klinik—No. 47.
- 1905 "Ueber toetliche intraperitoneale Blutungen bei Uterusmyom"—Monatsschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn. Bd. 22.
- 1909 "Was Leistet die Cystoskopie in der Gynaekologie"—Festschrift d. Deutschen Hospitals.
- 1909 "Die sanitaren Verhaeltnisse am Panama-Kanal und in Costa Rica"—Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift No. 52.
- 1910 "Ein seltener Fall von Haematometra"—Centralblatt f. Geb. und Gyn.—H. 4.
- 1912 "Gynaekologischer Brief aus Amerika"—Monatsschr. f. Geb. u. Gynaek.—February.
- 1912 "Carcinoma uteri mit Metaplasie des Cylinderzellenkarzinomo in Plattenepithelcarcinom"—Monatsschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.—Bd. 36.
- 1907 "Berichte Ueber die Amerik. Geb. u. Gyn. Literatur" (6)
- 1911 Monatsschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.

DR. JOHN HERVEY DEMAREST was born in Old Greenwich Village, 9th Ward, New York City, on November 6, 1836, and is one of the oldest physicians at present practicing in New York City. For more than fifty years he has been in general and substantial practice in the Harlem district of the city, and for more than forty years was visiting physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, of which institution he is still on the staff of physicians.

Before entering the medical profession Dr. Demarest experienced a somewhat varied career in business, and was successively a school teacher, a drygoods clerk, and a bank clerk, before he finally decided to take up professional life.

His early years of schooling were passed at the select school on McDougal Street, New York City, but when nine years of age, he attended Public School No. 3, at Grove Street, New York City, the principal of which was at that time Dr. Patterson. Later, John Hervey Demarest received tuition at Worcester Street School, George Moore, principal, and when only sixteen years of age was appointed teacher at Grant Street School No. 8. There he labored as an educator for eight months, receiving for said labors the salarium of \$8.33 monthly. Continuing his academic education, he attended the State Normal School, eventually graduating, but instead of taking further appointment as an educator, he went into the employ of A. & A. Lawrence & Co., wholesale drygoods merchants, 43 Broadway, New York, remaining with them as a clerk for about two years. He then took up a clerkship in the Metropolitan Bank of New York, which occupation he held for five years, relinquishing it to enter upon the study of medicine at the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, under the preceptorship of Dr. John W. Mitchell, and gaining the medical degree of the institution in 1865, immediately thereafter opening office for general practice in Harlem, where he

has since remained in constant practice. In addition to his private practice, and his duties at the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, Dr. Demarest is attending physician to the Jennie Clarkson Home, at Valhalla, New York State, and holds staff appointment to the White Plains Hospital.

He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the American Institute of Homoeopathy.

On November 6, 1856, Dr. Demarest married Sarah C., daughter of Isaac A. and Rebecca Hopper, of New York. They had three children: J. Hervey, born 1859, died 1909; Isaac A., born 1861, died 1876, and Mary Emma, who was born on November 13, 1863. She married (first) H. P. McGown, Jr., to whom she bore a son, Harry D. McGown, and (secondly) H. M. Bell, of New York City, to which marriage has come a daughter, Virginia, who was born on May 15, 1901.

After the demise of his first wife, Sarah C. Hopper, Dr. Demarest married Almira J. Deale, of New York City.

During his association of fifty years with New York medicine and medical institutions, Dr. Demarest has gained the esteem and lasting friendship of a wide circle of people, professional and otherwise, many of the friendships extending back even to his boyhood days. His father, James Hervey Demarest, was also well-known in the city in his day, in his capacity of agent for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The Demarest family is of French origin, Dr. Demarest's great-grandfather, a Huguenot, who escaped from France, where his liberty and life were endangered because of his religious beliefs, being the first of the Demarest line to reach American shores. His grandfather, Peter Demarest, born in New Jersey in 1765, distinguished himself, young though he was, during the Revolutionary War, in the course of which he was captured by the British and consigned to the prison ship Jersey Blue.

JAMES LEWIS ARMSTRONG, M.D., of Brooklyn, was born in Danbury, Connecticut, April 29, 1862, and is the son of Edward and Rachel (Olmstead) Armstrong. In 1864 his parents removed to Brooklyn. His father was in the fur business and it was necessary for him to travel extensively. At the age of thirteen the boy was taken by his father on a trip to Germany, where he went to school, and this trip was extended to include England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, and finally South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, lasted six years, after which he returned by way of Hawaii in 1882. The trip to Europe was later repeated several times. His stay in Australia was during a Bushranger uprising, and he was in South Africa at the time of the first Zulu war.

Dr. Armstrong's formal education was obtained in the Kornthal Institute, in Kornthal near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany. The studies for his profession were later taken in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the

years 1897 and 1898 he was an assistant in the clinic of Bellevue Hospital, and was later connected with the Manhattan Hospital of Brooklyn. He started in his profession in 1897, choosing Brooklyn as his residence, where he has been in active practice ever since. His attention is given to the general practice of medicine and to surgery. He is author of "The Armstrong Chronicles" and "Old Irish Music."

He is a member of the Caledonian Hospital Society, of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and outside of his professional affiliations he belongs to the General Lawton Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and to the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. He is a member of the Episcopal church and married, in 1891, Elise Hess, of Hoffenheim, Baden, Germany.

FREDERICK PETERSON, M.D., a physician who stands high in the ranks of his profession in New York City, was born in Faribault, Minnesota, March 1, 1859, a son of John F. and Hilma (Lindholm) Peterson.

His elementary education was acquired at private schools and under special tutors. He then went abroad and studied in the universities of Göttingen and Strassburg. Upon his return he matriculated at the University of Buffalo, entering the medical school of that institution and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1879. The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy has since been conferred upon him by Niagara University. For several years after his graduation he was the Professor of Pathology at the University of Buffalo; from 1897 to 1903 he was instructor in Neurology at the College of Physicians at Columbia University; from 1901 to 1903 he was clinical lecturer on Psychiatry; and since 1903 the Clinical Professor of Psychiatry. For a number of years (1892-1902) he was the president of the board of managers of Craig Colony for Epileptics. From 1900 to 1905 he was Professor of Insanity at the Woman's Medical College of New York Infirmary, and from 1902 to 1906 he was president of the New York State Commission in Lunacy. In 1897-99 he served as president of the New York Neurological Society. Dr. Peterson has contributed frequently to the literature of his subject, and among his works are: "Mental Diseases," 1899; "American Text-book of Legal Medicine and Toxicology," 1903. He has also published in the domain of general literature, "Poems and Swedish Translations," 1883; "In the Shade of Ygdrasil," 1893; "A Song of the Latter Day," 1904; "Chinese Lyrics" (under the pseudonym of Pai Tashun) Shanghai, 1916.

Dr. Peterson married, April 3, 1895, at Waco, Texas, Antoinette Rotan, and their two children are: Frederika, born February 13, 1896, wife of Captain Theodore C. Jessup; and Virgilia Brahe, born May 16, 1904.

DAVID JOHN, M.D., of Yonkers, was born in Shanghai, China, in 1858. He is a son of the Rev. Griffith John, D.D., who, as a

missionary of the London Missionary Society for over fifty years, made a name for constructive and statesmanlike work in China which has left a lasting mark on the rising generation of the republic. He was located in Shanghai with his wife, Margaret Jane (Griffiths) John, but was later transferred to Hankow, China.

Dr. John received his early education at Blackheath and Bishop's-Stortford, England. He then worked for a time at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was made a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1882. These foreign diplomas were endorsed by the Long Island Hospital in 1886. He gained practical experience by serving for three years as assistant surgeon to the chief surgeon at the Hafod Copper Works, Swansea, South Wales, coming to this country in 1886, and for one year practicing in Brooklyn, New York. During the year 1886-87 he did post-graduate work at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City, and established himself at the same time in Yonkers. In 1886 Dr. John had come to Brooklyn to join his brother, Griffith John, consulting engineer for the Otis Elevator Company.

Dr. John has been connected with the St. John Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, for over thirty years, and is the visiting surgeon at the present time. He serves also at the present as examiner on the Third Exemption Board, Yonkers. He has given his chief attention to the surgical side of medical practice. Dr. John is a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, of the Practitioners' Club (Yonkers) of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Masonic Order and is an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Yonkers, of the City Club and of the Automobile Club. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. John married, September 27, 1892, at Brooklyn, New York, Mary Elizabeth Wallace, daughter of John Wallace, surgeon in the British Navy, and of Deborah (Naish) Wallace. They have two children: Frederick Wallace, born 1893, a graduate of the technical school of Cornell University with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in the class of 1916; and Alfred David, born in 1901, a student at the High School in the class of 1919; enlisted at outbreak of war, entered Pelham Naval Camp in November, 1916, transferred to Naval Aviation Detachment Camp, now at Naval Air Station, Bay Shore, Long Island.

JOHN WINTERS BRANNAN, B.A., M.D., leading general practitioner of medicine, New York City, of all-around capability, equally skillful in the medical and surgical branches of the profession, is justly regarded as one of the foremost medical men of the Metropolis. As president of the board of trustees of Bellevue, Willard Parker and other allied hospitals, as president of the Climatological Association (1910-11), of the American Clinical Association (1911-12) and of the Practitioners' Society in New York (1911-13), Dr. Brannan has been signally favored with the most honorable distinctions at

the hands of his colleagues. But whether as physician, lecturer in medical colleges, author, or as important factor in medical institutions, Dr. Brannan is characterized by superior abilities. His fine native talents, disciplined by a long and extensive practice, give him an exceptional equipment of learning and skill for the successful practice of his profession.

John W. Brannan was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1853, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary (Doddridge) Brannan, and a brother of Joseph Doddridge Brannan, Professor of Law at Harvard Law School since 1898. He received a liberal preparatory education, and 1870 entered Harvard University, where he graduated in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered upon the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School, at the same time being a house pupil at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1878 he received the degree of M.D. In 1879 Dr. Brannan went abroad to engage in post-graduate work at the hospitals and clinics of Vienna, Strassburg and Paris. Upon his return to this country he engaged in the private practice of his profession for some time in Boston and subsequently in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In 1884 he returned East and established himself in practice in New York City, in which he has since continued. Dr. Brannan is consulting physician to Bellevue Hospital, the Willard Parker, Riverside and Italian hospitals, and clinical lecturer on infectious diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Medical and Surgical Society, Medical Society of the State of New York, New York County Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological Association, the Practitioners' Society of New York, the Harvard Medical Society of New York, Harvard Medical Alumni Association, and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. He has also been president of the Board of Governors of the Minturn Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Dr. Brannan has contributed many important articles that have been of interest and value to the medical profession that have appeared in medical journals, also several important works on medical subjects, among them being: "Intermittent Albuminuria," "Amoebic Dysentry," "Treatment of Pulmonary Hemorrhage," "Observations on Antitoxin in Diphtheria," "Sero Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever," "Symptomatology and Treatment of Typhoid Fever" (20th Century Practice of Medicine).

WILLIAM KINNICUTT DRAPER, A.B., M.D., physician of New York City, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, was born in New York City, February 2, 1863, the son of William Henry and Elizabeth Waldo (Kinnicutt) Draper.

After preliminary instruction in private, intermediate and preparatory schools, William K. Draper matriculated at Harvard University,



Samuel W. Lambert, M.D.

where he pursued the course of arts and letters, graduating with the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning to New York City to enter upon the study of medicine, which profession he had decided to follow, he became a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and in 1888 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

While still an undergraduate he had participated in practical clinical work, but to gain a wider experience he became an interne of Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, and remained on the house staff of that institution until 1890, when he went to Europe, and during the years 1890-91 did extensive clinical work in the hospitals of Munich, Dresden, Vienna and Berlin, returning to the United States in the latter year. He began private practice in 1891 in New York City, where he has continued to practice since that date.

Dr. Draper has filled responsible professional positions at many New York hospitals, and at present he is on the visiting staff of physicians of Bellevue Hospital, and is consulting physician to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, and the Louisa Minturn Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients. In 1910 Dr. Draper was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He belongs to the following medical organizations: American Medical Association, American Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Medical and Surgical Society, the New York County Medical Association, and is a member of the University, the Harvard and Century clubs of New York and the Harvard (Boston) Club. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is a trustee of the Children's Aid Society, New York.

Dr. Draper married, December 28, 1898, Helen Fidelia Hoffman, of New York City. Dr. Draper maintains office and residence at No. 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.

SAMUEL WALDRON LAMBERT, A.B., Ph.B., M.A., M.D., eminent specialist in Gastro-enterology, has had an enviable career. As Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University of the City of New York, since 1904, the term of his incumbency covers the most noteworthy period of development in the history of that institution, and to that development Dr. Lambert has contributed in full measure.

The Lambert family has had honored connection with the United States since early Colonial days, Dr. Lambert being in direct lineal descent from Francis Lambert, progenitor of the American branches of the family, who joined the Massachusetts colony at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639, previous to which he had lived in Yorkshire, England.

In its primary and elementary stages, the education of Samuel Waldron Lambert was obtained in New York City; he received instruction

at Everson's Private School, and was otherwise privately tutored until capable of matriculating at Yale University. Taking the classical course thereat, he graduated with the class of 1880, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which achievement he entered upon a special course at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, his application to which resulted in his winning in 1882 the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then returned to New York City and pursued the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, eventually graduating in 1885 as Doctor of Medicine. His collegiate letters were added to in 1905 by the receipt of the honorary degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon him by his classical *alma mater*, Yale University.

Immediately after having qualified for entrance to the medical profession Dr. Lambert, by competitive examination, gained a place on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, at which hospital he remained as interne for one year, then being appointed house physician thereof. The experience was valuable to him, and his knowledge of medicine became very materially broadened by a post-graduate course he took in European centers of medical learning during the years 1887-88. He was able to observe much clinical work in the universities and hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, Munich and Paris during the period. Returning to New York City, he immediately entered into the general practice of his profession and formed many hospital connections, also assuming many educational duties at medical colleges. In 1889 he became clinical assistant at the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City, remaining attached to the clinic in that capacity for five years; in 1890 he was appointed attending physician to the Nursery and Children's Hospital, New York, continuing as such until 1896; he became attending physician to the New York Lying-in Hospital in 1892, holding the appointment until 1905, when additional responsibilities, and labors in his private practice, and educational duties, forced him to relinquish the connection; in 1896 he was appointed to similar office on the staff of the New York Hospital, the position being maintained by him until 1909; and in 1906 he accepted the proffered appointment as attending physician to St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, which position he still holds.

As an educator, Dr. Lambert has been prominently identified with the medical department of Columbia University for many years; in 1903 he was appointed Professor of Applied Therapeutics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and since 1904 has been dean of the famous medical college, administering the duties of that office with marked ability. On subjects of his special study and experiment, Dr. Lambert has contributed to medical literature many works of noteworthy importance, among which are: "Medical Treatment of Gastric Ulcer;" "Lenharty Treatment of Gastric Ulcer;" "Treatment of Poisoning by Mercuric Chlorid;" and many papers on the modern phases of medical education.

Dr. Lambert belongs to many of the leading organizations devoted to the advancement of medical science, being a member of the Ameri-

can Medical Association, the American Gastro-Enterological Association, the American Physicians Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Clinical Society, the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, and the Medical and Surgical Society of New York. He was honored by appointment as trustee of Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, in 1904, and was governor of the New York Lying-in Hospital from 1905. Dr. Lambert belongs to many clubs, including the University, Racquet and Tennis, Yale, Grolier, Century, Union, and Riding. He is also by virtue of his ancestry a member of the New England Society of New York.

On October 21, 1893, Dr. Lambert married Elizabeth Willets, of New York City. They have three children: Helen, born January 8, 1895; Samuel Waldron, Jr., born September 14, 1897; Martha, born July 6, 1899.

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, A.B., A.M., M.D., F.A.C.S., leading surgeon of New York City, occupies a representative place of prominence in his chosen field of practice. The several important hospital connections held by him eminently attest his skill as a surgeon.

Winfield Scott Schley was born at Annapolis, Maryland, August 1, 1873, a son of the late Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, of Spanish-American War fame, and Annie R. (Franklin) Schley. Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who was born in Maryland in 1839, was a great-grandson of John Thomas Schley, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1745. He first saw active naval service on board the United States frigate *Niagara* during the Civil War, later becoming an officer on the frigate *Potomac*, and subsequently serving as lieutenant on board the *Winona*, *Monongahela* and *Richmond*, under Admiral Farragut, in the Mississippi river. He later saw much service in China, San Salvador, Korea, and other places; was head of the department of modern languages at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, during 1873-76; commanded an arctic expedition that rescued Lieutenant A. W. Greely and six companions from death at Capa Sabine, in Grinnell Land, and culminated an already brilliant career as commander of the Atlantic squadron in the Spanish-American War at the famous battle of Santiago, on July 3, 1898, when the Spanish naval forces under Admiral Cervera were met and defeated by the United States naval forces under Admirals Schley and Sampson.

Dr. Wilfield Scott Schley received a liberal classical education in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and in private schools of Annapolis, Maryland, and Washington, D. C., and graduated from St. John's College in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in June, 1917, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating therefrom with the degree of M.D. in 1896. He then took a post-

graduate course as an interne at St. Luke's Hospital from 1897-1899, and was resident surgeon at the same hospital, afterwards engaging in the private practice of his profession in New York City, where he has continued successfully to the present time. Dr. Schley is visiting surgeon to Trinity Hospital, New York City, associate surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital and consulting surgeon to Ossining Hospital, Ossining, New York. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he is also a Fellow; member of the American Medical Association; New York Pathological Society; New York Surgical Society; New York State and County Medical associations; Medical Society of Greater New York; alumni associations of Sloane Maternity and St. Luke's hospitals, New York City. Dr. Schley is also a member of the Union Club, Aero Club of America, and the Columbia Yacht Club.

On September 13, 1915, Dr. Schley was married in New York City to Grace Marie Van Campen, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Van Campen. They have one child, a daughter, born September 25, 1916.

LOUIS HAUPT, M.D., general practitioner of medicine, of all-around capability, equally distinguished in the medical and surgical branches, has had a career of distinct professional success and of singular usefulness. Of liberal views and wide culture, he has been actively identified with the cause of education and with intellectual and social progress, as well as causes having for their aim the furtherance of humanitarian and sociological ideals. The mere statement that he is a member of over thirty important organized bodies is sufficient to indicate the broad catholicity of his nature and the genuine public spirit of the man.

Dr. Haupt was born in New York City, January 7, 1851, the son of Christopher and Frances (Ebler) Haupt, who were both natives of Baden, Germany, from which country they had emigrated in 1848, settling in New York City in that year. The education of Louis Haupt was primarily obtained in the public schools of New York, and so that he might be adequately grounded in the knowledge of general subjects, he afterwards went to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he acquired advanced classical education. After finishing the sophomore year he entered the Medical College of Louisville University, Kentucky, subsequently returning to New York City to enter the medical department of the New York University, where he graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1877. He became house physician and surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, holding the appointment for one year, when he attached himself in like capacity to the St. Francis' Hospital, New York City, where he remained for four years, thereby gaining a much wider knowledge of his profession than would have come to him by a similar period of general private practice. He then established himself in private practice in New York, and during the many years of his connection with the profession and the city, he has gained estimable repute among his *confreres* and the citizens with whom he has come into professional contact. He has

given his time mainly to private practice, but has held some hospital appointments, among which has been that of visiting physician at St. Joseph's Hospital. He has maintained his official connection with St. Francis' Hospital for Aged and Incurables in New York City, for thirty-eight years, his connection of recent years having been that of visiting physician. As a native of New York City, and a man of high intellectual attainments and studious habits, Dr. Haupt has naturally been drawn into energetic participation in educational affairs. He was for several years school trustee, since 1902 has been a member of the Board of Education, and for eight years was chairman of the committee on special schools. Dr. Haupt is a literateur of wide range, being well-read in classics and in modern English and German literature. He takes much interest in the proceedings of many medical and allied organizations, being a member of the following associations: American Medical Association; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Association; the German Medical Association; the New York Academy of Science; the German Polyklinik of New York City, of which society he is a member of the board of managers, as well as treasurer; the American Museum of Natural History; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the American Geographical Society; the New York Botanical Gardens; New York Zoological Garden; the Arion Society, of which he has been president; the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the American Red Cross; Forestry Association of America; Child Labor and Child Welfare Committee; National Association of the Audubon Society; National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; New York Social Hygiene Society, and the American Federation of Art.

Dr. Haupt gives his allegiance to the Republican party in politics, and exercises an intelligent active interest in national affairs. His office is at No. 232 East Nineteenth Street, New York City. He belongs to the following clubs: Republican, Arion, Beethoven Mennerchor, and German Press.

ALBERT SIDNEY MORROW, M.D., graduate in medicine of New York University, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, visiting surgeon to the Polyclinic, Central and Neurological, and the Workhouse hospitals of New York City, and a young New York City surgeon who is gaining a creditable standing in the profession, was born at Madison, New Jersey, April 2, 1878, son of Prince A. and Lucy (Slaughter) Morrow, of New York City.

The main classical education of Dr. Albert S. Morrow was obtained at Columbia University, which he entered in 1895, and from which, in 1898, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then turned his attention exclusively to the study of medicine, becoming in 1898 a student at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which is the medical department of New York University, and in 1901 was successful in gaining his medical degree by graduating with the class of that year. Immediately thereafter he secured

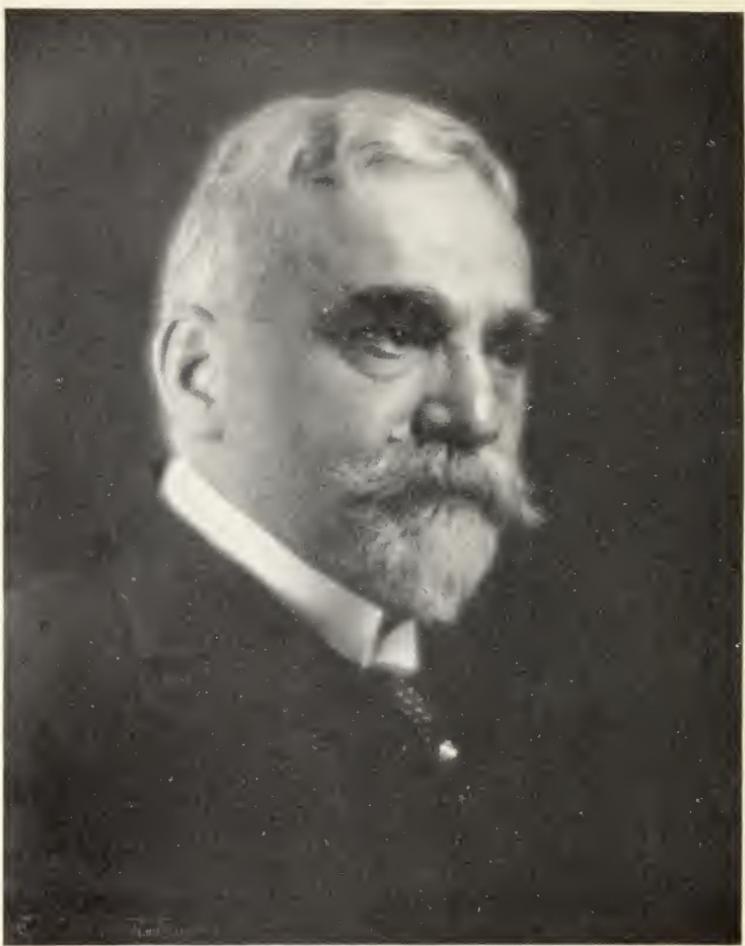
an appointment as interne of Bellevue Hospital, where he remained attached to the surgical staff for eighteen months, thereby undergoing a post-graduate course invaluable to him in his subsequent practice of surgery.

In 1903, after completing his internship, Dr. Morrow established himself in private practice at No. 66 West Fortieth Street, New York City, and in the same year was appointed assistant attending surgeon to the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, a staff connection he held for two years. In 1904 he became attending surgeon to the Workhouse Hospital, and has maintained the connection continuously since. In 1905 he was invited to become a member of the attending medical staff of the Almshouse Hospital, New York City, and in the same year was appointed assistant attending surgeon to the Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary. At present his hospital appointments include visiting surgery to the New York Polyclinic, to the Central and Neurological, and to the Workhouse hospitals, of New York City.

Dr. Morrow has also been active in the educational part of medical work, having been for many years connected with the faculty of the New York University medical department, the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he assumed the duties of instructor of Obstetrics until 1906, after which he was appointed Clinical Professor of Surgery in the New York Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School. As a writer on surgical subjects, Dr. Morrow has made some contributions to the professional literature of the period, and among the writings of which he is the author may be noted the following: "The Immediate Care of the Injured," "Diagnostic and Therapeutic Technic," "The Cure of Injurious Hernia Under Local Anesthesia," "Local Anesthesia in Major Surgery," etc. Dr. Morrow has the value of fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, and also belongs to the following medical organizations: The Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Medical Association, and the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital.

On October 23, 1909, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, Dr. Morrow was married to Marjorie W. Morrow, the daughter of James Wyld and Blandina (Hasbrouck) Wyld, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York. To the marriage has been born two children: Albert S., Jr., born September 5, 1910, and Alison, born April 15, 1914. Dr. Morrow's office address is No. 219 West Seventieth Street, New York City.

WALTER LESTER CARR, M.D., New York University, 1882, (Honorary A.M., Rutgers College). House physician of Charity (now the City) Hospital and Maternity Hospital, 1882-83. In 1884 he acted as house physician to the Post-Graduate Hospital. Dr. Carr is visiting physician to the City Hospital, Pediatric Division. Consulting physician to the French Hospital, to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and to Letchworth Village for feeble-minded children. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and has been



Alfred Körber,

twice chairman of the Section on Pediatrics, a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the County of New York (president 1907), the American Pediatric Society (president 1911-12), the Society of the Alumni of the City Hospital (president 1893), the Hospital Graduates Club (president 1917). He is also an honorary member of the Queens-Nassau Medical Society. Dr. Carr formerly edited "Archives of Pediatrics," and edited a volume on the "Practice of Pediatrics," published in 1906. Dr. Carr resides and has his office at No. 68 West Fifty-first Street.

HENRY KOPLIK, M.D., eminent New York physician, has had an enviable career. As a foremost specialist in diseases of children in this country, and former president of the American Pediatric Society, Dr. Koplik enjoys a reputation not only co-extensive with this country, but one that extends to Europe as well. As an exponent of Preventive Medicine, as the discoverer of what has since been known to medical men as the "Koplik Spots," and as the founder in America of the first milk depots known to the profession as the *Gouttes de Lait*, out of which grew the universal idea of milk depots now in existence throughout the world, and as head of the Good Samaritan Dispensary for fifteen years, the largest pediatric clinic ever conducted in America, Dr. Koplik has had a career not easily paralleled in the lives of contemporary medical men, not alone for its broadly beneficent and humane character, but as well for the distinctions attained as a specialist in his chosen field of practice.

Born October 28, 1858, in New York City, he is a son of Abraham S. and Rosalia Koplik. His parents were born in Austria, but came to America in 1849, settling first in Canada, but soon removed to the United States, locating in New York. The son began his education in the public schools and completed his classical training in the College of the City of New York, graduating therefrom with the degree of A.B., at the age of twenty years, in 1878. He then entered the medical department of Columbia University (College of Physicians and Surgeons) under the preceptorship of Drs. Matthew D. Mann and Francis Delafield, graduating with highest honors, winning the much coveted first Harsen prize of five hundred dollars for general proficiency. He then entered Bellevue Hospital, where for two years he served in the first medical division of that institution, and he had the honor of being selected to conduct Dr. Delafield's quiz for students who were preparing for the examination and hospital, and also to assist both Drs. Francis Delafield and Theophil M. Prudden in pathology and histology, preparing the pathological lectures for Dr. Delafield, and assisting Dr. Prudden in instructing students in normal histology. He then went abroad and studied at the Universities of Berlin, Prague, Munich and Vienna, with especial reference to diseases of women and children.

Returning in 1886 Dr. Koplik, by competitive examination, was appointed to a position in the then reorganized Good Samaritan Dispensary, at the corner of Essex and Broome Streets, New York, and

this he conducted for fifteen years, the largest pediatric clinic in America. He introduced and organized for the first time in America the so-called *Gouttes de Lait*, or milk depots, the first depot in America where children were not only furnished with pasteurized or sterilized milk, but were at the same time treated for intestinal disorders, the treatment involving constant watching and frequent weighings. From this grew the universal idea of milk depots, and the distribution of sterilized or pasteurized milk for children. Dr. Koplik was also connected at this time with St. John's Guild, and subsequently became attending pediatrician and chief of the Children's Service in the Mt. Sinai Hospital, a position which he still holds. He is also consultant to several institutions where children are treated in New York—the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, the Jewish Maternity Hospital, and the People's Hospital. It was during this time that Dr. Koplik added to his fame by the discovery of the so-called Koplik Spots, which are found in the mouth, and are diagnostic of the invasion of measles.

Dr. Koplik is the author of a text book on "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," now in its fourth edition, Lea Brothers, Philadelphia, and also numerous monographs on various subjects in diseases of children, among which are the following: "Etiology of Empyema in Children" (Archives of Pediatrics, 1890); "Sterilizing Milk, Etc." (Archives of Pediatrics, 1891); "Urogenital Blenorhoea in Children" (Journal of Genito-Urinary Diseases, 1893); "Malarial Fever in Infants and Children" (New York Medical Journal, 1893); "Etiology of Acute Retropharyngeal Abscess in Infants and Children" (Central Blatt fur Bacteriologie, 1894); "The Diagnosis of the Invasion of Measles, from a Study of the Exanthem as it Appears on the Buccal Mucous Membrane" (Archives of Pediatrics, 1896); "The Etiology of Pertussis" (Central Journal of Bacteriology, Germany, 1897). Also monographs upon cerebrospinal meningitis, and polio-myelitis.

Dr. Koplik is engaged in practice as a specialist in diseases of children, and maintains an office at No. 30 East Sixty-second Street, New York City. He is a corresponding member of the Medical societies of Vienna and Budapest, a member of the American Medical Association, of the County and State Societies, of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Association of American Physicians, the American Pediatric Society, of which he is an ex-president, and of the International Congress, Sauglingsschutz (*Gouttes de Lait*), of which he is a member of the executive committee. Dr. Koplik holds no teaching position in any of the institutions with which he is connected, but is entirely devoted to the pediatric department of the profession to which he has brought such brilliant attainment.

FOSTER KENNEDY, M.D., with distinction of Queen's University, Ireland, 1910, following other professional degrees gained by him at the Royal University of Ireland, in 1906, gained the distinction of F.R.S.E., in 1912, and since coming to New York City

to enter special practice and take professorial capacity has rapidly risen to good place among the able neurologists of the city.

He was born in Belfast, Ireland, February 7, 1884, the son of William Archer and Hessie Foster Kennedy, who were Presbyterians. His academic education was obtained chiefly at the Royal School, Dungannon, Ireland, and when that phase of his education had been satisfactorily completed he entered upon his medical career by becoming an undergraduate at the Royal University of Ireland, Dublin, in due course, in 1906, gaining the degrees M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. Four years later, Dr. Foster Kennedy gained the highest medical degree, M.D., with distinction, at the Queen's University. In 1912 these professional distinctions were supplemented by his being made an F.R.S.E.

The practice Dr. Kennedy has had since he took his first medical degree has been extensive, important, and more than usually varied. After graduating he served an internship at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, Ireland, after which he secured appointment as junior-senior house physician at the National Hospital for Paralyzed, etc., London, England, later becoming resident medical officer at that important metropolitan institution of special medicine. He became, by practice and research, possessed of wide knowledge of neurological problems, and when he came to America, and established himself in special practice in New York City, in 1910, his place as a neurologist among the skilled specialists of New York City soon became evident. He soon became well regarded professionally and was admitted to official status and professional responsibilities at the leading neurological institutions of the City of New York, taking also educational capacity. He was appointed chief of clinic and associate physician of the Neurological Institute, New York, director of the neurological service at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and Assistant Professor of Neurology at the Medical College of Cornell University. Dr. Kennedy is also consulting neurologist to the New York Hospital.

As a Neurologist he has gained vast and valuable experience in the opportunities present for study, as well as useful work in the military hospitals of France, since the outbreak of the European war. He has served with the British Expeditionary Forces, being attached as neurologist, to the Twenty-second General Hospital, British Expeditionary Forces, having the military rank of first lieutenant, later promoted captain and major in the Royal Army Medical Corps; and Dr. Kennedy, prior to taking that appointment in the field with the British Army, was attached to the medical department of the French forces, holding the position of *medécin-chef*, Hôpital Militaire, Ris Orangis, France.

Dr. Kennedy has made the following noteworthy contributions, among others, to international medical literature: "Anomalous Syringomyelia," "Brain," 1908; "Temporo-Sphenoidal Tumours," (Arch. Int. Medicine, 1911); "Pressure Sense in Face" (in collaboration), "Brain," 1912; "Retrobulbar Neuritis in Frontal Tumours," 1912; "New Disease of Canda Equina," 1913; "Stock Brainedness

in Crossed Aphasia," 1915 (published in the "American Journal of Medical Science"); etc.

Dr. Kennedy is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, England, and of American Medical societies; he holds membership, or fellowship, in the following: The New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the American Neurological Association, also the New York Neurological Organization, and the New York State and County Medical societies. He also belongs to the A. M. P. O., and socially is a member of the Century and Athletic clubs of New York city. His office is at No. 20 West Fiftieth Street, New York City, and his residence at No. 116 East Sixty-third Street.

In 1912, at Cornish, New Hampshire, Dr. Kennedy married Isabel S., the daughter of Alexander and Sarah McCann. They have no children.

SAMUEL ALBERTUS BROWN, M.D., graduate of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York University, a physician in good professional standing and practice in New York City, holding many staff appointments to New York hospitals, and having had connection with the faculty of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College since 1896, serving as Professor of Therapeutics, is a native of Newark, New Jersey, born in 1872, the son of Isaac Payne and Maria (Aldridge) Brown, the former a merchant.

The collegiate education of Dr. Samuel A. Brown was obtained principally at Newark High School, from which he graduated. With the intention of qualifying for admittance to the medical profession, Dr. Brown came to New York City in 1891, and entered himself as a student at the New York University Medical Department, the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He pursued the course with determination, following the lectures with intelligent attention and observing much practical medical work in clinics and hospitals of the city. In due course he graduated, and was in 1894 awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having taken good place in the graduating class of that year.

Immediately thereafter he was successful in obtaining appointment to the house staff of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, where during an internship of two years of varied practice he gained considerable knowledge of practical medicine. In 1896 he decided to engage in general private practice, and with that object opened office at No. 13 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City, and in course of time established himself securely as an able physician, and as such became possessed of a substantial practice.

Since leaving the house staff of the Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Brown has been offered, and has undertaken, many other staff appointments to New York hospitals and institutions. Shortly after entering private practice he secured appointment as visiting physician to the Workhouse Hospital of the Department of Correction, Blackwell's Island, and he also undertook the duties of attending physician to

the Bellevue Hospital, out-patient's department. In various professional capacities, Dr. Brown has throughout his practice maintained connection with the Bellevue Hospital, his present staff appointment being that of visiting physician to the hospital. Dr. Brown has also for many years been examining physician to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and he also holds the position of consulting physician to the New Rochelle, New York, Hospital, and consulting physician to the Hospital for Crippled Children, Haverstraw.

In educational work relative to his profession, Dr. Brown has taken part, having been of the faculty of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, wherein he was lecturer on Medicine, subsequently becoming corresponding secretary to the college, and secretary to the dean of the college since 1913. He has found opportunity for some literary work, and among his writings on medical subjects were useful contributions to medical literature of the period.

Dr. Brown, in his professional capacity, has come into contact with military activities of the State, having held the appointment of surgeon to the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard of New York, and First Brigade Quartermaster Surgeon, First Brigade, New York Guard. He has taken an active interest in the proceedings of many medical organizations. Among those to which he is affiliated in membership are: The American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the County Medical Society, the Alumni Society of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Bellevue Alumni Society, Phi Gamma Delta and Nu Sigma Nu.

Dr. Brown married Charlotte Cowdrey, of New York City. Their children are: Charlotte Cowdrey and Alberta Hartley Brown.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DOWNES, M.D., graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the faculty of Columbia University Medical Department, specialist in intestinal surgery, in good consulting practice in New York City, and in possession of many important hospital appointments, was born December 2, 1872, at Crockett, Texas, son of James E. and Elizabeth G. (Brown) Downes.

His early years of education were spent in schools in the vicinity of his home, and he later finished his general education by taking the academic course at the Bingham Military Academy, at Asheville, North Carolina. In 1892 he came to New York City to take up the study of medicine and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, and in 1895 graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, thus becoming entitled to engage in medical practice immediately.

Dr. Downes, however, was desirous of pursuing extensive research, and desired the facility of hospital work for the purpose, and during the four years from that of his graduation to that in which he estab-

lished himself in private practice he gained considerable practical experience of surgery as a member of the resident surgical staffs of busy New York City hospitals. From September, 1895, until January, 1897, he served on the house staff of the General Memorial Hospital of New York, and from July, 1897, until January, 1899, was a member of the house staff of the New York Hospital, and later occupied a similar position at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York City. On July 1, 1899, Dr. Downes opened an office for private practice at No. 24 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, remaining at that address until 1901, when he removed to No. 47 West Forty-fourth Street, and in 1907 removed to No. 37 West Seventy-first Street; on October 6, 1916, he removed to his present address, No. 424 Park Avenue.

Since establishing himself in private practice, Dr. Downes has been proffered and has undertaken many important appointments to the hospital staffs of New York City and State institutions; in the autumn of 1899 he was appointed assistant surgeon to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and in October, 1900, became assistant surgeon to the General Memorial Hospital, of the surgical staff of which hospital he is still a member, his present capacity being that of attending surgeon to the institution; in 1902 he was appointed adjunct surgeon to the Seaside Hospital (St. John's Guild of the City of New York), and since, has taken many other hospital responsibilities, included in his present hospital connections being that of attending surgeon to the St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, to the Babies Hospital, New York City, as well as to the General Memorial Hospital; consulting surgeon to the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital, New York City, and consulting surgeon to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and the United Hospital, Portchester, New York.

As an educator, Dr. Downes has also been active in the medical schools and colleges of the district for many years. In September, 1900, he was constituted principal to the surgical class of the outpatient department of the New York Hospital, later becoming surgical registrar to that institution; in 1902 he became instructor in operative surgery in the Medical School of Cornell University, and in 1913 joined the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, which is the medical department of Columbia University, at which famous medical college he at present is Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery. Relative to his specialty, Intestinal Surgery, and to surgical work in general, Dr. Downes has placed into written record some findings and experiences which have been important contributions to the medical literature of the period. Among the brochures, monographs, and other professional writings of which Dr. Downes is the author are:

1. "Simple Fracture of the Carpal Scaphoid."
2. "Hour-Glass Stomach."
3. "Primary Splenomegaly of the Gaucher Type—Report of a Successful Splenectomy."

4. "Spontaneous Rupture of the Spleen in Typhoid Fever," with report of a Case Cured by Operation (Splenectomy).
5. "Pyloric Obstruction in Infants," a Report of Twenty-two Personal Cases with Operation.
6. "Syphilis of the Stomach," a Report of Eight Cases with Roentgenologic Findings.
7. "The Operative Treatment of Pyloric Obstruction in Infants." With a Review of Sixty-six Personal Cases.
8. "A Further Report of Eight Cases of Syphilis of the Stomach."
9. "Giant Duodenum." (Child Four and One-half Years).
10. "The Operative Indications in Hour-Glass Stomach."

As before stated, Dr. Downes has been elected to fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. He also belongs to many of the principal American medical organizations connected with his line, among them the following: The American Surgical Association, the International Surgical Association, the Southern Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Surgical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the County Medical Association, and the alumni societies of the New York and Sloane Maternity hospitals.

PETER JOHN GIBBONS—The present epoch has witnessed many remarkable inventions and discoveries in the realm of medicine and surgery, but perhaps those have appealed most strongly to the popular imagination which have had to do with resuscitation. Among these there have been none of greater value or importance than the various devices for restoring suspended respiration, by the substitution of artificial for the natural method, and thus bridging the critical moment until nature can reassert itself. The invention of the resuscitator by Dr. Gibbons, of New York, has been the occasion of a great improvement in this department of work and we now have operations that seem to the uninitiated veritable miracles. Dr. Gibbons himself is now in active practice and is even now at work upon what will unquestionably mark still further advances along this highly important path.

Peter John Gibbons was born in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, a son of Miles and Anne (Conway) Gibbons, the former connected from childhood with the steam department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of which he eventually became the superintendent. Mr. Gibbons witnessed the wonderful development of the steam locomotive, from the first of its type, the "Straw Bridge Lion," weighing four and a half tons, to the present monsters of five hundred tons and more. The education of Dr. Gibbons was begun at the schools of Honesdale, and he was prepared for a college course at the High School there. He then entered the University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, in 1880, and three years later successfully graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He afterwards received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Dr. Gibbons then came to New York City and

here entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, having in the meantime decided to make medicine his career in life. He was graduated with the class of 1886 and duly granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine, together with the license to engage in general practice in New York. In addition to his studies at the medical college, he became a private pupil of the late Dr. Edward G. Janeway, one of the most eminent physicians of the city in the generation just passed. Having thus so adequately qualified in his chosen subject, Dr. Gibbons engaged in practice with a confidence which the event has amply justified, and has thus been actively occupied since the year 1886, most of his work having been done in New York City, but a portion of it in Syracuse.

An indefatigable student of medicine, Dr. Gibbons has contributed considerably to the literature of his profession. He has always interested himself keenly in the subject of respiration and has devised many original means to aid the normal variety or, in its total absence, to induce an artificial substitute. One of these inventions was the perforated metal tube for the nasal passage in case of stenosis of that region, upon the value of which he has the following to say in the course of an illuminating article on the treatment of nasal stenosis:

Nasal respiration is not normal unless the following conditions exists: First, the nasal passages must be free; second, during inspiration and expiration the air must come into contact with the mucous membrane; third, the mucous membrane itself must be in a normal state. When these conditions are present the normal physiological action of nasal respiration can be carried on. . . .

To have normal respiration we must have the air enter the lungs in as normal a state as possible; therefore we must construct our tubes or device in such a manner as to allow the air to come in contact with the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities, so that the physiological action of this membrane upon the air may take place. Also, our device must not, while in position, prevent local applications being made to the nasal mucous membrane, nor must it interfere with the natural discharge of the secretions of the parts.

Hence the extremely ingenious device of having thin metal tubes of the proper size, the sides filled with miniature perforations to allow the normal operations of the nasal passage to proceed with as little interruption as possible. In a companion article on the subject of resuscitation from electric shock, he describes the pulmotor which he designed for use in that and other cases of suspended animation that tend to pass into the condition of death. Dr. Gibbon says:

My apparatus is a simple double bellows, . . . It is so contructed that when the handle of the bellows is raised the air rushes from the patient's lungs into one apartment of the bellows; simultaneously the other apartment is filled with fresh air through a tube on the reverse side. This air is forced into the lungs by the compression of the handles.

The apparatus is designed to resuscitate persons who have undergone electrical shock, taken poison, been long immersed in water, been subjected to pressure on the center of respiration, or suffered from similar misadventures.

What an amazing power to restore is possessed by this brilliant, if simple, device may be seen from the fact that, as Dr. Gibbons tells us, we should not despair of results until artificial action has been

maintained for from three to six hours. The value of this treatment in extreme cases is obvious, and the work being done by Dr. Gibbons at the present suggests a further extension of his methods and a corresponding improvement in the weapons with which medical science is constantly intervening between our lives and threatening death.

RICHARD THEODORE BANG, A.M., M.D., eminent physician and surgeon of New York City, in which city he was born December 3, 1855, is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Eleanor (Bartels) Bang, both of German birth. Dr. Bang's father was an officer in the Prussian Army, and came to America as a political refugee in 1848, with his wife, who was the daughter of a distinguished lawyer in Hanover, Germany.

Richard T. Bang was educated in New York City, attending private schools for elementary instruction, and being further tutored privately, preparatory to entrance into Columbia University, which institution of learning he became identified with in 1872, pursuing the arts and letters therein until 1876, when he successfully graduated as Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and applied himself earnestly to the study of medicine, gaining the university degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1879, and in that year also being awarded the distinction of Master of Arts of Columbia University.

Almost immediately after having graduated, Dr. Bang, by competitive examination, gained the position of resident physician and surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. Three years later he relinquished the appointment so that he might enter into private practice, which he has since followed with much professional credit and substantial advantage. Dr. Bang has since 1882 held many important hospital connections and federal medical appointments. He was attending physician to the New York Hospital, out-patient department for eight years, and also to the Good Samaritan Dispensary for seven years. He has been United States Examining Surgeon for the Pension and War departments at Washington since 1893; Surgeon to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company since 1902; and Surgeon to the Department of Commerce and Labor since 1906. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital, the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Medico-Surgical Society, the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, the Association of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Surgeons, the American Health League, the National Association of Pension Examining Surgeons, and the National Geographical Society. He is also a life member of the Alumni Association of Columbia University, and the New York Alumni Association, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

Dr. Bang married, in New York City, May 18, 1882, Frances Goeller. They have one daughter, Eleanor Richardson, now Mrs. Sanford. Their home for the last twenty-eight years has been at No. 139 West Eleventh Street.

JAMES FRANCIS MCKERNON, M.D. (College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 1890), was born on March 13, 1865, in West Cambridge, Washington county, New York, a son of John Cochran and Jane (Dalland) McKernon. The McKernon family is of Scottish origin, while the family of Dr. McKernon's mother was originally native to the North of Ireland. Dr. McKernon's father was born in Elgin, Scotland, where the family had for many generations been established, and from whence not only John Cochran McKernon, but also his three brothers, came and settled in America, these three uncles of Dr. McKernon volunteering for service in the Federal army during the Civil War.

The early education of Dr. McKernon was obtained in the district school of West Cambridge, New York, later on receiving instruction at Greenwich Academy, Greenwich, New York, which he supplemented with a further period of study covering two years under private tutors. In 1890, after a three years' course, he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. McKernon thereafter still further pursued his studies having special reference to the ear, nose and throat.

Dr. McKernon has held many important appointments in public and private institutions in this city, among which may be cited: 1890 to 1892, physician in charge of the Berachah Mission Dispensary; 1892 to 1897, assistant surgeon in the throat department of Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; 1893 to 1896, assistant surgeon of the aural department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; 1897 to 1900, assistant to the Chair of Otology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College; and in addition to the foregoing has acted as aural surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Professor of Otology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

On September 7, 1890, Dr. McKernon began private practice in New York City, with his office at No. 359 West Forty-seventh street; in 1894, and until May, 1900, he maintained his office at No. 116 West Forty-eighth Street, thereafter removing to No. 62 West Fifty-second Street, where he now resides and has his office. The following organizations have elected Dr. McKernon a member: New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Otological Society, American Laryngological Association, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. He was also chairman of the otological section of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1901, 1902 and 1903.

In the course of his busily occupied career, Dr. McKernon has found from time to time opportunity to enrich the literature of his profession with articles on medical subjects, a list of which published works is appended: "Report of a Case of Torticollis Following Adeni-

tomy Epithelioma of the Nose," "Report of Three Cases of Intracranial Abscess," first two fatal, third, recovery, with remarks; "Report of a Case of Brain Abscess Complicated by Thrombosis of the Lateral Sinus and Mastoiditis Resulting from Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear," operation, death; "The Abortive Treatment of Acute Mastoiditis," contributions to the "Technique of Modern Uranoplasty;" "Sigmoid Sinus Thrombosis," seven cases, the first non-infective, recovery, six infective, five recoveries, one fatal, with Remarks upon Symptomatology and Treatment; "Severe Hemorrhage Following Incision of Drum Membrane"; "Treatment of Chronic Purulent Otitis Media"; "Report of a Case of Tempero-Sphenoidal Abscess with Exhibition of Patient"; "Congenital Cleft of the Palate," further report upon the operative technique and its results; "Intracranial Complications of Middle Ear Diseases." A complete mastoid set has also been invented by Dr. McKernon, highly commended by members of the profession and in general use by surgeons in the army and navy of the United States. Dr. McKernon is interested in sports, and maintains a membership in the New York Athletic Club, through which membership he employs his few leisure moments in such out-of-door sports as more especially appeal to him.

On June 26, 1901, Dr. McKernon married Anna Madeleine Wittmeyer, daughter of Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Rector of the French Huguenot Church, New York City. The Rev. Mr. Wittmeyer was the founder of the Huguenot Society of New York City.

GEORGE EMERSON BREWER, M.D. (College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1885), was born on July 28, 1861, in Westfield, New York, and is a son of Francis B. and Susan (Rood) Brewer. Dr. Brewer's grandfather, on his paternal side, was Ebenezer Brewer, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a noted philanthropist, while his maternal grandfather was Rev. Heman Rood, D.D., who was for a long period president of the Theological Seminary at Gilmanston, New Hampshire.

In 1878 Dr. Brewer matriculated at Hamilton College, in 1881, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1885 receiving from that college the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1916 the degree of LL.D. In 1885 he was graduated from the medical school of Harvard University, having originally begun the study of medicine at the University of Buffalo, but discontinued at that institution to resume at Harvard. Dr. Brewer further pursued his studies at the pathological laboratory of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland, where he devoted himself to a course of study in pathology.

Dr. Brewer has held many important appointments, among which may be enumerated those of assistant surgeon in the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital (1886), and continued this connection for three years; clinical assistant in genito-urinary surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons (1889), and assistant demonstrator of anatomy, same college (1891); attending surgeon at the City Hospital (1892); adjunct surgeon at Mount Sinai Hospital (1898); and junior surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital (1899). He was also connected

for a short period with the house staff of the Boston City Hospital not long after his graduation from Harvard, and a little later acted as interne at the Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington. While studying in Baltimore, he was likewise connected with Bay View Asylum. Dr. Brewer has devoted himself to the practice of surgery and has held the position of instructor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and afterwards was Professor of Clinical Surgery. For three years he was Professor of Surgery and Surgical Director of Presbyterian Hospital of New York City. He resigned May 14, 1917, to go to France as Lieutenant-Colonel in the American forces in that country.

In 1886, Dr. Brewer began private practice in New York City, and has acquired an enviable reputation for his skill in that branch of his profession which he has elected to follow.

Dr. Brewer is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, fellow of the American Surgical Association, and of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; and member of the Society of American Anatomists, and also of the University, Century and Harvard clubs.

On June 29, 1892, Dr. Brewer married Effie Leighton Brown, of Chester, Pennsylvania. Their home is now at No. 16 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.

ALFRD TOWNSEND OSGOOD—One of the institutions of the Baptist Church is Crozer Theological Seminary, an institution where Rev. Howard Osgood, D.D., LL.D., was Professor of Hebrew for six years, 1868-74. The seminary is located at Upland near Chester, Pennsylvania, and there Dr. Alfred Townsend Osgood was born, October 14, 1872. Rev. Howard Osgood, son of Isaac and Jane Rebecca (Hall) Osgood, was born at Magnolia Plantation, Louisiana, January 4, 1831, and in 1850 was graduated from Harvard. Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. and Princeton University that of LL.D. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1856, served the church at Flushing, Long Island, 1856-58, and a New York City church from 1860 until 1866. He was Professor of Hebrew, Crozer Theological Seminary, Upland, Pennsylvania, from 1868 to 1874, and Professor of Old Testament Literature, Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, New York, 1875-1901. He was one of the profound Biblical scholars of his day, and was chosen as a member of the American Company of Revisers of the Old Testament, a work upon which he was engaged from 1874 until 1901. Rev. Dr. Osgood married, in New York City, in 1853, Caroline Townsend Lawrence, they the parents of ten sons and daughters.

Dr. Alfred Townsend Osgood passed the first two years of his life at Upland, Pennsylvania, and in 1875 was taken by his parents to the new home in Rochester, New York, where he obtained his early education. He prepared at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, class of 1891, going thence to Yale, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1895. Choosing medicine as his life work he en-



Alfred J. Osgood.

tered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, receiving his M.D., class of 1899. For two years, 1899-1901, he was interne at Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, then went abroad, pursuing special courses at Berlin and Vienna during the years 1902-03. In the latter year he returned to the United States, located in New York City, where he has since been in continuous practice, specializing in Urology (Genito-Urinary Surgery) with offices at No. 40 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Dr. Osgood, in 1903, was instructor in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery from 1912 until the present. He is Attending Genito-Urinary Surgeon at Bellevue, serving from 1912 to the present. From 1903 until 1910 Dr. Osgood was associated with Dr. F. Tilden Brown, of New York City, now deceased, and from his entrance into professional work he has been connected with Bellevue as instructor, assistant or surgeon. He has written and published much in the surgical journals, his subjects being: "Diagnosis of Renal and Uteral Calculi," "Sarcoma of Prostate," "Large Vesical Calculus," "X-Rays and Sterility," and he is also a contributor to Johnson's Surgical Therapeutics. With the late Dr. F. T. Brown he made exhaustive research into the subject of X-Rays as a cause of sterility in men, the results of their scientific investigation being made the subject of one of his published pamphlets.

Dr. Osgood is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, New York Academy of Medicine; American Association Genito-Urinary Surgeons; American Urological Association; American Medical Association, and is a member of New York County, City and State Medical societies. His clubs are the Yale of New York City, University of New York and the Graduates of New Haven. In religious faith he is a Baptist.

Dr. Osgood married in Detroit, Michigan, November 24, 1914, Ethna de L. Mackaye, daughter of Thomas Mackaye.

DANIEL LEWIS, LL.D., M.D. (Alfred University, 1869; College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, 1871), son of Alfred and Lucy (Langworthy) Lewis, was born in Alfred, Allegany county, New York, January 17, 1846, and is descended from a Colonial family which since its first settlement in Rhode Island has numbered among its members many well known physicians.

Dr. Lewis was an attendant at Alfred Academy at the time of the opening of hostilities between the North and South; he joined the United States Navy, where he served during the years 1864 and 1865; and on the declaration of peace once more resumed his studies in Alfred University, from which, in 1869, he was graduated, taking the degree of Doctor of Laws. After a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and was graduated in 1871. Having practiced in Andover, New York, for two years, he established an office in New York City, where

he became one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of the Metropolis.

Dr. Lewis has been closely identified with many of New York's most important medical institutions. He received the appointment of assistant surgeon of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, when the hospital was first organized, later becoming its visiting surgeon. He occupied the Chair of Special Surgery (cancerous diseases) of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1890 and for several years thereafter; and also served as surgeon of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, department of skin diseases and cancer. His connection with the Medical Society of the County of New York has been a long one; beginning with a membership in 1873 he has served successively as its delegate to the State Medical Society for three years; member of the Board of Censors for four years; editor of its medical directory until 1901, and president of the Society for two years (1884-86). In 1889 he was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and has also held the office of president of the New York Dermatological Society; vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine and member of the board of trustees; president of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association (1887-89); and president of the Alumni Association of Alfred University (1887).

He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York Pathological Society, New York Dermatological Society, Medical Society of the County of New York, and Medical Society of the State of New York. In 1895 he was appointed Commissioner of New York State Board of Health, and was elected president of that body and served until 1901, when the board was abolished, at which time he was appointed commissioner of the new State Department of Health, serving until 1905. He has been medical director, department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, and surgeon of Reno Post, New York City; and has held membership in the organization for many years.

Dr. Lewis' articles on medical subjects have done much to further the advancement of the science. A brief list of the works which owe their authorship to him are subjoined: "Cancer and Its Treatment" (1874); "Marsden's Treatment of Cancer," presented before the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1878; "Digitalis in the Treatment of Scarlatina" (1882); "The Development of Cancer from Non-Malignant Disease" (1883); "Treatment of Erysipelas" (1885); "Treatment of Epithelioma with Mild Caustics" (1887); "The Chian Turpentine Treatment of Cancer," presented before the State Medical Society, 1888; "A Malignant Tumor in an Umbilical Hernial Sac, with Remarks on the Etiology of Cancer" (1889); "Horsehair Sutures and Drainage" (1884); "Cancer and Its Treatment" (1892); "The Use and Place of Caustics in the Treatment of Cancer" (Annals of Surgery, April, 1893); "Notes of a Case of Cancer of the Uterus;" "Remarks on Diagnosis and Treatment" (Post-Graduate Journal, June, 1893); "Operative Treatment of Cancer of the Rectum" (1897); and "Enemies of Sanitary Science" (1897). In 1895 he

founded "The American Medical Review," of which he was editor and proprietor for fifteen years; subsequently it was changed to the "Medical Review of Reviews."

On October 10, 1872, Dr. Lewis married Achsah D. Vaughan, of Springville, New York. They reside at Spuyten Duyvil, New York. Dr. Lewis' office is at No. 616 Madison Avenue, New York City.

PEARCE BAILEY, M.A., M.D., widely known New York City Neurologist, one of the founders of the New York Neurological Institute, consulting neurologist to St. Luke's and Roosevelt hospitals, New York City, and orthopedic surgeon to Manhattan State and St. John's hospitals, was born in New York City, July 12, 1865, the son of William E. and Harriet B. (Pearce) Bailey, who were both natives of Rhode Island, and descendants of families prominent in the early Colonial affairs of this country. The ancestry traces the connection to one of the founders of Newport, Rhode Island, and in the maternal genealogy is Jaques Jerauld, a French Huguenot, who emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1700, subsequently settling in Medfield, Massachusetts, where he practiced medicine. His son removed to Rhode Island, connection with which State the family has since maintained.

The primary and preparatory education of Pearce Bailey was obtained in private schools, and was supplemented by study under private tutors. He matriculated at Princeton University in 1882 and graduated therefrom in 1886. He then returned to New York City, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and obtained in 1889 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year his classical *alma mater*, Princeton University, conferred upon him its advanced degree, Master of Arts.

After having received his professional degree, Dr. Pearce Bailey joined the house staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and underwent an internship of much subsequent value to him. After completing his internship, he went abroad and remained for two years, during which time he improved his knowledge of medicine, and particularly in the branch relating to nervous and mental diseases.

Returning to New York City in 1892, he established himself in office for private practice, and in the subsequent years of his professional endeavor became widely known as a neurologist of profound understanding and of marked success in his specialty. During the earlier years of his practice in New York City he participated in the work of the faculty of Medicine at Columbia University; in 1892 he was appointed assistant to the chair in neurology, and from 1895 to 1897 also held the professorial capacity of assistant in pathology at the University Medical Department. He was also assistant in nervous diseases at Vanderbilt Clinic for many years.

Dr. Bailey has been amply occupied with the ties of his private practice, but has nevertheless been able to undertake some hospital appointments; he was for many years assistant neurologist to the Almshouse, and consulting neurologist to the Memorial Hospital, Mor-

ristown, New Jersey, and for about two decades has been consulting neurologist to St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, and St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, New York. He is also at present consulting neurologist to Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, and orthopedic surgeon to the Manhattan State Hospital. Dr. Bailey is also on the medical staff of the New York Neurological Institute for the study and treatment of nervous diseases, and is a State examiner in lunacy. The leading medical journals have many times published articles written by Dr. Bailey, and he is the author of "Accident and Injury, Their Relation to Disease," which was well received by the profession.

The following are among the medical organizations of which Dr. Bailey is a member: American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Neurological Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Pathological Society of New York, the New York County Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital.

Shortly after the declaration of war against Germany, Dr. Bailey, at the invitation of the Surgeon General of the Army, received a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps and went to Washington to assist the Surgeon General in all matters pertaining to nervous and mental diseases in the army.

CONDICT WALTER CUTLER, M.D., diagnostician, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, February 27, 1859, son of Augustus W. Cutler, a well known lawyer, State Senator and Congressman for several terms. His mother was Julia R. (Walker) Cutler, a member of the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution. Dr. Cutler is a descendant of ancient and honorable Colonial stock on both the paternal and maternal sides. His ancestor on the Cutler side fought in the Revolutionary War, holding the rank of colonel with the Continental Army. The progenitor of this family was Sin Gevaise Cutler, born in London, England, who came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1701. On the maternal side Dr. Cutler is a descendant of Peregrine White, born November 20, 1620, on board the historic *Mayflower*, while lying at anchor in the harbor of Cape Cod; he was the son of William W. White.

Condit W. Cutler received his classical education in private schools in his native town, and in 1875 entered Rutgers College, graduating therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1879. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating with honors in the class of 1882 with the degree of M.D., and receiving the first "Harsen" prize of five hundred dollars for proficiency. He then spent six months as an interne at the House of Relief, connected with the New York Hospital, at the end of that time, served in a like capacity at the Bellevue Hospital for one year and a half, later in the same capacity for three months at St. John's General Hospital, Staten Island, at the end of which time he engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, in which he has been continuously engaged successfully.

up to the present time. From 1888 to 1902 Dr. Cutler was physician-in-chief to the New York Dispensary; 1892 to 1895 was Professor of Dermatology at the University of Vermont Medical College; 1896-98 was attending physician to Randall's Island Hospital; 1897 was surgeon to the Eastern Dispensary; 1890-92 was instructor of Dermatology in the Post-Graduate Medical College.

Dr. Cutler has contributed much to medical literature that has been of importance and value to the profession, including papers that have appeared in leading medical journals, as well as several books, among the more notable being: "Essentials of Physics and Chemistry" (Putnam's Sons, 1889); "Manual of Differential Medical Diagnosis" (Putnam's Sons, 1890); "Differential Diagnosis of Diseases of the Skin" (Putnam's Sons, 1892); "Lectures on Dermatology" (Putnam's Sons, 1896).

Dr. Cutler was for several years a member of the American Dermatological Society and president of the New York Dermatological Society. He is a member of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, the County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Hospital Graduates' Club, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, Zeta Psi, Phi Beta Kappa, and the New York Athletic Club.

On January 30, 1885, Dr. Cutler was married to Cora Carpenter, of Warsaw, Indiana. Mrs. Cutler is a member of the Colonial Dames, and her ancestry is also traced down from Colonial times. Dr. Cutler has been established for many years at No. 135 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City.

MAURICE PACKARD, Bachelor of Philosophy and Master of Arts of Syracuse University, and Doctor of Medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, is a rising physician of New York City, where he holds many hospital appointments, and is active as an educator. He was born at Syracuse, New York, June 18, 1876, the son of L. Packard and Froma (Tumin) Packard.

His early education was at the Syracuse public schools, from which he graduated, and Syracuse University, where he pursued the academic course with substantial success, ultimately graduating as Bachelor of Philosophy. He subsequently gained the degree of Master of Arts, and proceeding to New York City entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the medical department of Columbia University. There he followed the medical lectures with diligence, and also during his studentship undertook considerable research. Graduating in 1900 as Doctor of Medicine and receiving the diploma of the university in due course, he decided, after his internship at Brooklyn Hospital, to continue his studies and research by extensive post-graduate work in European centres of medicine. Accordingly he went abroad and took courses at the London University, England, and the University of Vienna, Austria, acquiring thereby a deep insight into certain phases of medical science and qualifying as an au-

thority in these subjects. Returning to New York, he opened an office for the general practice of medicine, and by reason of his qualifications has developed a lucrative practice of substantial extent, and has many notable professional successes to his credit.

In his hospital appointments he has been connected with the Brooklyn Hospital, and at the present time is attending physician to the Polyclinic Hospital, assistant visiting physician to the Gouverneur Hospital, chief physician of the Gouverneur Hospital Dispensary, and consulting physician to the Jewish Maternity Hospital. As an instructor, Dr. Packard has given many indications of efficiency and aptitude, and has been Professor of Medicine at the New York Polyclinic Medical School for some years, with creditable results.

Dr. Packard has also found time to transmit to writing the results of much of his research and experiments. He has contributed to the medical literature of this generation many works of value to the profession and many of his articles have been published in periodical professional literature. He is the author of "Endothelioma of Lung;" "Treatment of Pneumonia;" "Acromegaly;" "A Peculiar Case of Cardio-Vascular Disease;" "Chronic Fibroritis;" "Diagnosis with Suggestive Sign of Carcenaoma of Body and Tail of Pancreas; report of a case;" "Diagnosis and Treatment of Renal Tuberculosis;" "Leukotoric Factor in Lymphatic Leukeamia;" "Primary Cancers of the Lung and Pleura;" and many other monographs and articles of noteworthy merit, of which is the recent book entitled "Shylock Not a Jew."

Although comparatively young in the profession, Dr. Packard has taken an active interest in the proceedings of many of the principal medical organizations; he is a member of the American Medical Association; is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; and belongs to the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Medical Association, the New York Clinical Society, the Eastern Medical Society of the City of New York, the New York Physicians' Association, Manhattan Medical Society, and American Association for the Study of Internal Secretions.

Dr. Packard was married on January 1, 1905, to Blanche R. Vogel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Vogel, of New York City. They have two children: Florence, born April 27, 1907; and Lucile, born July 1, 1914.

JULIUS HAYDEN WOODWARD, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.S., who was an Ophthalmologist of high standing in New York, and an instructor of marked success, he having been identified, in professorial capacity, with the faculties of leading medical colleges for thirty years, serving as Professor of Ophthalmology and director of instruction in Ophthalmology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, was born in Castleton, Vermont, May 31, 1858, the son of Adrian Theodore and Lois Cornelia (June) Woodward.

His father, Dr. Adrian T. Woodward, was a physician of note in the State of Vermont, which fact undoubtedly influenced the trend

of the boy's education, Julius Hayden Woodward, after satisfactory preparation, entering Cornell University in 1876, graduating therefrom three years later with the degree of B.S., immediately after the attainment of which he proceeded to New York City, where he attached himself to the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) as a student, concurrently studying medicine at the University of Vermont. From both these institutions of learning he, by creditable graduation, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882, and after further post-graduate research and clinical observations abroad, where he studied under noted teachers of Berlin, as well as practical application to his profession in various hospitals, Dr. Woodward, in 1884, decided to open an office for general private practice in the town of Brandon, Vermont. In 1889 he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he successfully practiced until 1897, when he removed to New York City, and established himself in the practice of his specialty in that city.

In his more than thirty years of professional activity, Dr. Woodward occupied many chairs in medical colleges. In 1886 he was appointed Professor of Laryngology at the University of Vermont; during the years 1887 and 1894 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics thereat; and from 1890 to 1897 he was also Professor of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases at the same university. In 1908 he was appointed to the Chair of Ophthalmology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and in 1913 was further honored by the same institution by appointment as director of instruction in Ophthalmology, which position he held at the time of his death.

Dr. Woodward was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and his standing as an Ophthalmologist was internationally recognized by his election to life membership of the Société Française d'Ophthalmologie, Paris. He also held membership in the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Vermont State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Among his official relations with New York City hospitals may be noted that of surgeon to Metropolitan Throat Hospital, and similar position at the New York Throat and Nose Hospital. At the time of his death he was Ophthalmological Surgeon at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. Dr. Woodward was a frequent contributor to periodical medical literature, among them being: "The Medico-Legal Relations of Vision and Audition and of Injuries to the Eye and Ear," "Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology," and others. He also delivered many lectures before various medical societies.

ALFRD MEYER, A.B., M.D., Clinical Professor of Medicine at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, is a recognized authority in tubercular diseases. He is consult-

ing physician to a number of hospitals, and was twice a director of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Alfred Meyer was born in New York City, June 18, 1854, a son of Isaac and Mathilda (Langenbach) Meyer. He received a liberal classical education in Columbia University, graduating therefrom in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical department of Columbia University, and graduated in 1877 with the degree of M.D. He then entered upon post-graduate work as a member of the house staff of Mount Sinai Hospital, and in 1881 engaged in the private general practice of his profession in New York City, in which he has successfully continued to the present time. He is a member of the medical faculty of New York University, having been since 1910 Professor of Clinical Medicine at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is attending physician to the Mount Sinai Hospital, consulting physician to the Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Bedford Sanitarium for Consumptives and the Sprain Ridge Hospital, Yonkers, New York. Dr. Meyer is a member of the following medical organizations: The American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the State of New York, the Harvey Society, New York County Medical Society, the Alumni of Mount Sinai Hospital, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the Adirondack League and Barnard clubs.

On February 15, 1887, Dr. Meyer was married to Annie Florance Nathan, of New York City. They have one child, Margaret N., born October 24, 1894.

JOHN ASPELL, M.D., successful and highly regarded gynecologist and surgeon of New York City, wherein he has been active in the medical profession for more than three decades, serving in various capacities in numerous public institutions, is a native of New York City, born May 11, 1861, son of James and Catherine (Hope) Aspell, his father a merchant of unquestioned integrity and exceptional ability.

Dr. John Aspell obtained his elementary education in the School of St. Colomba, there thoroughly preparing himself for admission to St. Francis Xavier College, where he pursued a regular collegiate course, which was supplemented by a period of study at Fordham University, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, after which he matriculated at Bellevue Medical College and subsequently graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served an internship in Gouverneur Hospital and the Woman's Hospital, the knowledge and experience thus gained aiding him greatly in his subsequent career, increasing his usefulness and efficiency. Being well qualified both by study and hospital experience for all the duties that fall to the lot of a physician, Dr. Aspell was soon in command of an extensive and lucrative patron-

age, which has increased with the passing years. In addition to this he served in the capacity of visiting gynecologist to the Foundling Hospital, Fordham, and St. Vincent's Hospital for a period of three years, and for a quarter of a century has been consulting surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, Misericordia and St. John's Hospital. He is always ready to aid, by his means and influence, all undertakings which in his opinion will prove of benefit to mankind or his beloved profession, and he keeps in touch with his professional brethren by membership in the American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society and New York County Medical Society. Dr. Aspell is staunch in his advocacy of the tenets of the Roman Catholic church, the faith of his forefathers.

Dr. Aspell married, April 18, 1900 (the ceremony performed in the Church of St. Francis Xavier), Anna M. Tierney, daughter of Myles and Elizabeth L. M. (Finn) Tierney. Children: Hope, born August 25, 1904; Lillian, December 31, 1905; James, May 7, 1907; Gertrude, March 4, 1909.

JAMES ALEXANDER MILLER, A.M., M.D., eminent specialist in Diseases of the Lungs and Tuberculous Diseases, occupies a foremost place among New York medical men, and is a recognized authority in his chosen branch of practice, a fact which derives additional weight from the circumstance that Dr. Miller is yet a young man in the prime of his years. Whether as physician and specialist, author, or the prominent part he takes in medical institutions of the city, Dr. Miller is characterized by abilities of a high order.

James A. Miller was born in Roselle, New Jersey, March 27, 1874, a son of Charles Dexter and Julia (Hope) Miller. The father of Dr. Miller was a former well known cotton merchant and twice president of the New York Cotton Exchange. James A. Miller received his elementary education at primary and intermediate schools, and at the Pingry School, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Later he attended Princeton University, where he graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a year later received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating therefrom in 1899 with the degree of M.D. He immediately, after competitive examination, became a member of the house staff of physicians of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, where he remained for two years, 1899-1901, and in the latter year he engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York, where he has successfully continued to the present time. The later years of his practice have been given exclusively to his specialty. Dr. Miller is a member of the staff of visiting physicians of Bellevue Hospital, is a director of the Tuberculosis Division of the same institution, and is consulting physician to the Trudeau Sanatorium, Sea View Hospital, and Sprain Ridge. He is also Professor of Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

His standing among the lung specialists of New York City may be inferred from the positions he holds in the activities of organizations related thereto; he is the president of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics, and is chairman of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society. Dr. Miller has also been actively interested in the broader aspects of public health problems, and is secretary of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine. He has been identified also with various activities of a sociological nature and is a member of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society and of the board of managers of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. In this connection he lectures in hygiene and medical social service in the New York School of Philanthropy. During the war he spent more than a year in France as Associate Director of the Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France, sent out under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Miller had charge of the medical work of this commission and was instrumental in helping to organize a tuberculosis movement in France along American lines which has constituted materially toward the reconstruction of public health activities in that country. During his stay in France he was also appointed consulting physician to the Civilian Affairs Department of the American Red Cross in France, in which organization he held a commission as major.

Dr. Miller is also identified in membership or fellowship with the following medical societies: The American Medical Association, the American Clinatological and Clinical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State and County Medical societies, the Practitioners' Society, the Association of American Physicians, and the Alumni of Presbyterian Hospital. Socially, he belongs to the University and Princeton clubs of New York City; religiously, he is a communicant of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

His contributions to professional literature have been many and valuable. Among the writings of which he is the author are: "The Value of Tuberculin in the Treatment of Tuberculosis"; "A Study of the Tuberculosis Problem in New York City"; "The Association of Tuberculosis Clinics of New York"; "The Relation of the Physician to the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign"; "Nephritis Complicating Mumps"; "Artificial Pneumothorax in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis"; "Some Physiological Effects of Various Atmospheric Conditions"; "The Effect of Changes in Atmospheric Temperature Upon the Respiratory Tract"; "Subacute and Chronic Non-Tuberculosis Pulmonary Infections"; "Some Problems of Differential Diagnosis in Chronic Pulmonary Disease"; "Edward Livingston Trudeau, A Personal Tribute"; "Studies of the Leukocytes in Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pneumonia," which Dr. Miller wrote in collaboration with Margaret A. Reed; "A Clinical Study of the Children of Tuberculosis Parents," by James Alexander Miller and I. Ogden Woodruff; "The Effects of Exposure to Cold Upon Experimental Infection of the Respiratory Tract," James Alexander Miller and Willis

C. Noble; "The Effect of Change in Atmospheric Conditions Upon the Upper Respiratory Tract," by James Alexander Miller and Gerhard H. Cocks; "The Effect of Moderately High Atmospheric Temperatures Upon the Formation of Hemolysins," by James Alexander Miller, C. E. A. Winslow, and Willis C. Noble. Dr. Miller's office is at No. 379 Park Avenue, New York City, and he resides at No. 375 Park Avenue.

Dr. Miller married, at New York City, June 4, 1902, Marion, daughter of Josiah C. and Anna Wilson Hunt. They have two children: Constance, born February 6, 1904, and Marion, born July 5, 1907.

WILLIAM BROADDUS PRITCHARD, M.D., Specialist in Neurology, Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the New York Polyclinic Medical School, is an eminent medico-legal expert. A profound student of mental and nervous diseases, Dr. Pritchard was for many years the expert of the United States District Attorney's office of New York in all cases involving a medico-legal issue, and it is perhaps as an expert that Dr. Pritchard is best known to the lay public through his connection with several celebrated cases, including the Thaw case, the Eno will contest, the Townsend murder and other cases of importance.

William B. Pritchard was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 12, 1862, a son of Thomas Henderson and Fannie Gulielma (Brinson) Pritchard. The father of Dr. Pritchard was a former Doctor of Divinity, an eminent Divine of the Baptist church. Dr. Pritchard comes of an ancient and honorable ancestry in this country. His genealogy connects him with Scotch-Welsh-Huguenot ancestors, but the Pritchard family may be considered American, as many generations of the family have been born in America, in 1607. The ancestry of this family also leads back to Richard Henderson, who held a grant of nearly all the territory now embraced in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and employed Daniel Boone to explore Kentucky, as his representative; also in the paternal line of Dr. Pritchard's ancestry are others who were prominent in early Colonial history of the State of North Carolina, the records showing that Alexander Martin, one of his ancestors, having been Governor of the State, also Leonard Henderson, who was a judge, and two congressmen.

William B. Pritchard received a liberal classical education, attending the primary schools, Raleigh (North Carolina) Military Academy, and Wake Forest College, North Carolina, where he spent four years, from 1877 to 1881. In 1882 he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Marvin, of Louisville, Kentucky, and also with Dr. J. B. Powers, of Wake Forest College, North Carolina. He also attended lectures at the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, and the Kentucky School of Medicine of the same place. Later he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, graduating therefrom with the

degree of M.D. After receiving his degree, Dr. Pritchard practiced his profession for some time at Wilmington, North Carolina, afterwards removing to Faison, in the same State, where he practiced until 1887. In that year he came to New York City, where he engaged in the private practice of his profession, in which he has successfully continued to the present time. In 1888 Dr. Pritchard decided to make a specialty of Neurology, and took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic. In 1893 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, where he has since been connected, at the present time being Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases and Neurologist of that institution. He is also consulting Neurologist to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, St. Vincent's, Staten Island, and Knickerbocker hospitals. In 1894 he was appointed chief medical examiner, and later assistant medical director in the United States for the Nederland Life Insurance Company, of Amsterdam, Holland, in which capacity he remained until 1896. Dr. Pritchard is a member of the following medical societies and organizations: The State Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Society, New York County Medical Association, New York Neurological Society, the New York Society of Jurisprudence, and the New York Physicians Mutual Aid Association. He was also affiliated with the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, New Hanover County (North Carolina) Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1884, the New York Southern Society, the New York St. David's Society, and the Kappa Alpha (Southern order) fraternity.

In the field of authorship, Dr. Pritchard has contributed much to medical literature that has been of interest and value to the profession. In 1890 he was associate editor of the "Universal Annual of the Medical Sciences," in which he wrote and edited the section on diseases of the brain, and has continued his relations through the various transitions with that publication. Among his more noteworthy articles are: "Disseminated Sclerosis" (published in Keating's Encyclopedia of the Diseases of Children); "Cerebral Tuberculosis" (International Clinics, Vol. I, second series); "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" (New York Polyclinic, Feb., 1893); and "Melancholia," and other papers, published in the American System of Medicine, by Loomis and Thompson.

In 1886 Dr. Pritchard was married to Virginia M. Faison, of Faison, North Carolina.

JAMES RAYNOR HAYDEN, M.D., eminent surgeon and specialist in Genito-Urinary Diseases, late Professor of Urology, College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), New York, and former Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the medical department of the University of Vermont, occupies a representative place of prominence among New York medical men. Whether as physician or specialist in his chosen branch of practice, or as an instructor in medical college and hospital, or author, or important factor in medi-



James Q. Hayden

cal institutions, Dr. Hayden is characterized by abilities of a high order. His native talents, developed by solid acquirements and disciplined by comprehensive research in noted medical centers of Europe, and a long and extensive practice, gives to him an exceptional equipment of learning and skill.

James R. Hayden was born in New York City, May 20, 1862, a son of James Albert and Harriet (Whiting) Hayden, the latter named a daughter of Judge James R. Whiting, of New York City. Dr. Hayden comes of an ancient and honorable Colonial family in this country, and is descended through the paternal and maternal lines from among the first colonists of New England. His paternal ancestor, John Hayden, a native of Devonshire, England, came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and his maternal ancestor, Hon. William Whiting, was a founder of Hartford Colony.

James R. Hayden received his classical education at the Columbia Grammar School, and entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating therefrom in 1884 with the degree of M.D. After his graduation, for a period of eighteen months, he was engaged as surgical interne in the New York Hospital, thereafter spending some time traveling in Europe and while there pursuing his studies in Vienna and Heidelberg, where, under Professors Ultzmann and Czerney, he specialized in Genito-Urinary Diseases and Surgery. On his return to this country he received the appointment of clinical assistant in the Surgical Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in May, 1891, he became chief of clinic and instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases of the same college. From 1892 to 1898 he served as Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, medical department, University of Vermont. From 1893 to 1898 he was visiting surgeon to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, resigning in 1898 to become assistant attending genito-urinary surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. He was appointed, in December, 1901, visiting surgeon to the Private Patients' Pavilion of Roosevelt Hospital, and in December, 1902, attending genito-urinary surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. He is also consulting surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.

His profession has received much benefit from surgical apparatus and surgical instruments devised by Dr. Hayden. He has likewise written a work on "Genito-Urinary Diseases," which has been highly commended by the members of the medical profession, having had a large circulation through several editions, and being employed by medical colleges as a text book. He is also the author of various articles dealing with professional subjects which have appeared in various medical periodicals.

Dr. Hayden is a member of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, the Medical Society of the County of New York, and the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Association of Greater New York, American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, American Ur-

ological Association, International d'Urologie l'Association, American Urological Association, the Society of the Alumni of the New York Hospital, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. In 1892 he was commissioned ensign and assistant surgeon in the First Naval Battalion, National Guard, State of New York. He is a member of the Century Club, Naval Reserve Association, Society of Colonial Wars, Rockaway Hunting Club, and Calumet Club.

In May, 1889, Dr. Hayden married Mary Johnson Trumbull, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and they reside at No. 121 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.

AUGUSTUS CAILLE, M.D., F.A.C.P., prominent physician of New York City, medical diagnostician and successful specialist in Pediatrics, author of several medical works, and a teacher and lecturer of marked ability, was born in Madison, Indiana, April 1, 1854, son of William and Ernestine (Hof) Caillé, the family being of French-Huguenot descent.

Having decided to enter professional life, Augustus Caillé, after having acquired the fundamental academic education, came to New York City to enter the New York College of Pharmacy as a student. In 1873 he graduated therefrom, taking the first prize, but having meanwhile determined to qualify as a physician, and being desirous of obtaining the best preceptorship possible, he went abroad some time after having received his pharmaceutical degree, and took the course in medicine at the University of Wurzburg. Having succeeded in graduating therefrom in 1877, Dr. Caillé returned to America, and in 1878 established himself in an office in New York City for the private general practice of his profession. Having, however, also resolved to take an American degree in medicine, Dr. Caillé enrolled himself at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) as an undergraduate, and in due course (in 1881) had the satisfaction of possessing the institution's degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Caillé pursued the study and practice of medicine with much ability and enthusiasm, and has been indefatigable in research, which has taken the line of children's diseases, of which subject he has become a recognized authority. He was appointed Professor of Medicine and Children's Diseases at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1888, a professorial activity he has maintained continuously during the intervening thirty years to the present. He is consulting physician and professor emeritus at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, and visiting physician to the German Hospital, New York; in addition to which Dr. Caillé is consulting physician to the Isabella Home and Hospital, and the Sea Cliff Convalescent Home for Babies.

In 1908 he was appointed member of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, by President Roosevelt, the appointment carrying a military rank of first lieutenant. In 1917 he received a commission as major but regretfully declined on account of age. In the

proceedings of many important medical bodies Dr. Caillé has taken prominent part, and been elected to responsible office and honor; he was deputed to attend the International Medical Congress, in Berlin, as an American delegate, and is an ex-president of the American Pediatric Society. Dr. Caillé also holds fellowship in the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Congress on Internal Medicine, and in the American College of Physicians, and membership in the Medical Society of the County and State of New York, the American Medical Association, the American Pediatric Society, etc.

Dr. Caillé has substantially contributed to the medical literature of the country, having published many library and professional articles and monographs, the majority of which have had place in the pages of leading medical periodicals. He introduced Soxhlet's Home Sterilization of milk and bottle food for infants to the American profession in 1887, and gave the first demonstration of O'Dwyer's Method of Intubation for croup in Germany at Frankfort in 1887. He devised a perforated trocar for abdominal puncture and an automatic tracheal retractor for facilitating tracheotomy for croupous Stenosis. He suggested permanent drainage for certain forms of ascites and devised a Scratch test for safeguarding individuals sensitized to animal serum (Diphtheria Antitoxin), etc. He is the author of a well-received comprehensive work on "Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease," which was published in 1906, and has written an up-to-date presentation of post-graduate teaching, entitled "Prevention and Treatment of Disease" (1918), both published by D. Appleton & Company, New York. Dr. Caillé's place of residence is at No. 753 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which address also is his office.

Dr. Caillé married (first) in 1879, Emily Guth, of New York, who bore him two children as follows: Margaret, born May 10, 1885 (Mrs. D. S. Davis), and Ernestine, born June 7, 1890, died January 21, 1901. He married (second) Rita E. Seibold, of Mt. Vernon, New York, 1911, to which marriage was born: Erna, May 29, 1913.

MALCOLM McLEAN, Specialist in Surgery-Gynecology and Obstetrics, belongs to the progressive type of physician who by learning, dignity and strict conformity to correct standards of ethical requirements have given so high a prestige to the profession.

Malcolm McLean was born April 18, 1848, at Rahway, New Jersey, a son of George W. and Rebecca (Jackson) McLean, the former a graduate of West Point (1818), was an officer of the United States Army, having served as a lieutenant in the marine corps in the Seminole War and was one of the captors of Osceola, the famous Seminole Indian Chief. He entertained Prince Achille Murat while a fugitive from France, in this country, 1830-37. He was a grandson of General John McLean, of the United States Army, who served under General Washington in the Revolution, and who was the first commandant of the veteran artillery corps in 1809.

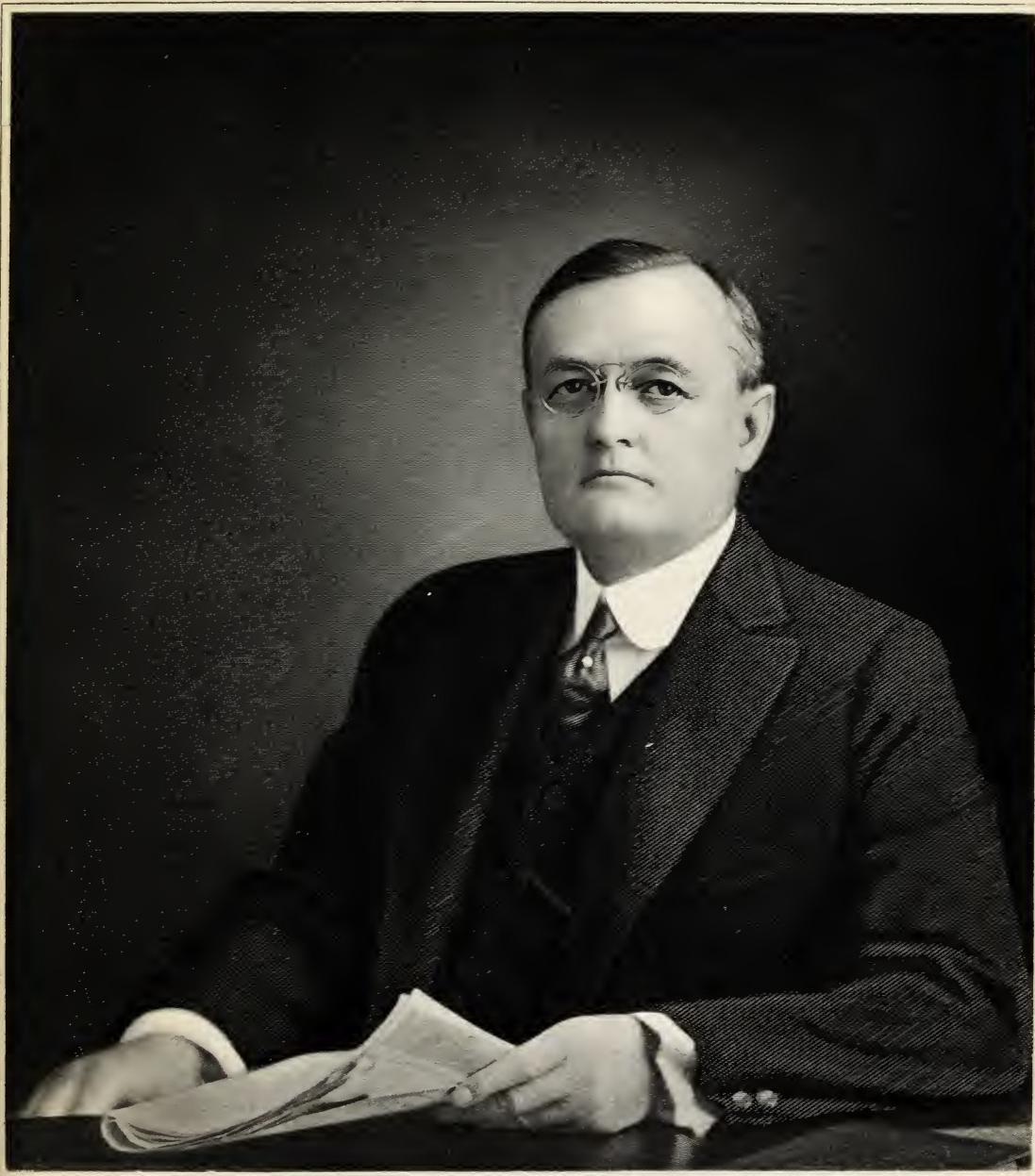
Dr. McLean received his preliminary educational training at

Young's Classical School, Elizabeth, New Jersey, graduating therefrom in 1863. He then entered upon the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he received the degree of M.D., in 1869, serving concurrently from 1867-69 as an interne in Bellevue Hospital. Immediately following his graduation he pursued post-graduate work in various European medical centers, including London, Paris and Vienna, until 1873, when he returned to New York City to enter upon the private practice of his profession, where he has continued to the present time, enjoying a large and lucrative clientele as a specialist in Surgery-Gynecology and Obstetrics. Dr. McLean's skill in his special branches of practice has caused him to be widely sought by Metropolitan and State hospitals, having served as attending Gynecologist at Randall's Island Hospital, surgeon-in-charge of St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, surgeon to Harlem Dispensary, associate surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, examining physician to the Department of Charities and Corrections, consulting surgeon at Randall's Island Hospital, and is also surgeon of the Veteran Corps, Artillery, State of New York.

Dr. McLean has for over thirty years been a prolific contributor to the literature of the profession, a few of the more important papers and brochures issued from his pen being as follows: "Management of Placenta Praevia" (*Amer. Jnl. of Obstetrics*, 1886); "Face Presentations" (*Med. News*, July, 1900); "Misapplication Obstetric Forceps" (*N. Y. Jnl. Gyn. and Obst.*, 1891); "Rupture of Uterus" (*Gynaecological Trans.*, 1892); "Toxic Effects of Iodoform in Surgery," 1897; "Use of Hand in Obstetrics" (*Am. Gyn. & Obst. Jnl.*, 1897); "Apparent Disproportion Between Foetal Head and Pelvic Canal" (*Am. Jnl. Obst.*, 1908); etc. Dr. McLean was also the first to discover the antiseptic use of Iodine in surgery, making the first special presentation of this substance as a special antiseptic, and has written various papers on the subject from 1884 to date. He is a member and former vice-president of the American Gynecological Society, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the County Medical Society, the Harlem Medical Association, of which he was once president, also a member and former president of the New York Obstetrical Society. Fraternally he is a past master of Bunting Lodge, No. 655, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Quogue (Long Island) Country Club, the New York Archery Club, and the Protestant Episcopal church.

On April 14, 1875, Dr. McLean married Mary P. Jewett, a daughter of George W. and Helen C. Jewett, of New York. Their children are: Alfred J., Helen and Donald.

MAX GUSTAV SCHLAPP, M.D., eminent specialist in Neuropathology, occupies a foremost place among New York medical men. A profound student of mental and nervous diseases, and having enjoyed unusual advantages for research and observation in attendance



Max G. Schaepp

at clinics and lectures in famous medical centers abroad, Dr. Schlapp entered upon the practice of his specialty with an exceptional equipment of learning and skill. Whether as physician and specialist, or as an instructor in medical colleges, or as an author and as champion of medical legislation, and an important factor in medical institutions, Dr. Schlapp is characterized by abilities of a high order.

Dr. Max G. Schlapp has gained a high standing among the able physicians and surgeons of the American Metropolis, a fact all the more creditable by reason that his opportunities for early training were not so favorable as those enjoyed by the majority of the leading physicians of to-day, having been confined to the public school at Fort Madison, Iowa. It was not intended that the son should enter professional life, and while still not much more than a lad he entered the employ of the Seet Wine Company of Koehler Brothers, where he remained for one year, afterwards entering the employ of P. P. Mast & Company, wholesale dealers in agricultural implements at Peoria, Illinois, and was afterwards in the employ of George Moore & Company, a branch of Kingman & Company, of Peoria. While employed at that place he made the friendship of Dr. Paul Dombrowski, a physician and oculist, and later entered his office as assistant. He afterwards entered upon a scientific course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He subsequently spent two years as a special student in Cornell University Medical College, and then went abroad. After completing the regular course in medicine at the University of Heidelberg in 1894, he entered the University of Berlin, from which he graduated *summa cum laude* in 1896. He afterwards furthered his studies under the preceptorship of Professor Frederick Jolly, the eminent authority of mental diseases, and while undertaking independent research was also for two years volunteer assistant at the Koenigliche Klinik of the Charite Hospital, Berlin.

Returning to New York in 1899, Dr. Schlapp became connected with the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, as assistant to Dr. Barnard Sachs, and in 1900 was appointed instructor in neuropathology at Cornell University, subsequently becoming assistant Professor of Neuropathology. For a time he was also Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases at Fordham University and consulting physician to Fordham Hospital. For ten years Dr. Schlapp was chief of clinic for nervous and mental diseases in Presbyterian Hospital, and in 1911 joined the faculty of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital as Professor of Neuropathology.

Dr. Schlapp was psychiatrist to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and an authority on sociological influences affecting mental and nervous diseases, and has written much on the subject. In the field of authorship, Dr. Schlapp's writings cover a broad field, though mainly upon nervous and mental diseases, some of his important contributions to medical literature being as follows:

"The Enemy at the Gate," which has reference to the feminist movement, published in the Outlook, April 6, 1912 and excited wide comment and drew from the editors of the "Outlook" a three-column editorial; "Der Zellenbau der

Grosshirnrinde des Affen Macacus Cynomolgus,'' published in 1898; ''A Ascending Mylomalacia caused by a Progressing Venous Thrombosis'' (1906); ''Syringomyelia, with Partial Macrosomia'' (1906); ''Syringomyelia with Hypertrophy and Atrophy'' (1910); ''Hysterical Mutism'' (1903); ''Anomalous General Paralysis'' (1903); ''Lead Palsy and Trauma'' (1903); ''Subcortical Tumor'' (1903); ''The Microscopic Structure of Cortical Areas in Man and some Mammals'' (1902-03); ''A Neuroepithelioma Developing from a Central Ghiosis, after an Operation on the Spinal Cord'' (1911); and as co-author with Dr. J. J. Walsh, he also contributed the following: ''A Complete Case of Syringomelia'' (1904); ''Subcortical Cyst and Fibroma, due to Trauma Producing Jacksonian Epilepsy, cured by Operation'' (1904); and ''Myasthenia Gravis'' (1910).

The difference in histological structure of the cerebral cortex of the brain demonstrated by him have been used as the means of locating the functions of the different cerebral regions. ''Because of his exceptional technical equipment and rare combination of insight, human sympathy and public interest,''' using the language of the director of schools, Dr. Schlapp was engaged to make a survey of the problem of mental deficiency in the public schools of Milwaukee, the result of his survey having been published and widely circulated among educators as a text book of authority on the subject, and has delivered numerous addresses and read many papers on subjects kindred thereto as follows:

''An Economic and Social Study of Feeble Minded Women,''' reported in the (*Med. Rec.*, 1914), ''Recent Progress in Dealing with Feeble Minded and Mentally Defective Dependent Children,''' read before the State Charities Conference, Utica, N. Y., 1915; ''The Mentally Defective Cases in the Courts of New York City,''' ''The Clearing House for Mental Defectives'' (*Med. Rec.*, 1914); ''Available Fields for Research and Prevention in Mental Deficiency,''' a paper read at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Baltimore, Md., 1915; ''Oclusion of the Aqueduct of Sybius in relation to Internal Hydrocephalus,''' presented in the department of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College; report on 10,000 cases from the Clearing House for Mental Defectives (*Med. Rec.*, 1918); ''Theoretical Considerations of Mental Deficiency'' (*Med. Rec.*, 1918).

Dr. Schlapp was a member of a commission appointed by Governor Glynn to investigate and recommend a policy for caring for the mentally deficient in the State, an appropriation of ten thousand dollars having been made for the purpose, the report of this commission being made the basis for legislation that was framed; was instrumental in securing legislation requiring three physicians to be assigned to the Children's Courts in New York. Dr. Schlapp is a member of the American Pathological and Bacteriological Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, also the County Association, the New York Neurological Society, and the New York Pathological Society.

FRANK CANFIELD HOLLISTER, M.D., successful physician of New York City, and able specialist of internal medicine, was born in Greenwich, Fairfield county, Connecticut, June 14, 1866, the son of Philander Hatch and Anna (Canfield) Hollister. He is in

direct lineal descent from Lieutenant John Hollister, who came to America from England in 1640, was one of the founders of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and later held various offices in the Connecticut Colony. His son, Stephen Hollister, became a captain in the Colonial Army, and the subsequent generations from that to the present of the Hollister family have held honorable, and in some instances prominent, connection with the affairs of the State of Connecticut. Philander H. Hollister, father of Frank C. Hollister, was in the ministry of the Congregational church, and was a veteran of the Civil War, having been present at the capture of Richmond, in his capacity of chaplain to the forces.

Frank Canfield Hollister received much of his early education from his father, and he subsequently attended the high school at Greenwich, Connecticut, proceeding in 1882 to the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he remained for three years, graduating therefrom in 1885. In 1887 he came to New York City and became a medical student at the Bellevue Medical College (which now is known as the medical department of the New York University), pursuing the course of lectures and giving intelligent attention to the clinical side of the studies until in 1890 he was able to graduate and be awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Although entitled to enter immediately into the private practice of medicine, Dr. Hollister considered his later efficiency as a physician would be bettered by the wide knowledge he would obtain in a post-graduate course at one of the large city hospitals, therefore he postponed the opening of an office and attached himself to the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, where he remained for two and a half years, and his heavy and varied practical work during this period gave him confidence and an intimate knowledge of the practice of medicine. He also was able to undertake much research during his internship, his special study having been in the direction of internal medicine, in which branch of medical science he ultimately gained notable success.

Entering into private practice in New York City, in 1893, he formed professional association with Dr. George B. Fowler, Health Commissioner of New York City, which partnership continued effectively until 1908, when Dr. Hollister established himself in individual practice in New York City, since which time his clientele steadily increased until it reached the point at which it demanded all his time. Consequently, he has not been able to maintain staff connection with many New York hospitals. In his early years of practice he was active and successful as an educator, for some time having been identified with the faculty of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, as instructor thereat, and for three years instructor at the New York Polyclinic Medical College. During his association with the medical fraternity of New York City, Dr. Hollister has been attending physician to the Gouverneur and Elizabeth hospitals, attending physician of outdoor poor department of Bellevue Hospital, and also assistant visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Hollister belongs to the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he is a fellow, the New York County Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Hollister holds membership in the Colonial Club, and is an enthusiastic autoist; in fact, was one of the founders of the Automobile Club of America.

On October 15, 1896, Dr. Hollister married Elaine, daughter of William F. Shirley, retired banker of New York City. To them have been born two children, Frank and Gloria. Their New York City residence is at No. 264 West Seventy-seventh Street, where also is Dr. Hollister's office.

HARLOW BROOKS, M.D., Specialist in Pathology and Clinical Medicine, member of the faculty of the New York University for twenty years, and Professor of Clinical Medicine of that institution, was born in Medo, Minnesota, March 31, 1871, a son of Daniel Walker and Katherine (Riley) Brooks. Dr. Brooks comes of an ancient and honorable Colonial family in this country, his ancestors having participated in the wars of that time.

Harlow Brooks received his elementary education in the public schools of Minnesota, and graduated from the High School of Mapleton, in that State. Later he went West, where he entered the University of Oregon, working during the summers in the engineering force of the Union Pacific Railway system, and while there gained a love of the West and things western. He afterwards entered the University of Michigan Medical College, where he graduated with the class of 1895, receiving the degree of M.D., and having in the meantime been appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy. Soon thereafter he went to Europe to engage in further research and study, taking a post-graduate course in medicine at the University of Freiburg, I. B., and at the Polyclinic, Munich, Bavaria, where he had as preceptors men of international note in medical centers. Returning to New York Dr. Brooks was appointed an instructor of Histology and Embryology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1895-98, and in the latter year was appointed instructor and Assistant Professor of Pathology and Spl. Pathology at the New York University until 1900, when he became Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, advancing to the chair of Clinical Medicine in 1912, in which he has since remained. For a number of years he has been engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City. Dr. Brooks is visiting physician to the City and Montefiore hospitals, consulting physician to the Union, Caledonian and Beth Israel hospitals of New York, the New London Memorial Hospital, and the Greenwich Hospital, both of Connecticut. He is also consulting physician to the Ossining Hospital, New York, and consulting pathologist to the Hackensack and Muhlenberg hospitals. During the Spanish-American War Dr. Brooks served as civilian physician of

the United States Army, 1898-99, and as a member of the Seventh Regiment National Guard of the State of New York, which military organization he joined in 1899, and of which he was for ten years assistant surgeon and captain. He was subsequently assigned to the medical corps, National Guard, New York, and advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and division surgeon. His services were promptly volunteered at the declaration of war with Germany, and he is now serving as Major and Chief of Medical Service in the Base Hospital, 77th Division, United States Army.

In the field of authorship, Dr. Brooks has contributed much to medical literature that has been of interest and value to his profession. Among his writings are numerous monographs and studies on medical, zoological and biological subjects, dealing with circulatory disorders and subjects of internal interest, contributed to leading medical publications.

Dr. Brooks is a member of the following organizations: New York Pathological Society, of which he is trustee; Association of American Physicians; American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; American Association of Gastro-Enterologists; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of New York; New York Academy of Medicine; New York County Medical Association; Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine; the Harvey Society, the Alumni Society of the New York City and Knickerbocker hospitals, and the Phi Alpha Sigma fraternity. He is also a Fellow in Science of the New York Zoological Society, a member of the American Academy of Science, the Century Association, New York Athletic, Camp Fire of America, and Explorers' clubs. Dr. Brooks has been deeply interested since childhood in explorations, big-game hunting and photography, and most of his recreation time has been spent in the wilds indulging in these pursuits, though he has also found time to study chamber music and interest himself in American art.

On June 14, 1899, Dr. Brooks was married to Louise Dudley Davis, of Maplewood, New Jersey. They have one child, Ruth Walper Brooks.

WILLIAM ROBERT BROUGHTON, A.B., M.D., Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a New York City Ophthalmologist of extensive practice, ophthalmological surgeon to St. Joseph's Asylum, New York, and to many other hospitals, was born in New York City, November 3, 1866, the son of John Glover and Eliza (Gray) Broughton.

William R. Broughton took the High School course at Bloomfield, New Jersey, after which he entered Williams College, and graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In June, 1890, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York (Columbia University), with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After post-graduate work in various hospitals he devoted his time exclusively to ophthalmology and nervous diseases, and was associated for years with the late Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney. In June, 1890, Dr.

Broughton received licenses to practice medicine in the States of New York, New Jersey, and has since been in very active practice, exclusively as an ophthalmological surgeon. His present hospital appointments includes the following: Ophthalmologist to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York; ophthalmologist to the Children's Home, Montclair, New Jersey; consulting ophthalmological surgeon to the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, New Jersey. With all of these hospitals he has been officially connected for many years.

Besides holding fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Broughton also is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, the New York County Medical Society, the Essex County, New Jersey, Medical Association, and of the New Jersey State Commission for the Blind.

Dr. Broughton married, October 20, 1897, Jennie Brittan Morris, of Bloomfield, New Jersey. They have one child, Ruth Morris Broughton, born September 17, 1902.

JOHN VAN DOREN YOUNG, M.D., well-regarded physician of New York City, and a gynecological specialist of many important successes in his generation of professional labor as gynecologist of St. Luke's, Polyclinic and St. Elizabeth's hospitals, New York City, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1864.

The Young family originated in Scotland, from whence its main branch migrated to the northern part of Ireland during religious disturbances of the seventeenth century, and there remained for many generations. Its members chiefly followed the profession of medicine, John Van Doren Young being in the fourth generation from William Young, who was a prominent physician in Ireland, as was also his son, Charles Hamilton Young, who came to this country in 1820, and established himself in practice at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, maintaining himself in professional occupation thereat until his death.

Dr. John Young, father of Dr. John Van Doren Young, will be remembered by many of the older physicians of New York City and State. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, in the class of 1844, and for twelve years thereafter engaged in medical practice at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, removing then to New York City, where for eleven years he was active as a member of the city medical fraternity, his office having been in the Astor House. In 1867, he retired to the less arduous life of a country physician, finding pleasure in the exercise of his profession at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, and later at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, and at Garrison, New York.

John Van Doren Young, son of John and Mary Jeanette (Garrison) Young, received elementary education at private and public schools of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, later proceeding to the Newburg Academy, Newburg, New York, graduating therefrom in 1881. His future

career was the subject of much discussion at that time, but it was eventually decided that he should enter the realm of finance; accordingly, John Van Doren Young's first activity, after the close of his school days, centered around the financial world of New York City. He entered a Wall Street broker's office, and therein followed financial markets for two and a half years. By that time, however, he had become convinced that the profession of his father and ancestors would be more suited to his temperament, and so, having matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, in 1885, he earnestly entered upon the three-year course in medicine at that well-known medical college, eventually graduating with the class of 1888, and being awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine in that year, thus becoming entitled to enter general practice immediately. However, before doing so, Dr. Young passed a year and a half in useful practical work as interne of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and also applied himself to a year's close study of comparative anatomy, under the preceptorship of Professor Huntington. In 1889 he became a member of the resident medical staff of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the following year established himself in office for private practice at No. 24 West Forty-first Street, New York City, removing three years later to No. 60 West Seventy-sixth Street, at which address he continued in office until 1903, when he removed to his present address, No. 171 West Seventy-first Street.

Dr. Young has, by his understanding of medicine and by careful observance of the highest duties of his profession, developed an extensive private practice and a worthy repute. He has also, during a generation of professional connection with medicine in New York City, undertaken many important hospital and educational labors within the city; he was for many years assistant in gynecology at the New York Hospital; was clinical assistant in the class of diseases of children at the Presbyterian Hospital; was assistant in general medicine at the Vanderbilt Clinic; was for two and a half years assistant in gynecology at the Vanderbilt Clinic; was chief in gynecology at St. Luke's Hospital for more than a decade, and at present is gynecologist to Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, New York City, having held the appointment for many years, and consulting gynaecologist to the Hackensack Hospital.

Resulting from his research and experiments, combined with knowledge gained by extensive and varied practice, Dr. Young has been able to place into writing many articles of merit and value to the medical profession. Among his published works may be mentioned: "Eclampsia" and "Illustrative Cases of Uterine Fibroids." He is the author of "Plastic Surgery on the Tubes and Ovaries," "The Midwife Problem in the State of New York," "Choice of Method for the Relief of Retroversion and Retroflexion," "Gynaecology in the Young," "Value of Local Treatment in Gynaecological Cases," "Sacral Suspension of the Uterus, a New Technique, 1909," "Technique in Gynaecology," "Sacral Suspension of the Uterus" (1915),

"Birth Trauma," etc. The greater part of Dr. Young's work has been devoted to the study of retro positions of the uterus, especially pathologic mechanical retroversion and the perfection of the operation of Sacral Suspension.

Dr. Young is affiliated with the following medical societies: The American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York County Medical Society, the Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital, the West End Medical Society, and the Hospital Graduates' Club. He has been secretary of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the New York Obstetrical Society. He is a member of F. A. C. S., Medical Editors' Association, Medico Surgical Society, and Polyclinic Clinical Society. Dr. Young was secretary of the Medical Society of the County of New York for eighteen and one-half years, and was editor of the "Annals of Gynæcology and Pediatry."

AUSTIN FLINT, JR., Master of Arts of Princeton University, Doctor of Medicine of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Professor of Gynecology at the Medical College of New York University since 1898, and a leading obstetrical surgeon of New York City, continues with distinction a name which from the early Colonial days has maintained prominent and honored connection with the history of American medicine. Edward Flint, great-great-great-grandfather of Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., was a physician of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, who served in the Revolutionary Army and was at the Battle of Bunker Hill; the next generation gave to American medicine, Austin Flint, who also served in the Army and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was born in 1740, and practised medicine in Massachusetts, latterly in Leicester, Massachusetts, where he died in 1850, aged ninety years. His son, Joseph Hensaw Flint, was a surgeon of Northampton and Springfield, Massachusetts. His son, Austin Flint, grandfather of the Austin Flint of present New York City and State Medical associations, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, October 20, 1812, and in due course entered the profession of medicine by graduating at the medical department of Harvard University in 1833. Three years later he began the practice of medicine in New York State, and this continued for half a century and embraced many notable incidents in the history of New York medicine. The *Buffalo Medical Journal* was founded by him in 1846; in the following year, 1847, he, in association with Professors White and Hamilton, founded the Buffalo Medical College, an institution in which for many years he held professorial capacity. In 1861 he joined with others in founding the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and also became Professor of the Practice of Medicine, continuing until his death in 1886. In 1872 he was elected president of the New York



Gustav Flieck

Academy of Medicine, and during his active career enriched American medical literature by many important works from his pen.

His son, the late Austin Flint, father of Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., held even more distinguished connection with the history of medicine in New York. An eminent authority on physiology, he did much to advance this science, and was Professor of Physiology at many medical colleges during his active career. The colleges of New York State, to the faculties of which he belonged at different times, were: Buffalo, Bellevue and Cornell. He was one of the founders of the famous Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was Professor of Physiology thereat, from its inception in 1861 until its amalgamation in 1898 with the Medical College of New York University. As an expert on physiology he was internationally known, on one occasion, in 1862, in recognition of his valuable discoveries in relation to the excretory functions of the liver, Dr. Flint was voted an award of fifteen hundred francs by the French Academy of Sciences. Later he came into international prominence among medical scientists by reason of an elaborate review he published in 1869 of the history of the discovery of the motor and sensory properties of the roots of the spinal nerves, which event started a discussion that found place in the pages of medical journals of many countries. Dr. Flint was a voluminous writer for some years; he edited the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, which was founded by his father, and eventually was merged into the *American Medical Monthly*. One of the works of which Dr. Flint was the author was the "Physiology of Man," published in five volumes of five hundred pages each, the first in 1866 and the fifth in 1874. Another large work was his "Text-book of Human Physiology." In 1875 he became surgeon-general of the State of New York, appointed by Governor Tilden and re-appointed by the succeeding Governor, Lucius Robinson.

Austin Flint, Jr., son of the last-named Austin Flint, was born at Ballston, New York, July 30, 1868. After preliminary education, privately obtained, and in the private schools of New York City, he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college, receiving the honorary degree of A.M. eight years later from Princeton University. He returned to New York City and entered upon a course of medical study at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of which his father was one of the founders. In 1889 he graduated therefrom, having gained the title to the medical degree which admitted him to the profession. During a portion of 1889 and the whole of 1890, Dr. Austin Flint was an interne of Bellevue Hospital, and in his capacity of house physician thereof gained considerable practical experience during that period.

Dr. Flint took up the special study of obstetrics and gynecology and applied himself to extensive research along these lines. He did much post-graduate work in the Women's Hospital of the State of New York, and has since received many important hospital appointments. In 1891 he was appointed visiting physician to the Midwifery Dispensary of the Lying-in Hospital of New York, and in the same

year became assistant visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital and similarly connected with the Emergency Hospital. In 1895 he was advanced at the Bellevue Hospital, becoming visiting gynecologist to the institution, since which year he has acted as such thereto. In 1898 he secured an appointment to the staff of the New York Maternity Hospitals as consulting obstetrical physician, a responsibility he has since continuously undertaken. In 1901 he became visiting physician to the Hospital of the Ruptured and Crippled; later being appointed consulting physician thereto, and as such he is still identified with the medical staff of the institution. In 1905 Dr. Flint became visiting obstetrical physician to the Manhattan Maternity Hospital and Dispensary, and as such is still connected therewith. He also has for many years been attending surgeon to the Women's Hospital in the State of New York, so that, as a whole, his hospital connections indicate that Dr. Flint stands well as a gynecological and obstetrical physician in the City of New York.

Not only in the practical side of medical activities has Dr. Flint been prominent; he has been an educator of marked ability and success for more than twenty years, having undertaken professorial labors at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College since 1891, when he was appointed lecturer in the class of Obstetrics, and in 1895 advanced to the chair of obstetrics thereat, and also became Clinical Professor of Gynecology, as well as Professor of Obstetrics. As such Dr. Flint has had unbroken connection with the medical faculty of New York University since that year.

As might be expected from a scientist of such learning, accomplishments and experiences, Dr. Flint has on many occasions contributed to periodical medical literature many important brochures, monographs and the like upon matters relating to his research and practice. He is author of the following:

"Observations on Pelvic Deformities" (read before N. Y. State Med. Ass., Oct. 16, 1895); "Deformed Pelvis" (pub. in Bulletin Society Lying-in Hospital, 1896 or 1897); "A Statistical Study of Version" (pub. in Bulletin Society Lying-in Hospital, 1896 or 1897); "Statistical Report of Forceps Operation" (pub. in Bulletin Society Lying-in Hospital, 1896 or 1897); "Management of Normal Labor, Including the Use of Forceps" (N. Y. State Med. Ass., Oct. 16, 1900); "Hygiene and Management of Pregnancy" (pub. in N. Y. Med. Jour., June 13, 1908); "Management of the Puerperium from a Surgical Stand-point" (pub. in Amer. Jour. of Obstetrics, Vol. LVIII, No. 1, 1908); "A case of Left-sided Appendicitis" (pub. in Bulletin Woman's Hospital, 1912); "The Muscle Operation for the Repair of Lacerations of the Perineum" (pub. in Bulletin Woman's Hospital, 1913); "Retrodisplacements of the Uterus following Confinement" (pub. in Amer. Jour. of Obstetrics, Vol. LXX, No. 1, page 1. Read before the Meeting of the New York Obstetrical Society, April 14, 1914); "Some Problems in Gynecology" (pub. in Amer. Jour. of Obstetrics, April, 1918); "Conservative and Radical Methods of Treatment in Obstetrics" (read before Tri-State Med. Soc., Aug. 22, 1918).

Dr. Flint's present office address is No. 16 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City. Dr. Flint married, in 1895, at New York, Marion Wing, of New York, daughter of John D. Wing, of New York City. They have one daughter, Adelaide.

ARPAD GEYZA CHARLES GERSTER, M.D., F.A.C.S., well regarded and successful as a surgeon in New York City, M.D., Ch.D., and O.M., of Vienna University, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, was born in Kassa, Hungary, on December 22, 1848, the son of Nicholas and Caroline (Schmidt-Adamkovich) Gerster.

The family was of good standing in the vicinity, and the son, Arpad G. C. Gerster, was afforded a good education, both in classics and science, and after graduating at the Kassa Gymnasium he proceeded to Vienna University, where he became a student of medicine, during his undergraduateship indefatigably applying himself to the study, both theoretical and practical, and benefiting much by clinical observations and work. As a student he distinguished himself, gaining many honors, and ultimately becoming the possessor of the degrees of M.D. (Doctor of Medicine), Ch.D. (Doctor of Surgery), and O.M. (Master of Obstetrics), of the University of Vienna, these distinctions being conferred upon him in 1872. During the years 1872 and 1873, Dr. Gerster was a surgeon in the Austrian Army, and in 1874 came to the United States, settling in Brooklyn, New York, where he established himself in general practice, continuing his practice in Brooklyn until 1877, when he removed to New York City. In 1878 he was appointed visiting surgeon to the German Hospital, New York, and in the following year occupied a like capacity at the Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York; in 1882 he was invited to become a member of the faculty of the New York Polyclinic Medical School, as Professor of Surgery thereat, an educational connection he maintained with much distinction to himself until 1894, since which time his extensive private practice as a consulting surgeon has taken most of his time, though he has held to his hospital appointments. At present he is consulting surgeon to the German Hospital, the Mt. Sinai Hospital, and the Isabel Heim, so that he has held continuous professional connection with the German Hospital for thirty-eight years, and with the Mt. Sinai Hospital for thirty-seven years.

As a writer Dr. Gerster has contributed much to the medical journals of the United States, and his contributions on surgical subjects have been followed with interest by professional men. He is the author of "Rules of Aseptic and Antiseptic Surgery," which was published in 1888 and well received. Many professional organizations hold Dr. Gerster as a member, and in many of them he has had honors conferred upon him by his confrères, among which may be mentioned that of his election to the presidency of the American Surgical Association, in 1911-12, and his election to fellowship of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Gerster is identified with the following associations: The New York Academy of Medicine; the American Surgical Association; the German Surgical Association, Berlin; the Surgical Society of New York; the Royal Medical Society, Budapest, of which he is corresponding member; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the New York County Medical Association, and the Century

Club. Dr. Gerster's office is at No. 34 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York City.

On December 14, 1875, Dr. Gerster was married to Anna Bernard Wynne, of Cincinnati, Ohio. To them was born John C. A., November 27, 1881.

ROSSWELL PARK.—The late Dr. Roswell Park, an eminent surgeon, a versatile yet profound toiler in scientific research, a writer, whose fame conferred distinction upon the home of his adoption, Buffalo, New York, a generous friend and constant and tireless champion of the University of Buffalo, and a public-spirited citizen, was of the ninth generation in America of an ancient family, which appears to have come into England with William the Conqueror. Sir Robert Parke, the first of the family in America, was born in Preston, England, in 1580. He immigrated into Massachusetts in 1630, but soon after moved to Connecticut, of which State many of his numerous descendants have been natives. Other ancestors were Elder Brewster, of "Mayflower" fame; Henry Baldwin, a native of Devonshire, who in 1640 appears to have been a signer of the Town Order of Woburn, Massachusetts, and Colonel Loammi Baldwin, who was a personal friend of Count Rumford and a co-worker with him in scientific experiments. Six generations of the Park family have had a Roswell, and the son of Dr. Park has the distinction of being the seventh to bear this name.

The Park family has been notable for scholarly and literary qualities. The church, the academy and the army have chiefly engaged the Parks through several generations, and all three of these callings entered into the life-work of the Rev. Roswell Park, D.D., father of Dr. Park, of this review. Born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1807, he later removed to New York State, was a student of Hamilton College, then was appointed a cadet at West Point, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1831; immediately afterwards he acquired the degree of B.A. from Union College and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the engineer corps of the army, in which for several years he served in the development of Fort Adams, Fort Warren, and the Delaware Breakwater. In 1836 he resigned and was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. After several years of successful work there, he retired from his chair to take orders in the Episcopal church. He removed to Woburn, Connecticut, where he was rector of the parish and where he established a private school. He also resided in Pomfret, Connecticut, and after a sojourn in Europe, he took up his abode at Racine, Wisconsin, where he soon after founded Racine College, and was the president from 1852 to 1859. He was rector of St. Luke's Church in Racine from 1856 to 1863, then removed to Chicago, Illinois, to become head of Immanuel Hall, where he remained until his death in 1869. He married Mary Brewster Baldwin, whose death occurred in 1854.

Dr. Roswell Park was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, May 4, 1852,



ROSWELL PARK, M.D., M.A., L.L.D.

and shortly after the death of his mother was placed in the care of his uncle, Dr. Lewis Williams, at Pomfret. For two years he was a pupil at the grammar school connected with Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin, and then removed with his father to Chicago, and was a student at Immanuel Hall until the death of his father, when he entered Racine College, from which he received the degree of B.A. in 1872, and M.A. in 1875. Early in life he evinced a natural aptitude for the mechanical arts and handicraft, and when little more than a child he assisted his father in preparation for chemical demonstrations in teaching, and his proficiency in chemistry had a very practical foundation. After taking his degree at Racine, he returned to Chicago, and for one year taught at Immanuel Hall. He then entered the medical department of Northwestern University, from which institution he received the degree of M.D. in 1876. He began his service as interne and house physician at Cook County Hospital, and devoted the available time to visiting other hospitals and to work in morbid anatomy. In 1879 he became demonstrator of anatomy in the Women's Medical College of Chicago, and in the following year he became Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the medical department of Northwestern University, which position, three years later, he resigned to study in Europe, visiting Germany, France and Austria. While in Europe, he was made lecturer on surgery in Rush Medical College, and attending surgeon at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. Other appointments came, and in 1892 Lake Forest University accorded him the honorary degree of M.D. On June 23, 1883, Dr. Park was made Professor of Surgery in the University of Buffalo, and shortly thereafter surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. He received many flattering calls to fill great places in other cities, but such was his loyalty to the university which called him to Buffalo that he declined all honors. He accepted an invitation to lecture at the Army Medical School at Washington, having been appointed honorary Professor of Surgery there, and served by President Roosevelt's appointment as one of the Board of Visitors at West Point Military Academy, thus betraying a long-continued interest in military affairs. When the Medical Reserve Corps was constituted he was naturally one of the first surgeons to receive appointment in this branch of the army. Dr. Park was the first and so far the only man to serve as surgeon-in-chief at the Buffalo General Hospital. One great aim of his life, to know the nature of cancer, was fated not to be realized, although he strove hard to attain it. This led to the establishment, first in the University of Buffalo, of the Gratwick Laboratory, which became in 1911 the New York State Laboratory and Hospital for the Study of Malignant Diseases.

In 1892 Dr. Park gave at Philadelphia the Mutter Lectures on "Surgical Pathology," published as a volume, a contribution of lasting importance to the medical profession. In 1895 he contributed a monograph of three hundred pages on the "Surgery of the Head and Brain"; in 1897 a well-known text-book on the "History of Medicine," based on lectures delivered during 1893 in the University of

Buffalo. He was the editor of and principal contributor to a two-volume text-book, "Surgery by American Authors," 1896 (three editions), and not long after a large text-book, his *magnum opus*, on "General Surgery." Besides these he wrote for encyclopedias of surgery, pathology and therapeutics enduring monographs, and contributed extensively to current medical literature. Some of the best of his shorter essays, philosophic and historic in nature, are to be found in his book, "The Evil Eye and Other Essays" (1913, with a second edition in 1914). In 1901 the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo took place, and Dr. Park was made medical director of the Exposition, of its sanitation, its hospitals, and its medical staff. The International Congress on School Hygiene convened in Buffalo in the summer of 1913, and Dr. Park was the chairman of the committee of arrangements. He was much interested in and president of the Medical Society of the State of New York; president of the American Surgical Association; a member of the French Society of Surgery, the German Congress of Surgeons, the Italian Surgical Society, and various other foreign associations, having been also the chairman of the American committee of the International Society of Surgery, at the meetings of which, in Brussels, he was seldom absent and often contributed. In 1895 he received from Harvard University the honorary degree of M.A., and in 1902, Yale University, of which one of his ancestors was a founder, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was brigade surgeon in the National Guard, holding the rank of major. Dr. Park married, in 1880, Martha Prudence Durkee, of Chicago, Illinois, who died in 1899. They were the parents of two sons: Roswell, who is president of Park, Harrison & Thomas, Buffalo, New York; Julian, Professor of History in the University of Buffalo. Dr. Park died February 15, 1914.

By the sudden death of Roswell Park, M.D., M.A., LL.D., the University of Buffalo loses far more than can adequately be expressed in the words of a brief, formal appreciation, such as this tribute of respect must be. It is not for us so much to measure Dr. Park's high service in this community as a public-spirited citizen, as a versatile yet profound toiler in scientific research, or as a writer whose world-wide fame has conferred distinction upon the home of his adoption, as to recognize and declare the great debt the University of Buffalo owes him as its loyal and generous friend and as its constant and tireless champion. He shared our vicissitudes and aspirations for thirty years, and he lived to be able to say, as he did to this Council twelve hours before his death, that he rejoiced in the signs of an early consummation of the long-cherished hopes of the University's steadfast friends.

The above is a Resolution adopted by the Council of the University of Buffalo at a meeting held February 16, 1914. Dr. Park's life was so full and rich, his accomplishments so large and many, that it will remain an example of usefulness; yet there can be no doubt that numerous high enterprises, planned for the future of his university, hospital and city, were held back because of his lack of strength and time to carry them to completion. The citizens of Buffalo owe to his memory the fulfillment of his designs.

EDGAR ROBINSON McGUIRE was born in Mount Forest, Ontario, August 13, 1877, son of George and Henrietta (Gardner) McGuire.

Dr. McGuire's preliminary education consisted in a Junior Leaving Certificate—about the equivalent of two years in a university. After one year of teaching in a public school, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in 1900. He served internships in both the Emergency and Buffalo General hospitals—later serving as personal assistant to the late Roswell Park—for twelve years. He served as assistant surgeon in the Buffalo General Hospital from 1903 to 1909, when he was appointed attending surgeon—in which capacity he still serves. In 1917 he was made Professor of Surgery in the University of Buffalo. His medical contributions have been about fifteen in number, and have dealt chiefly with cranial and abdominal surgery. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and International Congress of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. He holds membership in the following clubs: The Buffalo, Saturn, Country, and Wanakah Country, of Buffalo, and the Niagara Club, Niagara Falls, New York.

JOHN AUGUSTUS HARTWELL, Ph.B., M.D., F.A.C.S., Specialist in Intestinal Surgery and Assistant Professor of Surgery, Cornell University Medical College, had also many important hospital connections.

John A. Hartwell was born in Deckertown, Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1869, a son of Samuel S. and Mary Clarinda (Stiles) Hartwell. After receiving a preparatory education he entered Yale University, graduating therefrom in the class of 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then entered upon the study of biology and medicine at the same institution, and in 1892 graduated from the medical department with the degree of M.D. He subsequently took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, later pursuing extensive research in intestinal surgery. In 1897 he engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York City, where he has successfully continued to the present time. For the last eleven years Dr. Hartwell has been a member of the medical staff of Cornell University, in 1904 having been appointed Assistant Professor of Physiology, advancing three years later to Assistant Professor of Surgery at the same institution, in which position he remains at the present time. He was a member of the house staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, serving as interne from 1894 to 1897, was visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital for five years, and is director of surgery to the Bellevue Hospital, Cornell Division, also consulting surgeon to Lincoln Hospital, General Memorial Hospital, New York City; consulting surgeon to the Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, and the United Hospital, Port Chester, New York; formerly attending surgeon to the Lincoln Hospital, and a member of the medical board of Bellevue Hospital. He is a Fellow of the

American College of Surgeons; a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the American Surgical Association; Society of Clinical Surgery; Interurban Surgical Society; American Medical Association; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; New York State Medical Society; Medical Society of the County of New York, and the Alumni Association of Presbyterian Hospital. He is also a member of the following clubs: Yale University, and Quiz, of New York; Graduates', of New Haven; Army and Navy, of Washington, and the American Yacht.

In the field of authorship Dr. Hartwell has contributed much to medical literature that has been of interest and value to the profession, among his more notable writings being: "Radical Cure of Carcinoma of the Rectum" (*Annals of Surg.*, Vol. 42); "Operation for Non-Penetrating Intracranial Trauma" (*Annals of Surg.*, Vol. 48); "Intestinal Diverticula, a Pathological and Clinical Study" (*Amer. Jnl. of Med. Sciences*, Aug., 1910); "General Principles of the Surgical Treatment of Cancer" (*N. Y. Med. Jnl.*, 1913); "An Experimental Study of Intestinal Obstruction" (*Archives of Internal Medicine*, Vol. XIII), the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1912, also *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Vol. XVIII); "A Consideration of the Various Methods of Blood Transfusion and its Value" (*N. Y. State Jnl. of Med.*, 1914); "Carcinoma of the Splenic Flexure" (*Annals of Surg.*, 1917).

On April 16, 1910, Dr. Hartwell was married to Mrs. E. M. Fulton, Jr., who was formerly Mary Butter Green, of New York.

MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER O'BRIEN, M.A., M.D., well-known neurological and obstetrical surgeon of New York City, wherein he has practiced for thirty-five years, founder and ex-president of the Valentine Mott Medical Society, founder, ex-treasurer and ex-president of the Celtic Medical Society, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Fordham University and consulting physician to Misericordia Hospital, was born in New York City, on Christmas Day of 1859, son of Thomas and Mary A. (Cullen) O'Brien.

His school days were passed wholly in New York City; he attended Manhattan College, where he took the full academic course, which ultimately resulted in his gaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts when he graduated, with distinction, with the class of 1878. In that year he became a medical student at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and for three years thereafter pursued the study of the science in its various phases with earnest, intelligent attention, assiduously following the lectures and clinical demonstrations, and gathering wider insight into the profession by observations at various hospitals. At the end of the third year (1881), he successfully qualified, graduating well, and consequently being awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also succeeded in that year in gaining the Master of Arts degree from Manhattan College, gaining the letters by an able thesis. He then joined the house staff of physicians of Charity (now City) Hospital, where he remained an interne during the following

year. In 1882 he was also house physician at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, which institution is operated in connection with Charity Hospital, and during his work therein found ample scope for the further study of the branch of medicine in which he hoped to specialize, and from 1882 to 1884 Dr. O'Brien was physician to the Manhattan Dispensary, now the Knickerbocker Hospital. In 1884, in order that he might undertake extensive research in European centers of medicine in the direction of nervous and mental diseases, Dr. O'Brien went abroad, remaining in Europe until the end of 1885, and during this post-graduate work attended clinics in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cork and Berlin.

Upon his return to America he opened an office for private practice very shortly afterwards, and specialized in the treatment of nervous and mental cases. His skilled treatment and his undoubted knowledge of the specialty rapidly brought him success, and he became firmly established in a comparatively short time. He received many hospital appointments; from 1888 to 1894 Dr. O'Brien was physician and neurologist to Harlem Hospital Dispensary; during 1902-03 he was physician to the Northwestern Dispensary, in 1897 he was obstetrical surgeon to the Misericordia Hospital, and for thirteen years, beginning 1900, was Medical Director to the same institution, which also is a training school for nurses; he held the appointment of attending physician to the Academy of the Sacred Heart from 1902 to 1907; in 1906 he became lecturer to the chair of medicine at Fordham University, advancing the following year to Adjunct-Professor of Medicine at the same university. He is now visiting physician at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and consulting physician to the Misericordia Hospital, and to the St. Mary's (Waterbury, Connecticut) Hospital.

Dr. O'Brien has made many contributions to the medical literature of the country, having written much for medical journals, his articles having been in the main in relation to neurological and obstetrical developments. Among the more important of his writings may be mentioned: "Nervousness in Children—Imitative of Parental Traits;" "Multiple Neuritis in Women from Tipping—A Pseudo Rheumatism;" "Chills from Obscure Causes, notably from Secluded Pus Formations;" "Delivery in Occipito-Posterior Position—By Turning the Mother Instead of the Child;" "A Plea for the Administration of Baptism in Abortion, Miscarriage and on the Extra-Uterine Foetus;" "Adult Laryngeal Tuberculosis as a Result of Tubercular Infection of the Abdominal Lymphatics in Childhood." For the years 1896-98 Dr. O'Brien was the secretary and editor of the Transactions of the New York County Medical Association.

For a physician so much in professional demand as has been Dr. O'Brien, he has been unusually active in the affairs of a number of leading medical organizations. He was secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York during the years 1898-1900; is a trustee and has been president of the Harlem Medical Association; was the founder of the New York Celtic Medical Society, has been

its president, and was its treasurer for fifteen years; was founder and president of the Valentine Mott Medical Society, and is now historian and permanent treasurer, and has taken prominent part in the proceedings of many other organizations instituted for the advancement of medical science. Among the associations with which Dr. O'Brien is at present affiliated in membership may be noted the following: The American Medical Association; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; the New York Academy of Medicine, the Harvey Society, and the two societies of which he was the founder. Among the alumni associations to which he belongs are: Charity Hospital; St. Francis Xavier Sodality; Manhattan College; and the General Memorial Hospital. Socially he takes part in Catholic club affairs, and is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church. Politically, Dr. O'Brien is a Democrat, and early in his medical career found time for military activities, having been a private of the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard of New York during the years 1887-92.

Dr. O'Brien was married at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Manhattanville, New York City, June 25, 1888, to Maria A. (Pollie) Dunican, daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Howe) Dunican. They have four children: Eleanor, born 1889; Pauline, 1893; Thomas Dunican, 1895; Walter Cullen, 1903. Dr. O'Brien's office is at No. 161 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, New York City, where also the family resides.

IRVING SAMUEL HAYNES, Ph.B., M.D., Sc.D., F.A.C.S., eminent surgeon of New York City and Professor of Clinical Surgery at Cornell University Medical College, has had an enviable career. Of the scholarly type of physician, and a profound student of surgical science, Dr. Haynes worthily maintains the standards which have given so high a prestige to the profession. Superior native talents, developed by solid acquirements and disciplined by comprehensive research and a long and extensive practice, give to him an exceptional equipment of learning and skill. Whether as specialist in surgery, instructor in medical colleges, and author, or as an important factor in leading medical institutions, he is characterized by abilities of a high order.

Dr. Haynes entered upon the practice of his profession in New York City, supported not only by a wealth of family tradition and achievement, but with a mind directed from youth toward medical channels, and ripened by personal contact with medical men. It may truly be said of him that he came to the profession by right of inheritance, the theory of heredity as an influence in shaping the careers of men never had a more potent example, for his paternal ancestors in direct line for five generations were practicing physicians. Dr. Thomas Haynes (1735-1789) was a surgeon in the army of General Amherst, was present at the capture of Ticonderoga, and accompanied the prisoners to Cambridge, Massachusetts. His wife, Miriam, was a daughter of Deacon Jonathan Marsh, and a granddaughter of Han-



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nah Dustin, the celebrated "Indian Heroine," of Haverhill, Massachusetts. They had a son, Dr. Samuel Haynes (1763-1800) who was a private in the Continental Army (1779-1780-1781), who had a son, Dr. Thomas Haynes (1792-1860) who practiced medicine at Westfield, Vermont, and he had a son, Dr. Samuel Haynes (1827-1901) a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York (1853), and who was an assistant surgeon, United States Army, in the Civil War, 1864-65, who was the father of Dr. Irving S. Haynes, of this review.

Irving S. Haynes was born at Saranac, New York, August 29, 1861, a son of Dr. Samuel and Phoebe (Ayres) Haynes. After receiving a liberal preparatory education in the public schools and the Plattsburg (New York) High School, Irving S. Haynes entered Wesleyan University, in 1881, where he graduated with the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, winning honors in chemistry, and the "J. Brown Goode" prize for original research in biology. He then entered upon the study of medicine at the University of New York, New York City, graduating therefrom in 1887 with the degree of M.D. He immediately entered upon a post-graduate course, becoming an interne as junior and senior assistant and house surgeon, 1887-88, at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. During 1888-90, Dr. Haynes was attending surgeon to Chambers Street Hospital, class in fractures and dislocations. In 1888 he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the New York University Medical College. In 1889 he was promoted to the position of demonstrator of anatomy, and in 1894 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, which position he held until his resignation from this institution in 1898, to accept the position of Professor of Practical Anatomy in the newly founded Cornell University Medical College. In 1910 he was appointed Professor of Applied Anatomy, and in the following year the title of Professor of Clinical Surgery was added. In 1917 Dr. Haynes resigned his active teaching position in the Anatomy Department of Cornell, but still continues his college connection through the latter appointment.

Dr. Haynes has thus served continuously as a member of the faculty of Cornell University Medical College since the founding of the institution in 1898. Dr. Haynes was assistant attending surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary, 1891-99; has been visiting surgeon to Harlem Hospital since 1895, visiting surgeon to the Red Cross, now the Park Hospital, since 1909, and consulting surgeon to the Physicians' Hospital, Plattsburg, New York. In 1901 Dr. Haynes was a delegate from the State Medical Association to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Haynes is a member of the following societies: Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of New York; New York Academy of Medicine, of which he is also a fellow; the New York Surgical Society; Harlem Medical Association; New York County Medical Society, and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital.

He is also a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and is an honorary member of Wesleyan University Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa. In 1915 Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. In the field of authorship, Dr. Haynes has contributed many articles that have been of interest and value to his profession. The following are a few of the more important contributions of Dr. Haynes to medical publications. The first paper written and published by Dr. Haynes was on "Vicious Union Following Potts' Fracture, Operative Treatment, New Method, Presentation of Case" (Published in the *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, April 16, 1892). In this case and paper Dr. Haynes *first practiced and enunciated the principle* that "the Original Lesions of the Fracture should be Reproduced and the Case then Treated as a Recent Fracture." Dr. Haynes was the *first to apply superimposed photographs* to demonstrate the relation of the viscera to the surface of the body and to each other. The papers embodying these results were published in the New York Medical Journals for November 11 and December 9, 1893, and in the Transactions of the First Pan-American Medical Congress. In the June number of the "Laryngoscope," 1912, Dr. Haynes published an original operation for the "Surgical Treatment of Meningitis," which consisted of establishing drainage from the basilar region of the skull through the cisterna magna. In the following year he published in the *Annals of Surgery*, April, 1913, the details of an original operation for the treatment of "Congenital, Internal Hydrocephalus" by directing the cerebro-spinal fluid from the cisterna magna into the cranial sinuses by means of a specially constructed tube. Another original operation for the treatment of very large Ventral Hernia was published in the *N. Y. State Jour. of Med.*, December, 1913. By this original method of inverting the hernial sac and margins many hernia deemed inoperable have been successfully cured. He is also the author of a "Practical Guide for Beginners in the Dissection of the Human Body," published in 1893, and "Manual of Anatomy," published in 1896.

Dr. Haynes is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he is deeply interested, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Park Avenue Church.

On March 19, 1890, Dr. Haynes married (first) at Plattsburg, New York, Charlotte E. Scribner, who passed away December 7, 1897, and on July 5, 1899, Dr. Haynes married (second) Laura C. Marsh, of Beekmantown, New York. They have the following children: Harriet M., born September 4, 1900; Dorothy, born December 29, 1902; Irving Samuel, Jr., born September 11, 1908. Dr. Haynes and family reside at No. 107 West Eighty-fifth Street, where he also maintains his office.

THOMAS E. SATTERTHWAITE, M.D., a native of New York City, and an eminent pathologist, was born March 26, 1843, a son of Thomas Wilkinson and Ann Fisher (Sheafe) Satterthwaite.

Taking the academic course at Yale University, Thomas E. Satterthwaite graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1864, during 1863-64 taking also his first-year medical course at Yale University, after which, in 1864-65, he entered upon a post-graduate course in comparative anatomy at Harvard University, under the preceptorship of Professor Jeffries Wyman, taking also his second year of medicine in the same university. He became, in 1866, a student of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Columbia University, from which he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1867. To further his practical knowledge of medicine, Dr. Satterthwaite, immediately after having earned admittance to the profession, attached himself to the house staff of the New York Hospital, continuing his internship until 1869, when he went abroad for a post-graduate course in medicine under the eminent Austrian professors, viz: Schrötter, Hebra, Braun and Stricker. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, Dr. Satterthwaite tendered his services to the German government and was appointed assistant contract surgeon in the German Army, ultimately rising to a full surgeoncy, with rank of captain. He saw considerable service, and for his indefatigable efforts in the military hospitals of Toul, France, the German Emperor, William I., conferred upon him the treasured German decoration, the Iron Cross, in 1872. For some time after the conclusion of the war Dr. Satterthwaite undertook research and study of pathological anatomy at Würzburg, under Professor von Recklinghausen, returning to New York City in 1872, and immediately opening an office in that city for private practice.

During the subsequent years of his activities in medicine his eminence in the profession has brought him many honors, two of the most recent having been the bestowal upon him of the degree of LL.D. by the University of Maryland, in 1908, and that of Sc.D. by St. John's College, in 1912. He has been president of the New York Pathological Society, vice-president of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, president of the Babies' Hospital, president of the American Therapeutic Society, president of the Medical Association of Greater New York, and has done pioneer work in connection with the founding of some of the leading New York medical institutions of to-day. He organized the Chambers Street House of Relief, now the Hudson Street Hospital, was one of the founders of the American Therapeutic Society and of the Babies' Hospital, was one of the incorporators of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and originated the plans which led to the founding of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

In professorial capacities, Dr. Satterthwaite has rendered valued, long and honorable service to the medical fraternity of New York City and State. He was Professor of Pathological Anatomy for one year and of General Medicine for seven years at the New York Post-

Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and was lecturer in 1881-82 on comparative pathology at Columbia Veterinary College. He also originated, in 1873, what was probably the first private laboratory for instruction in normal and pathological histology in this country, and gave instruction in these branches until 1890; and during the years 1904-08 again undertook the duties of the chair of medicine at the Post-Graduate Medical School. Early in his career, Dr. Satterthwaite was a clinical assistant to Professor Willard Parker, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He has been identified, in professional capacity, with many New York City hospitals; was pathologist to St. Luke's Hospital 1872-82; pathologist to the Presbyterian Hospital, 1873-88; he is now consulting physician to the Manhattan State Hospital, to the Post-Graduate, Babies' and Orthopedic hospitals, and to the North-Western Dispensary. He has a general consulting and hospital practice, but specializes in diseases of the heart. Dr. Satterthwaite's contributions to medical periodical literature have been numerous. The more exhaustive works of which he is the author include "Manual of Histology," "Practical Bacteriology," "Diseases of the Heart and Aorta," and "Cardio-Vascular Diseases."

Among the medical organizations with which Dr. Satterthwaite is at present affiliated are: The American Medical Association, American Therapeutic Society, American Association of Medical Jurisprudence, American Congress on Internal Medicine, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Association of the Military Surgeons of the United States. He is also a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and of the New York Academy of Medicine, life member of the New York Pathological Society, member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Greater New York Medical Association, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Harvey Society, the New York County Medical Association, and the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease. He is also an honorary member of the Washington, D. C., Medical and Surgical Society, and belongs to the Sons of the Revolution Association, and to the Century, Army and Navy (Washington, D. C.) clubs.

Dr. Satterthwaite was married in New York City, November 13, 1884, to Isabella, daughter of Dr. James Lenox Banks, of New York City.

WILLIS GAYLORD TUCKER is descended in the seventh generation from Robert Tucker, a native of Kent, England, who came to Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1635.

His father, Luther Tucker, was born in Brandon, Vermont, May 7, 1802. He became a printer and in 1825 located at Jamaica, Long Island, where, in partnership with Henry C. Sleight, he published standard works for New York houses. The following year he removed to Rochester, New York, and on October 27, of that year, issued the initial number of the Rochester *Daily Advertiser*, the first daily newspaper published west of Albany, New York, in the United

States. In 1831 he established the *Genesee Farmer* which, in 1839, was combined with Buel's *Cultivator*, and in 1853, at Albany, began the publication of the *Country Gentleman* with which, in 1866, the *Cultivator* was combined, and this weekly journal of agriculture was for many years the leading paper of its kind in America.

Willis Gaylord Tucker, son of Luther and Margaret Lucinda (Smith) Tucker, was born at Albany, New York, October 31, 1849. His mother was a native of New York City, where she was born, May 6, 1811. He was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1866; studied medicine with Professor James H. Armsby, M. D., and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1870 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A year later he became assistant in Chemistry at the Albany Medical College, subsequently Adjunct Professor of Materia-Medica and Chemistry, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry and Toxicology, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology until 1915. He was registrar of the faculty of the college from 1882 to 1914, and dean of same 1914-15. He was instructor in Chemistry at the Albany Academy, 1873-74; lecturer on Natural Sciences in St. Agnes' School from 1873 to 1899, and Professor of Chemistry at the Albany High School from 1876 to 1887.

In 1881 he was one of the founders of the Albany College of Pharmacy, and was a member of its faculty, filling the chair of Professor of Chemistry from its foundation until 1918; he was dean of the faculty from 1883 to 1918, retiring in the latter year as dean emeritus; and has been, since 1883, a trustee of the college.

Dr. Tucker was analyst to the State Board of Health from 1881 to 1891; Director of the State Board of Health Laboratory from 1891 to 1901; and Director of the Bureau of Chemistry of the State Department of Health from 1901 to 1907. He was one of the founders, in 1874, of the Albany Medical College Alumni Association, and was secretary of the same from 1874 to 1897, and filled the position of president in 1898. He was trustee of the Bender Hygienic Laboratory from 1905 to 1915, and member of the board of medical examiners of the University of the State of New York from 1882 to 1891; member of the Medical Council from 1901 to 1904; member of the Pharmacy Council from 1905 to 1918; and has been a member of the board of governors of Union University since 1884.

From the Albany College of Pharmacy in 1882 he received the honorary degree of Ph. G., and from Union College, the same year the degree of Ph. D. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society and of the Medical Society of Albany County; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Chemical Society; of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association; of Sigma Xi; of the patriotic societies of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Order of Patriots and Founders of America; and a member of Master's Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons of Albany. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in polities he affiliates with the Republican party. Dr. Tucker is author of various papers on chemical subjects, chiefly in

the direction of sanitary chemistry, food and drug adulteration, water analysis, and toxicology, which have been published in various medical and chemical journals and official reports.

Dr. Tucker married, September 17, 1879, May, daughter of Charles Newman, of Albany. Their children are: Willis G., Jr.; Grace Witherbee (Putnam); and Mary Page (Holt).



